

The Examiner

VOL. XXV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1874. NO. 8.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS,

AT
POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,
AFTER FRIDAY, 19th DECEMBER.

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DUE.
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and United States.	Tues, Thurs. and Sat., 8 p.m.	About Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, but uncertain.
Great Britain & Newfoundland, via Halifax.	Tues, Thurs. & Saturday, 25th instant, and every second Tuesday and Thursday afterwards, 8 p.m.	About Tuesday the 30th, and every alternate Tuesday afterwards.
Great Britain, via United States.	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8 p.m.	Uncertain.
West Indies.	Forwarded to Halifax three times each week.	Uncertain.
Summerside and intermediate offices.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p.m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p.m.
Georgetown and intermediate offices.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p.m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p.m.
Western - Tignish, Alberton, St. Peter's, Souris, etc.	Monday, Thursday, 9 p.m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 7 p.m.
Southern - Murray Harbor, Belfast, etc.	Monday, Thursday, 9 p.m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 2 p.m.
Bedford - Trigon, Crapaud, etc.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 p.m.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2.30 p.m.
Brackley Point - Covehead, etc.	Monday, Thursday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, Friday, 9 a.m.
Plant - Johnston's River, etc.	Friday, 12.30 p.m.	Friday, 10 a.m.

Letters intended for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the closing of the Mail by which they are to be forwarded, and the postage and registration fee must be prepaid.

The postage on Transient Newspapers and on Letters for City delivery, must, in all cases, be prepaid.

Office hours from 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. will be delivered same night.

Mails arriving from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Money orders issued and paid from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.

POETRY.

Written for the Examiner.

EVENING.

The Sun had disappeared from Light,
The stars but shed a faint illumine;
But still the moon reflects his light
But serves not to dispel night's gloom,
Sparkling on yonder murmuring stream,
That through the valleys gently runs,
And earth is lightened by her beams
When western landscapes hide the sun.

When busy day is at an end,
And night her shaly mantle throws,
The toil that nerves would recommence
Sweet slumber, soothing repose—
For night ordained hath the All Wise
To draw in sleep the troubled sense,
And in the morning to arise
Refreshed, day's labor to commence.

This wisely God hath things ordain'd
In the fair earth, and heaven bright,
By day the glorious sun doth reign,
In evening shines the queen of night,
And when the twilight day is gone
With its attendant toil and ill,
Then night comes softly stealing on,
Moved by the great Almighty Will.

By G. C. HURSTON.

THE SILENT HOUR.

There is an hour which to us all
Seems silent as the dead;
To whom the night with her sable pall
Is hanging o'er our head.

This hour, it has the deepest hue
Of all that Time has born,
It is the hour, well-known to few,
That just precedes the morn.

Then Night, that goddess, knowing quite
That soon her power must fall,
Concentrates all her skill and might
To deeper hues the veil.

The shades, if such a thing could be,
Would draw their curtains close,
And Struck dumb, the Gazer bends the knee
And must his God adore.

That is the hour when highest thought
Comes flowing thick and fast,
And to the man with task overwrought
Relieves the mind, at last.

LITERATURE.

THE SWEDISH IN PRAGUE.

CHAPTER IV.

Whilst in Prague, with some few exceptions, the people are unimpressed by danger from the Swedes, enjoying the lull of peace, and awaiting the rare moments of tranquillity; the Swedes themselves were in Pilsen, where Konigsmark was gradually drawing together his whole force. All the regiments were soon united, and they were only waiting the arrival of Colonel Coppy, the commander at Eger, who was to join them with a detachment of cavalry.

Odowsky was likewise expected. He had been constantly busy of late in going to and fro between Prague and Eger. His former acquaintance with the country, his connections in Prague and its environs, with men of various ranks, his dexterity in assuming different disguises, all conspired to procure him the opportunity of collecting various information, and of putting himself in possession, as well through his own observation as from sources to be depended on, of the most complete knowledge of the situation of things. Thus did he turn to account his connection with Helen; whilst she was happy to serve her beloved friend, and to aid in the grand plan which, as far as he considered necessary, he had revealed to her.

The day and hour were now determined on. Helen knew it; indeed, her intelligence had contributed much toward this determination, for she it was who had long before a festival, gave intimation of its taking place to Odowsky; and had likewise communicated to him all the arrangements; as that after the banquet, there was to be dancing, and on the approach of night a display of fireworks in the palace garden.

The greatest part of the nobility and the principal inhabitants of Prague had been invited; and it was to be supposed that both the higher and the lower classes would be regular attendants; and that the military regulations around the palace would be less strictly attended to. This night, therefore, was selected by Odowsky, for the execution of his plan; and, two days previously, he proceeded to Pilsen, in order to make the final arrangements with Count Konigsmark, with whom he had met, as yet, personally.

Konigsmark's headquarters were fixed at the council house in Pilsen. The arrival of Odowsky was immediately announced to him, and a nephew of Konigsmark conducted him to the General.

It was in the same house in which, many years before, the Duke of Friedland had a short time previous to his tragical end, summoned his generals about him; and as Odowsky stepped into the ancient hall, with its lofty arched windows, decorated with captured banners, figures of ancient Bohemian princes, &c., the scene exhibited on the former occasion recurred to his mind, and agitated him greatly. He was now, in effect, preparing to do that which Friedland had been accused, and for which he had so dreadfully suffered.

He soon overcame this involuntary feeling, however, and approached the General, who was standing at the other end of the hall, surrounded by several officers, at a table covered with maps and plans, amongst which Odowsky recognized several representing Prague and its environs. The General advanced from behind the table; he was a man between forty and fifty, of a tall and thoughtful figure, with broad chest and shoulders. Around his head fastened his shaggy hair fell in profuse but disorderly locks; a broad-sword hung in a hilt scabbard at his side. A large aquiline nose, and lips covered with thick mustaches, gave to his countenance an expression of laughlines, nay, almost of scorn.

"You are the imperial officer," he began, as he returned Odowsky's salutation with a slight inclination of the head, "who engages to deliver Prague into our hands."

Odowsky bowed assent.

"Have you well weighed and examined everything connected with this enterprise?"

"I would not care venture to appear before your Excellency."

"It is a hazardous game. We are not strong enough to attempt a regular siege of the city; and, therefore, what is to take place must be in the shape of a coup de main."

"That is precisely what I intend. The situation of things is well known to me; and I have not calculated on success, in ignorance of the chances both for and against it."

"You promise largely," Colonel Odowsky said.

"You honor rests upon the issue—perhaps my life. These pledges—"

"However great, do not exceed the risk I run in trusting my troops, myself, and the fame of this undertaking, to the word of a man who—excuse me, Colonel!—has not been uniform in his fidelity!"

Odowsky, with difficulty, bridled his impetuous feelings, whilst he replied, "Your Excellency, perhaps, may think it troublesome to occupy yourself with the motives of one comparatively obscure; otherwise, it might be easily shown that the unheard-of ingratitude wherewith I have been treated induces to dissolve every tie of country, whilst to you I am bound by the most sacred obligations."

Konigsmark replied nothing to this; but there played about the corner of his mouth an expression of incredulity. "In what manner," he inquired, at length, "do you propose to carry your plan into execution?"

"For some time past, the walls of the fortification have been undergoing repair. The work, as there are several breaches, proceeds but slowly; and, at these points, it would be easy to introduce a body of men."

"Yes, if they have the traces unguarded," interrupted Konigsmark; "but this is scarcely to be expected."

"The garrison of Prague," answered the Colonel, "is small and barely sufficient to supply all the posts of so large a city. I have, besides, acquaintances amongst the officers—friends and fellow-believers. It will not be difficult—in fact, it is already agreed, that the watch-posts behind the palace and onward toward Loreto Square should be placed in the hands of men upon whose attachment to our cause I may safely depend. A troop presenting themselves in this quarter, and giving the proper word, would find no resistance."

"That may be," said Konigsmark, thoughtfully, "go on, &c."

"The day after to-morrow the Governor, Count Marini, gives a grand festival, to which the whole of the nobility in Prague are invited. After dinner will follow a ball, and at night a display of fireworks. These entertainments at an end, the good wine will doubtless dispel every one to sound slumber—and our time will arrive."

Konigsmark remained silent some moments, and then replied, "Your scheme is not bad. We will consider it, and acquaint you with our determination. For the present, farewell, Colonel von Odowsky!" He motioned with his hand, and Odowsky retired, accompanied by Konigsmark's nephew, who, perceiving that his uncle's manner had offended the stranger, sought, by friendly converse, to efface the unpleasant impression. They were talking together, speaking the present situation of Prague and the feelings of the people, when suddenly the sound of trumpets and the loud prancing of steeds announced the arrival of cavalry. They hurried to the window, and found it was Colonel Coppy, who had arrived, with his regiment from Eger. Young Konigsmark went directly to announce this intelligence to his uncle, and, meanwhile the Colonel had dismissed and was working his way up stairs under the weight of his huge military cloak. Odowsky advanced to meet him, and was greeted with a hearty and vigorous shake of the hand.

"Already here, Colonel?" said he; "but how is this? You seem out of humor. Has not the General closed with your proposition?"

"The General has received me in a very strange way—as a petitioner suing for a favor, instead of a man who, by great sacrifices and personal danger, is on the point of rendering to the crown of Sweden, and to the service of the greatest European power."

"Never mind that, man!" cried Coppy; "we all know it. General, he is proud, terribly proud. His ancient house, and the important part which his ancestors have acted in Brandenburg and Sweden, render him haughty. He does not regard us, even as his equals. We must excuse these pretences in him, for he possesses the qualities of a soldier and general in the highest degree."

"I could hardly have believed it! How is his rank; and will all, too, that his ancestors may accidentally have had more opportunity of distinguishing themselves than mine. But, as to everything else, we are equals. It was not that feeling, however; it was not pride of ancestry which prompted him to behave to me in a manner I might almost term inimical. It looked rather like personal antipathy."

"Do not believe it. The Count well knows how to estimate my services, and, I can assure you, considers your proposal as extremely valuable and highly important; and he expressed himself in strong terms of your courage and ability."

At this moment the door of the inner apartment opened, and young Konigsmark came to summon Colonel Coppy to an audience, at the same time bringing Odowsky an invitation to dinner.

Before the commencement of that meal, the general held a short consultation upon the subject of the intended expedition.

At table an air of hilarity was universally diffused, and the conversation gave animation, yet it was felt that the presence of the general operated as a restraint, and it was only when, on the excess of business, he retired, that the officers took full scope. The intended march to Prague, which, according to the decision of the council of war, was fixed for the next day, was the principal topic. Inspired by wine and reckless gallantry, each expressed himself in his own way on the subject. Some looked upon it as extremely hazardous, while others regarded it as a mere child's play. Some of the older officers thought it showed rather too great precipitancy to break up on the morrow for Rakonitz, as was the order—conceiving that more minute information should have been previously obtained.

"What?" exclaimed Colonel Coppy, "at present risk the recovering news of peace before we have done with Prague?"

"There is little fear of that," interrupted a young major, "the diplomatists, sojourning together at Osnaburg, are too slow in their movements. Depend on it, ere they have weighed out by the ounce each advantage and disadvantage of the contending parties, we shall have time enough to take possession of all Bohemia."

"The matter," said Odowsky, "must not be imagined quite so easy. The taking of Prague may, indeed, be facilitated by the measures already concerted, and by the prudent management of circumstances; but, gentlemen, the Bohemians will not be so quickly vanquished as you seem to think. Our nation is valiant, as has been proved more than once, to the terror of the world!"

"I do not mean to dispute that, Colonel," replied the Swede, "but we have not to do with the Bohemians as a nation—"

"Ah, that is true," whispered Odowsky to himself!

"But with the Emperor's army," continued the other, "which, as everyone knows, is weak in number, and at present unprovided with any commander of eminence. The happy loss of your country are past. Your city and Wallenstein's race no longer, whilst in succession, since the death of the great Gustavus A. Alpha."

"Odowsky, after a moment's silence, replied, "Bohemia does not want for similar spirits, but faction and envy have driven them from their proper sphere."

"Well, well, gentlemen, let us have no disputation," cried Coppy; "of what use is this war of words? Our argument should be from the sword, and our eloquence thrust from our artillery,—rhetoric which, I trust, will prove convincing the day after to-morrow, when we arrive at Prague. Come, here's success to our enterprise!"

The officers all rose, and, amidst loud exclamations, the toast was drunk; Odowsky joining, with the uneasy dissatisfied feeling of a man conscious that he is not in his proper place, nor sharing in a sentiment honorable to him. He sought to repress the consciousness by fortification. "The capture of Prague," said he, "will benefit the good cause in various ways. In losing that city, Ferdinand loses the whole kingdom. His ambitions ideas at the congress will be forced to power their tone, and thus the Protestant states, particularly the Swedes, will be enabled to enforce their just demands. To anyone capable of taking a wide survey of things, it must be evident that the capture of Prague is not only important as a single military enterprise, but as having an influence on the general state of political relations all over Europe."

"That seems," observed the Major, "giving your native land too commanding an attitude."

"Not at all," interrupted Odowsky, "in Bohemia the first spark of the thirty years' war was kindled, and in Bohemia, and nowhere else, will it be extinguished. It is here the cradle both of the war and the reformation, and the birth-place of Huss."

"In the name of good-fellowship," again interrupted Coppy, "what have we to do with either Huss or Luther? Let us be silent respecting those whom we do not know, and rather think how we shall enjoy ourselves in Prague. That city is extremely beautiful, I have been informed."

"Have you never visited it?" asked Odowsky.

"But I have heard much of its magnificence, and of the beauty of its places and churches."

It is curious to observe how now worked deeply upon these words, and they proceeded in the intoxication of the moment, to draw out a list of the finest mansions in the deserted city, and cast lots for their possession. Odowsky, as had previously intimated, then half in joke, to Helen, made choice of the Wallenstein Palace.

But this wild scheme of appropriation quickly gave birth to sharp and angry cavillings. Some who had been backward in fixing their choice, were inclined to regard the whole matter as a frolic, while others professed themselves serious in abiding by their selection, and maintained that they would resist the interference of even the general himself. Thus, at length, they separated, half merry, half disputations, and almost wholly intoxicated.

Odowsky wished to return to Prague, where some matters were, he said, still to be arranged. With difficulty he obtained permission from Konigsmark, and he could not but feel that the portion of confidence placed in him by that chief was very small. Having given his word of honor to return next morning, he hastened, in a sufficiently gloomy mood, to Prague, where he was desired, if possible, to have an interview with Helen before the decisive moment. He wished to make final arrangements for the safety of herself and her relations, as well as to gather fresh courage from the contemplation of her charms, and his consciousness of her love to him.

The length of the way, however, from Pilsen to Prague, and the many efforts he had to attend to there, with other circumstances, prevented him from satisfying these desires. He was forced to content himself with informing Helen by letter of what was necessary to be done, and to leave the rest to chance.

It was on the evening of this very uneasy and busy day, that, in the course of his wandering about the fortifications (where he was anxious to seek out the most advantageous point for the entry of the Swedish troops on the following night), he was, as we have seen, attacked, first by the reproaches, and then by the swords of some soldiers of the garrison, and forced to draw for his liberty and life. Wallenstein's intervention, as we have seen, saved him; and, out of temper, and discouraged by all that had passed during the last two days, the apostate Bohemian set out on her after that encounter on his way to Rakonitz.

Early next morning he arrived at Pilsen, where the Swedes were already encamped. He had marched all night, and Konigsmark had taken every precaution that prudence and energy could suggest, to keep their arrival as secret as possible. The place was surrounded by cavalry, who allowed none under any pretence, either to quit or enter the town. All the couriers were detained, as were even the people who had been found in the fields during the march. Thus was the march approximated so strong a force to the capital concealed, and that blow silently prepared which, in the succeeding night, was to crush unsuspecting Prague.

The Russian Minister officially contradicts the statements that Russia would not send goods to the American Centennial Exhibition.

One thousand three hundred and eighty-two vessels were lost on the lakes of the United States last year, worth, with cargoes \$21,000,000.

The Quebec Postmaster has been arrested for embezzlement of the public money, amounting to nearly sixteen hundred dollars.

The earliest young female is the girl the Wisconsin country papers are boasting of. They are all telling how she sheared thirteen sheep in five hours "the other day," and now, of course, those thirteen innocent sheep are left in the weather without coats.

There is a story of Judge Gridley, which everybody delights in, how he set aside the unjust verdict of a jury against an unpopular man, with this remark: "Enter the verdict, Mr. Clerk. Enter, also, 'Set aside by the court.' I want it to be understood that it takes thirteen men to steal a man's farm in this country."

BEGINNING LIFE.

I began life by being taken from home. Boleau, we are told, was driven into his career by the hand of fate and the peck of a turkey. Attila started in life with no other cause and capital than an old sword, and which he palmed off for the divine weapon of Mars; and I, I confess, owed my political career to wretched his stockings, and then heard 'words which burn,' which fixed his soul, and determined his course in life. My running away from home arose from a minor mortification, caused by carrying a pretty girl over the brook.

Donald Lean and myself were good friends at fourteen years of age, and we both regarded, with a little more than friendship, pretty Helen Graham, 'our oldest girl at school.' We romped and dandied together, and this lasted for such a length of time, that it is with feelings of bewilderment that I look back upon the mystery of two lovers continuing friends. But the time was to come when jealousy lit a spark in my boyish bosom, and blew into a consuming flame.

Well I do remember how and when the 'green-eyed monster' perpetrated this incendiary deed. It was a cold October evening, when Helen, Donald and myself were returning with our parents from a neighboring hamlet. As we approached a ford where the water ran somewhat higher than ankle deep, we proposed to carry Helen across as we were accustomed to with hands interwoven 'church fashion,' and thus carry our prettiest passenger over the brook. Just as we were in the middle of the water—which was cold enough to have frozen anything like feeling out of boys less hardy than ourselves—a faint pang of jealousy nipped my heart. Why it was I know not, for we had carried Helen across the brook many times, without emotion, but this evening I thought or fancied I thought, Helen gave Donald an undue preference by casting her arm around his neck, while she steadied herself on my side by holding the cuff of my jacket.

No flame can burn so quick, or with so little fuel as jealousy. Before we had reached the opposite bank, I wished Donald at the 'opposite side of the sea.' Being naturally impetuous, I burst out with—

"You need not haul so gingerly, Helen, as if you feared a sea. I can eye carry half of you."

Surprised at the vehemence of my tone, our Queen interposed with an admission that we were both strong, and that she had no idea of sparing my power. But Donald's eye was kindled, and he bitterly denied that I was able to compete with him in the feats of moral courage. On such topics boys are generally emulous, and by the time we reached the opposite bank, it was settled that the point should be determined by our singly bearing Helen across the ford in our arms.

Helen was to determine who had carried her most easily, and I settled with myself privately in advance, that the one who had obtained the preference would really be the person who stood highest in her affection. The reflection stimulated me to exert every effort, and I verily believe to that day, that I could have carried Donald and Helen on either arm like feathers. But I must not anticipate.

We suffered all the rest of the party to pass along, and then returned. Helen with the utmost care I carried her an infant to the middle of the water. Jealousy had inspired a warmer love, and it was with a feeling unknown before that I embraced her beautiful form. All went swimmingly, or rather wadingly, for a minute.

But, alas, in the very deepest part of the ford I trod on a treacherous piece of wood, which, I suppose, on a smooth stone. Over I rolled, bearing Helen with me, nor did we raise till fairly soaked from head to foot.

I need not describe the taunts of Donald, or the most accusing silence of Helen. Both believed that I had fallen from mere weakness, and my rival demonstrated his superiority, bearing her in his arms a long distance on her homeward path. As we approached the house, Helen, feeling dry and better humored, attempted to reconcile me. But I preserved a moody silence. I was mortified beyond redress.

That night I pitched up a few things and ran away. My boyish mind, sensitive and irritable, exaggerated the negation which it had received, and prompted me to a course which, fortunately, led me to better results than generally attend such irregularities. I went to Edinburgh, where I found a kind-hearted, childless man, who had gladly given me a place in his house, and employed me in his business. Wealth flowed in upon him. I became his partner—went abroad—resided four years on the continent, and finally returned to Scotland, rich, educated, in short, everything but married.

One evening while at a ball in Glasgow, I was struck by a lady of unpromising appearance, but whose remarkable beauty and high-toned expression indicated a mind of more than extraordinary power. I was introduced, but the Scottish names had long been unfamiliar to my ear, and I could not catch her. It was Helen something, and there was something in the face, too, that seemed familiar, something suggestive of pleasure and pain.

But we became better acquainted that evening. I learned without difficulty her history. She was from the country, had been educated, her parents had lost their property, and she was now a governess in a family of the city.

I was fascinated with her conversation, and was continually reminded by her grace and refinement of manner, that she was capable of moving with distinguished success in a far higher sphere than that which fortune seemed to have allotted to her. I was naturally not talkative, nor prone to confidence, but there was that in this lady which inspired both, and I conversed with her as I had never conversed with any other. Her questions of the various countries with which I was familiar, indicated a remarkable knowledge of literature, and a vast store of information.

We progressed in intimacy, and as our conversation turned on the cause which induced so many to leave their native land, I laughingly remarked that I owed my own travels to falling with a pretty girl into a ford.

I hardly spoken these words ere the blood had mounted to her face, and she succeeded by a remarkable patience. I attributed it to the heat of the room—laughed—and at her request proceeded to relate my ford adventure with Helen Graham, painting in glowing colors the amiability of my love.

Her mirth during the recital became irrepressible. At the conclusion she remarked—

"Mr. Roberts, is it possible you have forgotten me?"

I gazed an instant—remembered—and was dumfounded. The lady with whom I had meant to interfere with the appointment of the present man whose guide is experience and it is sufficient for the novice in active life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Five thousand horses were consumed in Paris last year.

Miss Bradton, the celebrated novelist, has just visited America the coming season.

Berlin has the reputation of being one of the worst governed and dirtiest cities in Europe.

Germany and Italy are now large consumers of American corn in the manufacture of alcohol.

Nearly 12,500 men have been subscribed in Lancashire to the statue of the late Earl of Derby.

Chemical fire extinguishers have been placed in the Department and Parliamentary buildings at Ottawa.

The Grand Duchess Marie is said to be a splendid musician. Her best portrait is that which represents her playing on the organ.

The estimates of the Russian Finance Department for 1874, show a surplus of 3,000,000 roubles (£429,000) of receipts over expenditure.

The English post office carries annually about 570,000,000 letters, 76,000,000 postal cards, 105,000,000 book packets, and 99,000 newspapers.

The English papers announce the decease, at the age of seventy-seven, of Lord de Ros, the premier baron in the English peerage. He was born in 1764, and was succeeded by his son.

The Prussian Government has granted to the House of Deputies bills demanding its sanction for the raising of 50,000,000 thalers for railway purposes.

Great preparations are in progress in the Netherlands for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the present King's accession to the throne, which occurs on the 17th of March next.

The French are arming rapidly. At St. Etienne 2,000 improved Chassepots are turned out daily. His Majesty's army is furnished with a new metal cartridge; but there is much secrecy about the character of the gun.

An Anglo-Italian company has been formed to develop the iron mines lying near the River Po. The marshes cover an area of about 20,000 square miles. It is proposed to use eight pumps each of which will discharge 37,000 gallons of water per minute.

The Emperor of Germany has just taken a step which will probably have an important influence on the adoption throughout Europe of a uniform pitch for musical instruments. His Majesty has granted 3,000 thalers to the members of the orchestra of the Court Theatre at Wiesbaden, to pay for the alterations in their instruments.

Russia has just adopted a new military conscription law by which the Czar will have under his command an army of three millions! This is simply appalling. What Russia is nearly doing to her own people, though no enemy is anywhere threatening her. Her present army is 1,288,000. Her future force will, as we have said, be about 3,000,000.

The Russian nation is one which speaks the most languages and which speaks them the best. One may go through Germany and not hear a word of French spoken, but in Russia it is a barbaric language which reaches the frontier of Russia. The Russian schools and gymnasiums for girls are of the highest excellence, and in some of the girls' schools in Moscow the dresses are all brown, but the girls are very well dressed, and their attire from a comparison of dresses and toilets.

News has been received from England of a judgment given by the Privy Council of Appeal in a matter of the Lindsay Petroleum Company. The fact is noteworthy, inasmuch as it constitutes the first instance on record of a judgment in favor of a plaintiff. The case was heard by the Privy Council on appeal from this country. The instances of reversal in such cases are very numerous.

The Sandwich Islands do their share of sweetening for the world at large. It appears from a statement in the Hawaiian Gazette that the sugar products of the islands are valued at \$1,200,000. The islands are consumed at home. This shows an increase of 900,000 over the product of 1872. In favor of the islands, there are four cents per pound, its aggregate value was somewhat less. In view of this from a hot day, in a thick dust, without being permitted to wipe or cleanse the eye, and then they come to the eye, and to which they do not seem to be much better adapted.

A little patient having been exercised, and a few cooling applications made to the eye, the inflammation lasted and after a few days the patient was discharged. The means being employed, the tumor would have disappeared, the eye would have returned to its place, and the animal would have discharged the duties required of him without inconvenience. Instead of the agony to which unguarded and unprotected eye must now expose him.

From To Krap—Of all the excuses made by a man in a business, the most common is to such papers as would benefit them in their business, this is the most foolish—"I have no time to read. It is absolutely nonsense. Can't find time to read, and expect to succeed in a business, is as sensible as to refuse food to the stomach as to the mind. Feeding the stomach supports the animal organization. Feeding the mind supports the intellect. The intellect is the more powerful is cultivated the nearer the approach to the lower order of animals. Can't find time to read, and yet hope for success in a business, is as sensible as to refuse food to the stomach as to the mind. Feeding the stomach supports the animal organization. Feeding the mind supports the intellect. The intellect is the more powerful is cultivated the nearer the approach to the lower order of animals. Can't find time to read, and yet hope for success in a business, is as sensible as to refuse food to the stomach as to the mind. 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