THE EXAMINER.

VOL. XXV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY JUNE 15, 1874. NO. 24.

Business Cards.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the half year ending this day, has been declared, and is payable to the Shareholders on demand.

WM. HEARD, Cashier
Charlottetown, June 1st, 1674.

H. R. MUHLIGS'
Kitchen & Galley,
Furnishing Depot.
ALSO, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Ship Work,

SCUPPERS and Water Closet, Pipes, Lead, Figures, Deep-sea and Hand-Leads, Lead Cisterns made, and Water Closets fitted up at the shortest notice.

CREIGHTON STREET,
OPPOSITE UNION HOUSE.
PICTOU, N. S.
Ch'town, June 1, 1874.—1y

JOSEPH CREAMER,
Physician & Surgeon,
CITY HOTEL,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Patients attended to at all hours; and consultations given to poor gratuitously on MONDAYS, from 1 to 4, p. m.
April 20, 1874.—tf.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

JAMES BRENAN,
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Paper Hanger & Glazier
SOURIS WEST.

Orders will receive prompt attention.
July 7, 1873. 1y

BANGOR HOUSE,
PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON
North Side King's Square,
St. John, - - - New Brunswick.
J H. RUSSEL, PROPRIETOR.

F. M. CAMPBELL.
General Merchant
COMMISSION AGENT.
AUCTIONEER & BROKER
TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P, E. I.

AGENT FOR THE
Standard Life Insurance Co.
Sept. 1. 1873. 1y

VULCAN FOUNDRY
GEORGETOWN.

STOVES, wholesale and retail. WINDLASS and MACHINERY CASTINGS in general always on hand, or supplied at the shortest notice.
Cash Paid
FOR ALL KINDS of OLD & SCRAP IRON.
J. A. RUTHERFORD & Co,
June 2, 1873.—1 y Georgetown

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE.
IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
Subscribed and Invested Capital £1,965,000 Sterling.

MONTREAL
Marine Assurance Company.
Capital and Cash Assets over $1.000.000

The above OFFICES being of UNDOUBTED STANDING, guarantee perfect security and prompt payment of losses.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Agent for Prince Edward Island
Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1873. 1y

PRINTING.
Having Improved
Power & Gordon Presses,
And a Good Variety of
The Newest Styles of Type,
We are prepared to do all kinds of
BOOK & FANCY JOB PRINTING
on the Lowest Terms, at the
EXAMINER OFFICE.

HERMANS & SON,
Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-smiths,
QUEEN STREET,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE,

BEG to return their thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to them since their commencement in business, and ask for a continuance of the same. They keep constanty on hand

A neat Asortment of
TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS &c., &c., &c.

ALL ORDERS in the above BUSINESS will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders, such as

Gas Fitting, Water Closets,
Bell Fittings, &., &c.,

I am prepared to SELL THEM at RATES AS LOW AS CAN BE HAD IN THE CITY, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style. To a generous public, we would say, that all Orders in THIS BRANCH OF OUR BUSINESS will be attended to with Despatch

A Lot of First Class WATER COOLERS on hand.

SAYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE,
Sold Cheaper than ever
Nov. 11, 1871.

Properties for Sale.

To Carriage Builders!
Hotel-keepers, Blacksmiths,
TANNERS, AND MECHANICS OF ALL TRADES,
As well as Business Men.

I OFFER, in the thriving Village of ALBERTON, several BUILDING LOTS, immediately facing the RAILWAY STATION. The land is high, dry, and well situated, near

SCHOOLS, CHURCHET, MILLS, &C.

Plans may be seen at the offices of ROBERT SHAW, Esq., Attorney at Law, Charlottetown, of JOHN BALL, Esq., and at the Subscriber's.

TERMS,—25 per cent. down, or by approved note at three months, balance in four years.

ALL LOTS unsold will be offered at AUCTION on Thursday, the Eighteenth June next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.
Alberton, April 13, 1874.—s j ne till June 18

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Building Lots situate in Tignish, Township No. 1, Prince County, fronting the Railway Station, are offered by private sale. Any Lots remaining unsold will be offered by Auction, on Wednesday, the 24th day of June next, at 11 o'clock.

Terms.—20 per cent down, and the remainder in equal instalments annually for 4 years, bearing 6 per cent interest. For plans and particulars apply to

JOHN BALL,
Land Agency Office, March 16, 1874,—tf

NOTICE OF SALE.

THERE will be sold on Friday, the 3rd day of July next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at the Sheriff's office, in Summerside, in Prince County, by Public Auction, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1874, and made between John Williams, of Lot 19, in Prince County Farmer, of the one part, and Nelson Howatt, of Lot 17, in said County, of the other part—All that tract, piece and of land, situate, lying and being on Township number Nineteen, in said Island, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing eleven chains due west, from the westermost angle of a Cove and end of a marsh belonging to Joseph Gaudet, upon Richmond Bay, at a stake there fixed, and running due south Ninety-six chains, thirty-three links, or until it comes to James Harris', and thence west nine chains, thence north unto Richmond Bay, aforesaid, and from thence along the shore of the said Bay to the place of beginning, being the farm of land formerly owned and occupied by the said Nelson Howat, containing Ninety-two acres of land, a little more or less, together with all the buildings thereon. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to Edward J. Hodgson, Esquire, Charlottetown, or to

NELSON HOWATT,
Ch'town, June 1, 1874. Mortgagee.

BY STEAM.
QUEEN SQUARE
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS!

Our premises have been greatly enlarged and are now the

LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED
IN THE CITY,
and equal to any in the Lower Provinces.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

I have 200,000 feet Seasoned Lumber under cover, for manufacturing purposes.

I have 20,000 feet Gilt and Walnut Picture Frame Moulding, 80 different patterns Cheap.

Oval, Gothic and Square Picture Frames, in Gilt and Walnut.

All the latest Styles of Rustic Frames Heavy Gilt, for Oil Pictures, Cheap.

English, German, and American Looking Glasses and Mirror Plates.

A few Large Mantle Mirrors and Pier Glasses, Cheap.

Window Furniture, &c.
Poles, Rings and Cornices, Rollers, Shades Blinds, Tassels, Cords, &c.

Upholstery Goods, Hair Seating, Bedding, &c.

New patterns, in Damask, Repps, Terry, Plushes, Poplins, Brocatells, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Tufts, &c., cheap.

Bedding—Feather, Hair and Flock Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, constantly on hand, cheap.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS,
a Great Variety, Cheap.

A few of the celebrated Iron Bed CHAIRS, —it makes a Bed, an Easy Chair, and invalid Chair, and a Lounge in a few seconds, very durable. No house should be without one.

Our stock is the Largest in the City, and the very Cheapst

Strongest CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS.

Most beautiful and durable Drawing Room, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, in suits.

It is a pleasure to have customers come and examine.

George Woods & cos.
CELEBRATED
CABINET ORGANS
FOR SALE—CHEAP.
JOHN NEWSON.
Queen Square, March 10, 1873

For Sale.
A Splendid Carriage Horse!
VERY GENTLE.
With Carriage and Harness!

THE owner desires to sell him to one that will treat him kindly.

To be seen on MARKET DAYS at the Rocklin House Stables.

Charlottetown, June 1, 1874.—2i

ADVERTISE in the EXAMINER.

LITERATURE.

THE SWEDES IN PRAGUE.

CHAPTER XXV.

His visit paid, the Colonel returned, with lighter heart to Prague. He felt tolerably reassured respecting the Palatine; but it was evident that Helen's inmost heart and soul responded no longer to his emotions. The silver chain was loosed; he could not escape the consciousness, that much of this change had been brought about by himself.

On reaching head-quarters, he learnt from his comrades, that next morning a very powerful, and, as was hoped, decisive attack, was projected from two sides; viz., one from that of the New Gate, the other from the Wissehrad.

This intelligence excited within him a gloomy feeling of joy; it was possible that they might at length make an entrance into the city. At any rate, an opportunity would be afforded him of giving vent to his embittered feelings by bloodshed, and he proceeded to make the preparations with pleasure.

In Helen, the debasing suspicion which her lover had formed, and the coarse manner in which he had expressed it, had excited a very unfavorable impression, which all the conviction she felt of the strength of his attachment could not repair. It was scarce to be expected that, with this growing knowledge of her lover's disposition, she should sacrifice to him her whole existence. Unhappiness, by his side, seemed quite certain; and a determination to seek some proper way by which to separate herself soon and entirely from him, was ultimately formed.

The low conjecture which Odowalsky had expressed, made her sensible, however, that the attentions of the Prince had created a sensation, and had probably become the topic of discourse in Prague. She was annoyed at the possibility of this, and at the consequences which might follow, and resolved to conduct herself henceforth toward the Prince with as much dignity and coldness, that he, and all the world, should be convinced of the untruth of their surmises.

An opportunity presented itself on the very same day for the execution of this design. As already stated, a fresh attack upon the city had been fixed for the ensuing morning. On the evening of this great and probably decisive action, the Prince was anxious once more to bask in the smiles of the fair lady of Troy; and he hoped that the personal danger and glory he was prepared to anticipate, would have some effect in softening the feelings of the high-minded girl. The direct contrary, however, took place. Never before had Gustavus found her so cold, so formal, as to-day; never before had her manner towards him been so scrupulous.

He felt this soon, and he felt it bitterly. Earlier than was his usual custom, he left the castle.

Gustavus was not slow in making his deductions. In the course of his conversation with Helen, she had mentioned the return of Odowalsky, whose violent and jealous character was pretty generally known. The Prince now recollected the short—nay, almost offensive manner, with which the Colonel received his friendly mention of Helen; from that moment he was no longer an object of favor or grace with the youthful Palatine.

A single word, or even the suppression of one, is, with relation to princely lips, quickly understood; and this moment of Gustavus' palpable displeasure was eagerly seized by Odowalsky's numerous enemies, to direct his notice toward filling (from the Colonels of the army) the vacant post of a deceased General.

The desired object was gained; the Prince gave ear to these whisperings from all sides around him, and signed the paper which appointed another the vacant post.

Unacquainted with these occurrences, though sufficiently out of temper with what had passed, Odowalsky entered, late in the evening the gaming saloon. He was invited to join in the play, but declined and sat apparently looking on, though with mind totally abstracted, until he observed the entrance of Colonel Coppy.

'You bring news, said he, glancing hastily at the disturbed expression of that officer's countenance, 'and unwelcome news.'

'Why,' returned Coppy, endeavoring to clear up his brow, and make the best of a bad matter, 'I have just heard that the General's commission has this morning been filled up.'

'Ay, indeed! and with whose name?' inquired the hearer, his cheek at the same time turning deadly pale.

Coppy paused a moment, from an actual feeling of apprehension. Odowalsky's eye was fixed, and his lips compressed so violently, that the blood started from them. 'I thought it right,' at length he muttered, 'that you should know;'—Odowalsky motioned him—he could not speak—to be brief—

'With that of Lilien.'

'It is well!' muttered the disappointed leader. 'Leave me for the present, Coppy; I cannot talk to you now; this is a time for *action*! and so saying, he sprang from his seat.

What would you do? Whither would you go? demanded the other, seriously alarmed.

'To the Palatine! exclaimed Odowalsky wildly; 'I will breast the boy;—I will ask him if he knows how *men* are to be treated?' and scarce knowing or caring what he did, he penetrated to the antechamber of the Prince's apartments. Here he was stopped by the guard, and informed that his Highness had already gone to rest, anxious to be up next morning with the dawn. 'Ah, he reposes on his laurels!' muttered Odowalsky with a bitter sneer; and turning contemptuously away, hastened to his own quarters. 'All hell,' said he to himself, as he entered, 'shall be let loose this night;' and calling his servant, he bade him summon immediately the jailor of the white tower.

To account for this order, we must apprise our readers that since the Colonel's last departure from Troy, he had been casting about in his mind to discover reasons for the manifest change in Helen's behaviour This he could no longer attribute to the influence of the Palatine with her; and his restless thoughts once more lighted—and with greater justice than ever before—on Wallenstein. The scene of the cloak and cap—the interest taken by Helen in Joanna, the Count's vassal, and other circumstances, struck him with renewed force 'Can *she* be implicated in Joanna's escape?' thought he; and at once recollected that she had been most inquisitive as to the girl's place of confinement, and had even prevailed on himself to point it out to her. Odowalsky was prone to jump at conclusions, and he did so in the present instance.

The jailer arrived. Odowalsky rushed towards him, and, seizing him by the collar, exlaimed,—

'Confess, villian! What sum did the lady at the castle of Troy offer you for letting the girl escape who was to have been beheaded?'

'Me!' stammered the man; 'I know nothing of her escape.'

'Fellow!' cried Odowalsky. drawing his sword, 'either confess, or I will pin you to the wall like a toad.'

The man trembled; he could not guess how much Odowalsky might already know. He tried evasive answers, but Odowalsky, presenting the point of his sword to his breast, and inferring his guilt upon his trepidation, cried,—

'I know all—you have nothing to discover; only say, how much did you receive?'

'Sixty doubloons,' answered the man, fairly terrified, and throwing himself at the Colonel's feet. 'The lady promised the most inviolable secrecy; yet, now—'

'Hah! hah! hah!' cried Odowalsky, with a demoniac laugh. 'So, the Lady Heen *did* set the girl at liberty—that I knew. But where have you concealed her?'

'So please you, Colonel, we did not succeed in finding her. She was gone when I entered the room—'

'What! Do you mean to trifle with me?' exclaimed Odwalsky, resuming his former threating mood. 'Where is she?—speak, or my sword shall make you find words.'

'By all the saints, noble Sir, I know not. As the lady has, no doubt, told you all, she must surely have told you this with the rest. The window had, we found, been forced from the outside. In the Hirsch Graben we found also a ladder and other tools used to assist in the escape. But may Heaven punish me if either I or the lady could even guess what became of the girl, or who it was that rescued her.'

During this dialogue, Odowalsky had succeeded in calming a little the tumult which had raged within him, and he believed, at last, that some person had been beforehand with Helen in the affair. This, however, did not lessen her guilt.

'Begone, fellow!' shouted he in a voice of thunder to the jailor, who, shaking in every limb, hastened away.

Thus, then, did Odowalsky's hopes and faith break down together, in this quarter likewise. Ambition and love had lured him on with glittering rays, only to abandon him, in darkness, to himself. 'In this desolation of my fortunes,' thought he, 'one hope at least remains. Prague—haughty, detested Prague—at length shall fall.'

His post was at the New Gate. There the walls had suffered much already, and he would fain anticipate it as a certainty, that he should penetrate them, and leading onward his victorious troops, give over to their lust for blood and rapine the lives and property of the inhabitants, whose obstinate resistance had long since, in his view, merited this lot. Oh, that fate would bring him to Wallenstein, face to face! that he might, with his own hand, inflict the deathswound, and delight his eyes with his rival's last struggles.

He now began to busy himself in choosing his arms and accoutrements; and having done this, he sought a brief repose, from which he was soon aroused by the blast of trumpets summoning the troops to the field.

He rose hastily, ann advanced toward the window which looked out across the Moldavia to the opposite parts of the city. The streaks of light were still but dim; the thick fog of October was spread over the River, and wrapped every adjacent object in a veil of gloom. 'Even the elements work against me,' murmured he. 'Unless this mist disperse, it will render any enterprize extremely difficult, is not altogether possible.'

His aid-de-camp now came to inform him that the Palatine had ordered the troops to get into motion, and that every thing was ready. His attendants having assisted in arming him, and thrown over his whole dress his Swedish cloak, (rendered still more requisite from the piercing coldness of the weather) he sprang upon his steed at the head of his regiment, which followed him through the fog, without being able to distinguish the road it had to take.

With very different sensations was the morning greeted by the inhabitants of Prague. The Emperor Ferdinand, bearing in mind the fidelity and danger of his beloved City of Prague, had, as speedily as could well be, collected a force to relieve the place. The exhaustion which a thirty years' continued war had brought with it among the army, alone prevented an earlier reinforcement.

Like a message from heaven did this intelligence sound in the hearts of the overjoyed inhabitants of the besieged town, who had now, during three long tedious months, borne with unwearied fidelity and resolution every suffering, danger, and exertion in this great struggle.

Animated now with new vigor, when the alarm bells, on the morning in question, announced the advance of the Swedes for a fresh assault, flew like lightning to his post. Walden was placed at the New Gate; and Wallenstein at the Wissehrad.

FEEDING HORSES.—The London Omnibus Company use six thousand horses. The economy in feed is an important matter, and has led to several tests, the result of which is recorded as follows: To each of three thousand of their horses they gave a daily allowance of ground oats sixteen pounds, ground hay seven and one-half pounds, and cut straw one and one-eighth pounds—the hay and straw being cut into pieces about half an inch long, and well mixed up with oats in a little water, thus making twenty-six pounds of food for each horse. And to each of the other three thousand horses they gave a daily allowance of whole or unbruised oats nineteen pounds, and uncut or whole hay or straw thirteen pounds, without any water, in our old-fashioned way, making thirty-two lbs. of this food for each horse. And what was the result? Why, it was soon discovered that the horse that was fed on twenty-six pounds of ground oats remained in as good condition, and could perform just as much work, and do it just as well, too, as the horse did who consumed thirty-two pounds of food, thus showing a saving of six pounds of food per day in favor of bruised oats and cut hay.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN MANITOBA.

[From the Manitoba Gazette.]

The feeling of discontent and disappointment in Manitoba is becoming very wide-spread and deep-seated, and unless the Dominion Government take energetic measures very speedily in order to re-instal the public faith in the sincerity of their pledges, it is hard to say what the end may be. People begin to feel that something more is at length required than mere empty promises. It is becoming a home question that is staring every man individually in the face. As long as money was tolerably plentiful, and the Government were spending considerable amounts in the Province for surveys, &c., things went along pretty smoothly, and no ugly jarring of any particular consequence was felt anywhere. It is true that we, with a few others, pointed out, from time to time, what would be the inevitable consequences if something were not done to check the continual flow of specie out of the country without any adequate return to supply its place. It was shown that such a state of things was ruinous alike to nations as well as to private firms. No matter what the resources of the back may be, still where the outcome (if we may be allowed to coin a word) is systematically greater than the income, nothing but ruin and bankruptcy could possibly be the result. However, people pooh, poohed and said that long before things got as bad as that we should have the railway works going on in our midst, and then there would be money and employment for all classes. It was a glowing and hopeful picture, and in its contemplation the on-lookers became lost to the deadly undercurrent that was drawing the very ground inch by inch from beneath their feet. The awakening has come this spring—the apathy and fancied security that stupified the senses of the people by halcyon dreams of future wealth and prosperity has been rudely shaken by the dawning approach of the spectres, "Bankruptcy and Ruin." The glittering promises that veiled the future in rosy mists have been roughly dispelled by the stern had of time, the impartial arbiter, under whose searching scrutiny the falsity or truth of all things must at length appear. It has just come to this, that Manitoba, without railway communication with the outside world, cannot exist much longer. It would be cruelty and folly to go on encouraging immigration unless we have positive assurance of the commencement of the work. What is the use of waiting for the Americans to complete their road to Pembina? If we have to wait for that, we may have to wait long enough. It would be a case of where "one is afraid, and the other durn't." Let us rather set them the example. Let Canadian energy and perseverence for once take the lead of our American cousins, and we are very much mistaken in our estimate of the character of a live Yankee if they do not go on with their portion of the road before we have half finished ours. We should shame them into it. There is no reason to prevent, on the score of economy or otherwise, the bridging and grading at once of the Pembina branch, and the heavy materials might be brought down by water from Moorhead as cheap, if not cheaper, than by rail. We trust that if the Government are really anxious and willing to proceed with this undertaking, let them prove their willingness and anxiety by actions, and if they wish to save Manitoba from the rocks on which she is drifting, they will act speedily.

THE HEART OF AFRICA.

Researches of travellers in the recesses of the African continent possesses attractions of a two fold order: they enlist the interest of the humane and benevolent all the world over, as tending to expose and do away with the cruelties of slavery and the slave trade; and they have a large share of that fascination which the romantic and the unknown have not only for children, but for humanity in general. Explorers at times find their path dangerous and dreary enough, and they may often, like Livingstone, pay for their daring with life itself, but those who return to tell the tale of their wanderings, receive some compensation in the eagerness with which their narratives are welcomed. One who seems to have been successful in enlisting the attention of the public is a young man named Schweinfurth, who went out first to Egypt in 1863, and spent some years botanizing in the Nile Delta. He brought back to Germany a splendid botanical collection, and when the Humboldt Institution, some years later, desired a scientific missionary to Africa, the choice fell upon the young botanist. He reached Egypt again in 1868, and three years more were spent with apparent success in the work of exploration. Besides the scientific results of the trip, Schweinfurth has several oddities of travel to relate. One of the races he visited was the Niams-Niams, who are described as occupying the country between the fourth and sixth degrees of northern latitude. These gentlemen were formerly reputed to be the owners of tails, but it appears that the caudal appendage is, like some of the accessories of civilized fashion, simply an elegant ornament. The Monbuttos are also a remarkable people, of pronounced Epicurean tastes, their favorite delicacy being the brains of their human victims. Schweinfurth found it rather difficult to get an entire skull for his collection, as they were usually smashed in for the purpose of extracting the dainty contents. But of all the strange people whom our botanist encountered, the Akka carry off the palm. These are the dwarfs and pigmies supposed to be referred to in Herodotus and other old writers. When Schweinfurth first dropped among them in the dominions of Munza, King of the Monbuttos, he fancied that he was surrounded by a troop of impudent boys; but he was informed that they were men and warriors. Their height is a little over four and a half feet, and their imperfect intelligence may suggest to the disciples of evolution, a chance of finding the missing link between humanity and the chimpanzee. How far these wonderful narratives are to be relied upon we do not profess to say. Absolute veracity in travellers is a rare quality, and the honesty of Livingstone is not to be met with every day. Perhaps, it will hardly strengthen our readers' confidence in Schweinforth when we add that a fire accidentally destroyed before he left the country, all the questions entomological and botanical, of years, including careful measurements of the bodies of the pigmies aforesaid.—*Montreal Gazette.*

OF THE PERIODICITY OF THE CLIMATES ON EARTH.

The question whether there are any other regular periods than the daily and annual in meteorology has, as is well known, attracted great attention of late years in connection with the supposed discovery of an eleven-year period coinciding with the increase and diminution of the solar spots. Such a period has been argued from various observations of temperature, terrestrial magnetism, auroras atmospheric electricity, and, finally, the recurrence of cyclones in the Indian Ocean. The most extended work on this subject is, however, that of Dr. Kopper, of the Physical Observatory of St. Petersburg, who has with great labor, combined together an immense mass of observations of the temperature in order to establish his conclusions upon irrefragible bases. In his opinion, in which doubtless all coincide, it is absolutely necessary that observations should be gathered from all regions of the world, and that our conclusions be not based upon a single series made at any station or over any country. There seems to have been no observations of temperature made in any portion of the world that have not been used by him, so that his conclusion may may be said to embody all that can be deduced from present state of observational meteorology. Arranging the stations according to meteorological zones, the tropics and sub-tropics, the warmer temperate zone, the colder temperate zone, and the cold zone, he throws the mean temperature for each year and each zone into the graphic form of a curve, which can then be directly compared at a glance with the sun-spots as deduced by Wolf from all known observations of the sun. At the very first one is struck with the great agreement of these curves. In the torrid zone the maximum of heat occurs from six months before the spot maximum. To the north of the tropics the maximum of temperature occurs still later than the maximum of spots, being retarded even as much as three years. The regularity and magnitude of the variations of temperature are most beautifully displayed within the tropics, and diminish as we proceed thence toward the poles. The length of the period between the maximum temperature varies, as also does that of the sun's spots, so that, as the interval between the minimum of and maximum of spots is almost always shorter than the interval between the maximum and the minimum, so does the temperature follow a precisely corresponding change. The parallelism in the series of numbers is so great that there no lodger remains the slightest coincidence between these apparently independent variations. The two phenomena evidently are connected, but in what manner can not at present be determined. Only this is clear, that the sun's spots do not directly through the darkened portion of the sun's disk act like an eclipse, leaving the remaining portion of the sun's disk to shine upon the earth with undiminished intensity or were this the case, since the temperature on the earth's surface is a summation of the total radiation from the sun, it would follow that the variation in the temperature would necessarily follow later than its cause—that is to say, the minimum temperature on the earth should, to a certain extent, follow the maximum number of sun spots. The contrary, however, is the case, the number of sun spots attaining its maximum after the corresponding maximum of temperature in the tropics, and it appears to the author most likely that the temperature of the sun's surface, from some unknown cause, is highest one or two years before the minimum of the solar spots. Regarding these spots as comparatively cold matter slowly melting away on the glowing surface of the sun, he remarks that it cannot be surprising that the spots should occupy so great a time to completely melt when we consider their immense dimensions. He, however, finds no explanation of the remarkable fact that the retardation of the temperature on the earth's surface, with respect to the sun's spots, is greater near the poles than at the tropics, unless it have to do with the phenomena of the moisture in the atmosphere. To this subject, therefore he proposes to direct attention. In conclusion, as the result of his studies into the appearance of extremely hot and cold years he states that, according to the data now before him, there is reason to expect a very cold year, in 1875, in Europe.—Editor's Scientific Record in *Harper's Magazine for June.*

BY ORDER IN COUNCIL.

It has been claimed by the Grit press as a special merit of the McKenzie Government Pacific Railway Scheme, that it gives to Parliament supreme authority in all matters of consequence. How absurd and utterly at variance with the facts is this claim as thus set forth by a Halifax contemporary:—

1. The point of beginning and the terminus at British Columbia are to be determined by the Governor in Council.

2. The point between Fort Edmonton and the Rocky Mountains is to be determined by the Governor in Council.

3. The terminus of the branch line to some point on Georgian Bay is to be determined by the Governor in Council.

4. The mode of working of the sections constructed, the kind of engines, locomotives, and gear, are to be under the direction of the Governor in Council.

5. The sections may be divided, and subdivided, and contracts given out by the Governor in Council.

6. The price of the land on the line is to be fixed by the Governor in Council.

7. The Companies building the section may be granted further lands and rights of way by the Governor in Council.

8. The working of completed sections of the line is to be carried on under the direction of the Governor in Council.

9. Any portion of the railway may be constructed as a Government work by order of the Governor in Council.

10 The bonus to be given to any company is to be dictated by the Governor in Council, true, the bonus or grant must be submitted to Parliament, but since the Government would make it a question of confidence, they might as well not bring it there.

11. The works are to be begun, continued and completed, or may be suspended by order of the Governor in Council.

Charming friends of parliamentary responsibility are your mouthing Grits!

The illiterate natives of Mysore, India, think the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the only daughter of the Czar of Russia is an utter lie, and that this rumor was only published to convince the natives that it is not the intention of Russia to invade India now, as the Queen has become a relative of the Czar.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

[From the British Colonist, June 4.]

The country has had a narrow escape from the "American System" in the Civil Service. It would be a terrible curse that would tell for evil, no one knows for how long. Any careful reader of the United States papers sees what endless trouble, worry, loss, and demoralization flow from the tenure of office there. Office holders must "make hay when the sun shines." They are political tools, hot and unscrupulous partizans, capable of going to any extreme in dishonesty to secure victory for their own "ticket." Hence the notorious and scandalous inefficiency of the American Civil Service, and the striking contrast it presents to the British system.

The Dominion adopted, as far as possible, the British system. There were to be no ruthless dismissals of faithful and efficient officers to make room for well-worn party hacks. Once installed in office, every officer knew that he was there during life, or good behaviour. Of course, it was understood that an officer would not be at liberty, while holding office, to become a party politician and oppose his superiors. The late Government never made a dismissal in Nova Scotia for political reasons. There would be scope enough for their exercise of the power of dismissal if they had not on principle abstained from exerting it. We are glad to say that the present Government of the Dominion has to a large extent followed the example of its predecessor. It did transgress in P. E. Island; but the officers who were dismissed had been installed only for a very short time. This the Government plead in excuse for the dismissals complained of. The excuse is not valid, but it amounts to a palliation of the offence. Less justifiable, perhaps, was the cancelling of a number of appointments made by the late Government just prior to resignation. Still, we hope and believe that the pernicious "American System" is not to be forced upon us.

Death makes vacancies rapidly enough. Of this fact we have had a most melancholy illustration a few days ago; and we know not how soon we may have fresh illustrations. If the Government remain in office for any considerable length of time, they will have as many offices to fill as they can find good officers to put into. If they are tempted into a course of dismissals—if they make even one dismissal without cause—they lay up for themselves and their partizans a store of vengeance which will surely confront them when it is least expected.

After the declaration made in Parliament especially in the Senate, during the late session, we do not anticipate that the Government has any idea of commencing, or continuing a dismissal policy in Nova Scotia. They are not, perhaps, very wise, but certainly they are not mad; and it would be the merest madness to introduce here, in the Dominion, the malignant strife that is sure to follow a system of official assassination. We subjoin the Ministerial pledge, given in the Senate at the close of the debate on the P. E Island dismissals:—

"Hon. Mr. Letellier said the hon. gentleman had thought proper to put a question at the end of his speech to which, before going further, he would reply that it was the opinion of the Ministry that, in the interest of the good government of the Dominion, no officer of the Civil Service should be dismissed except for misconduct, incapacity, or just cause. This he was ready to declare". (Hear, hear, from both sides.)

LOVE, JEALOUSY AND MURDER.

[New Orleans Cor. of the N. Y. World.]

A most remarkable and romantic suicide of a member of one of the first families has just occurred here. The prevailing opinion is that the death was accidental, but it is known to the friends of the family to have been a suicide.

Last winter a beautiful and highly accomplished young girl moved to this city from Natchez. Her parents were in moderate circumstances. She entered heartily into the social gayeties of the season, and at the termination thereof found that she had won two lovers. One was a young clerk, handsome, gay and fascinating; the other a merchant of extensive means, but some years older than his rival. Society generally believed the young man had won the maiden's heart, but her good sense prevailed over her sense of romance, and she accepted the hand of the merchant. A few days ago they were married. Among the guests at the ceremony was the rejected lover. He was in excellent spirits, and never shone to better advantage. The guests having departed, the bride retired, and the groom and a few friends gathered in the supper room to drink a parting toast Just as the champagne cork popped and flew to the ceiling, the young man entered, approached the groom, and without an angry or a warning word, felled him to the floor. The friends interfered and prevented an immediate encounter. The groom, much excited, insisted upon a prompt settlement. The house was searched high and low for weapons, but nothing but an old pair of rusty foils found. The buttons were broken from these, the men placed in position, and in a moment more were engaged in mortal combat. The young man was the better swordsman, and by a quick, sudden pass, disarmed his opponent threw him on his back, and was in the act of thrusting his foil through the struggling man's throat, when the door flew open and the bride, clad in her night-dress, rushed in, threw herself between the combatants, and begged her husband's life from his rival's hand. The young man, with an oath, threw his foil upon the floor and rushed from the house. The next morning he was found in his room with a bullet through his brain. The facts, through the influence of the parties engaged, were suppressed, and the shooting pronounced accidental.

The steamer 'Faraday' has landed the shore end of the new Atlantic cable at Berry Head, Tor Bay, N. S.

The 500 convicts that took part in the Intransigente rebellion at Cartagena, have been embarked at Otranto to return to Spain. They had $200,000 worth of plunder in their possession.

Right Hon. Mr. Disraeli says that no less than 17 Bills of domestic importance are to come before Parliament, and he urges members to be diligent to avert a protracted session.

A letter from Lieutenant Hynes, one of the Antartic Ocean exploring party sent out in H. M. S. Challenger, states that although the party went within 1,400 miles of the South Pole, they failed to make the Antartic Continent, said to have been discovered by Wilks of the American exploring expedition, some years ago. The Challenger went 120 miles further than Wilks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Orton trials cost the Tichborne estate £92,000, and the trustees of the infant Sir Albert Tichborne have asked Parliament to authorize them to mortgage the estate in order to raise the money.

Salt as a promoter of Digestion.—"One time," says a writer, "whilst enjoying a visit from an Englishman, hickory nuts were served in the evening, when my English friend asked salt, stating that he knew of the case of a woman eating heartily of nuts in the evening, who was taken violently ill. The celebrated Dr. Abernethy was sent for, but it was after he had become too fond of his cups. He muttered "Salt, salt," of which no notice was taken. Next morning he went to the place and she was a corpse. He said that had they given her salt it would have relieved her. If they would allow him to make an examination he would convince them. On opening the stomach the nuts were found in a mass. He sprinkled salt on this, and immediately it dissolved."

DEATHBED INTERVIEW BY TELEGRAPH.—The overland telegraph in Australia extends from 1,900 miles across the wastes of the insular continent, and the line is greatly exposed to the attacks of natives, who use the wire to point their spears with and break the insulators in order to secure the sharp-edged fragments, with which they scrape the spear blades smooth. In order to guard the line, therefore, each station is a fort. On the evening of February 22, one of these stations was suddenly attacked, and in the melee, Mr. Stapleton, the master, was fatally wounded. The station was 1,200 miles from Adelaide, and the sufferer had to be treated for his wounds by Dr. Gosse of that place, by means of consultations over the wire. The case was hopeless, however, and all that could be done to make the situation of Mr. Stapleton somewhat easier, was to allow him to exchange a few parting words with his wife, who, like the surgeon, was also, 1,200 miles away in Adelaide. This was done, and the man and woman who had seen each other for the last time on earth, were able, in a measure, to say to each other those words of tenderness which cheer the dying in their last moments, and leave a pleasant remembrance upon the minds of the bereaved. Other persons who were wounded in the affair were successfully treated by Dr. Gosse. —*Boston Journal.*

WAR ACADEMY AT BERLIN.—Any lieutenant in the army who has served three years with his regiment as a commissioned officer may present himself as a candidate for admission into the academy. About one hundred and fifty annually offer themselves as candidates, and of this number about fifty are admitted, after a very searching examination. This academy is undoubtedly the best institution of the kind in the world, and is intended to give officers of marked ability and ambition the most thorough instruction in all the higher branches of their profession, and thus fit them for service in the staff corps as aids-de-camp and as generals. Among the branches taught are tactics, strategy, military history, fortification, attack and defence, topography, the duties of administative branches, staff service; and in connection with, or as preparatory for, these subjects, pure mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, geology, natural philosophy, general history and literature, and the Russian, French, and English languages.

In each year the lectures continue from the beginning of October to the end of June. During the vacations at the close of the first and second years the students return to their regiments to take part in the autumn manoeuvres. Toward the end of the second year's course they have several weeks' exercise in practical surveying. At the close of the third year's course they take part with the professors in a 'general staff tour,' the object of which is to give them practice in making reconnaissances, executing topographical sketches, selecting sites for encampments, positions for troops, etc. They are now all returned to their regiments. From the graduates some twelve or fifteen of the most able and industrious are usually selected as candidates for the general staff corps. During the year succeeding their exit from the War Academy these do duty for about eight months with arms of service different from that to which they originally belonged. Those of the number who acquit themselves satisfactorily under this further test are now ordered to the head-quarters of the staff corps at Berlin, where they remain for some two years longer, under the immediate orders and instruction of Von Molke. During this time they are constantly being taught not only the current duties of the various divisions into which the head quarters are separated, but they receive lectures from the chief himself, are required to prepare for him reports on various subjects, and accompany him on annual tours for field practice—in short, they still remain at school. They are now again sent back to their regiments, and it is only after the laps of some months that those finally selected by Von Molke are definitively appointed captains in the general staff corps, and become members thereof, entitled to wear its uniform. These captains are now assigned to various duties, according to the wants of the service an their respective peculiar qualifications. Most of them are sent to the head-quarters of troops; others go to Berlin.—General GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, in *Harpers Magazine for June.*

THE JEWS AS MERCHANTS AND MONEY-LENDERS.—In one instance only, have the Jews consented to change their habits of life, and in that we discover anew the marks of their perpetual suffering. From active and successful husbandmen and tillers of the soil they have been transformed into merchants and money-lenders. They seem to have wholl lost that love for nature and that agricultural skill that made Palestine a land of plenty. In Babylonia and Persia, under a comparatively gentle rule they were rather farmers than traders. Even late in the Roman period, and probably until near the sixth century, they were chiefly an agricultural people. The Talmud abounds in allusions to the cultivation of fields and gerdens, of oil, wine, and wheat, fruit and flowers. Its nice and varied rules of conduct relates chiefly to the people of rural districts rather than of the cities. When the great schools of Babylon and Pumbedis tha were flourishing, and the vivid intellect of the Israelites was expanding into a literature of commentators and professors, the race was marked by an intense love for the Oriental lands they cultivated. But when the universal prosecution fell upon them, when they were hunted from Babylonia and Persia, and began that remarkable series of wanderings from city to city, and from realm to realm, that has lasted for more than a thousand years, the manners of the race changed. They became a nation of traders. Industry, thrift, learning, and rare acuteness they never lost, but they were never again to become peaceful tillers of the soil. They were forced to snatch opportunities of gain from the midst of the wanderings. They became the most acute and untiring of traders. There wares and their profits were such as could be most easily handled and secured. They supplied the barbarous princes of Germany with the most costly drugs and spices of the East. They dealt in jewels that they could easily conceal or swallow, and in Oriental cloths that were of priceless value. They were the most active slave-traders of the Middle Ages, and the Church vainly heaped its maledictions on the Jew who should dare to purchase Christian slaves. Their capital in money probably grew from age to age. They were the common money-lenders of the early period. The Jews seemed to have concentrated the wealth of the Middle Ages among themselves; they lent their money at an enormous interest and upon ample security; they accumulated immense fortunes, which they were obliged to hide from their persecutors in an aspect of extreme poverty. But their home was never again to be amidst the soft landscapes of Babylonia and Persia; and crowded together in a miserable Ghetto, lived apart accursed and forsaken in the walled, fortified, and secure cities of Western Europe, they counted their secret gains, and sometimes displayed in thare obscure dwellings a suspicious and Oriental splendor. Their daughters were clad in the rich silks of Persia, and shone with the gold and gems of the East.—EUGENE LAWRENCE, in *Harper's Magazine, for June.*