those warriors fought the battles of England, and in 1775 they also did good service. After

and in 1775 they also did good service. After referring to other historical facts for the purpose of showing that the principle followed by both nations in the past had resulted in making Canada what she had become, he con-

tinued:—In a shorttime we shall be called upon to do honour to one of the most distinguished

of officers, I refer to the statue which is to be erected commemorative of the glorious action of the glorious DeSalaberry. (Applause.) The fame of DeSalaberry was not a local fame. Before he became endeared to the militia of his own country he served under the Iron Duke. When he came back to Canada he was appointed by Sir George Prevost to the command of the celebrated Voltigeurs, which had been got together in twenty-four hours. What was the result of his taking command of those militiamen? The result was Lacolle, La Fourche, and Chateanguay.

was Lacolle, La Fourche, and Chateauguay. This is the record of the man we shall be

rce requires.

LAUGHTER IN CHURCH.

An Amusing Announcement by the Clerk,

An Amusing Announcement by the Clerk.

The Shrewsbury Chronicle says:—On Sunday last, an announcement, which caused some amusement to the congregation, was made in a church which is situated in the north-westerly suburb, and outside the boundary of the borough. The clergyman had just given out, amongst other announcements, that in the afternoon a christening service would be held, and that parents desiring to have their children christened must bring them to the church before 3 p.m., when the clerk, who is a little deaf, convulsed the congregation by solemnly adding, that those who had not got them could be supplied with them in the vestry after the service at sixpence each. It transpired that the clerk thought the clergyman had announced that he intended to adopt a new hymn-book at the Easter services—hence the grotesque blunder.

nes. He says that they are careful and economical in expenditure, and people who hoped to be full of money when the French-men came are sadly disappointed.

The death-rate in Chicago is greater now than for many years. The mortality of children is frightful, while grown people are suffering and dying of lung and bowel complaints in every section of the city. The drinking water is unfit for use, the streets are reeking with fifth, and the sewerage system is complete and investigate.

em is incomplete and imperfect.

The three individuals recently arrested at Philadelphia in connection with the Stat route frauds were arraigned on Saturday, and held in \$5,000 bail each to reappear on Monday. Several further arrests are immi-nent, and a number of employes of the Postoffice Department at Washington have been requested to hand in their resignations.

At New York on Saturday representatives f the leading tea houses sampled tea grown a Georgia by the Commissioner of Agricul ture and pronounced it equal to the best India tea. The latter, though the very best, is not a favourite in this country because of its eculiar flavour, but the experts agreed that with different treatment the home tea would be of a very superior flavour.

The Emigration Commissioner of South Carolina has been corresponding with the superintendent of Castle Garden with a view to securing settlers for South Carolina. Seventeen families, mostly Germans, were sent to Carolina yesterday. The travelling xpenses of the immigrants are paid, they vill be given houses and garden plots free and work at good pay is promised.

EUROPE.

Four Leitrim farmers were arrested last week under the Coercion Act.

The rumour that Mr. Gladstone will shortly retire from politics, either partially or entirely, has been revived, The English imports for April decreased £5,380,000 compared with the previous April. The exports decreased £1,493,000.

A Dutch polar expedition sailed from Ame terdam on Saturday in the Wilhem Barentz. a vessel which has already made three similar vovages to the Arctic regions.

It is pointed out as significant of Mr. Parwaning influence that his following includes only seventeen of the sixty members who recognised Mr. Butt's leadership. It is estimated that the second reading of the Land bill in the Imperial House of Com-

ons will be carried by a majority of one hundred without counting the Parnellites. Mr. Bradlaugh is about to issue a so called appeal to the people of Great Britain against the decision of the courts disqualiring him from sitting in the House of

An American missionary named Pears has been attacked in Turkey by a party of Circassians, who maltreated his escort, and the outrage will form the subject of diplomatic representations.

A man named Levy, said to be a relation of Donovan Rossa, was arrested at Dublin on Saturday—it is supposed on account of his connection with recent Fenian movements—and lodged in Kilmainham gaol.

An official statement says Mr. Goschen will leave Constantinople as soon as the frontier convention is signed. Lord Dufferin will suc ceed him as Minister, and Sir Edward Thorn-ton, now British Minister at Washington will succeed Lord Dufferin at St. Petersburg Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, has published a long letter denouncing the policy of the extreme faction of the Irish party, in regard to the Land bill. He advises them o wait until the second reading and second changes have been made in the measure

before they begin to condemn it. The Nihilists have issued an appeal to the Russian army, calling upon it to rise and strike down the tyrant. The Russian nave The Russian nav also appears to have been tampered with, in-asmuch as the arrest of the Grand Duke Constantine is expected to be followed by a movement in the fleet at Odessa.

In consequence of the submission of the amendment to the Parliamentary Oaths Act. Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor of England, has carried out his threat of resigning a step which will have the effect of seriously mbarrassing Mr. Gladstone, and diminish ing the little prestige that remains to his Mine

The new French tariff was promulgated on Monday, and will come into effect on the th of November. The negotiations with England for a new commercial treaty will be esumed at once, and several other European overnments have given notice of their intention to send delegates to Paris to negotiate imilar treaties.

ORANGE TRUE BLUES.

Meeting of Grand Lodge at Kingston Feeterday — Annual Sermon at Sa. Paul's Church.

Church.

Kingston, May 10.—This morning the Grand Lodge of the Orange True Blues assembled in the city ledge-room of the True Blues. The following delegates were pressent:—Port Hope, W. M. Mercer; Coboung, F. W. Hart, Inside Tyler; Descronto, W. Carter, S. Cronk; Napanee, J. Hooper, J. Briggs; Guelph, W. F. Allen, Grand Master; Toronto, W. Hamilton, F. Fitzpatrick, A. Fawcett, J. Gardener, T. Gardiner, W. Fitzgerald, Past Grand Master; R. Newman, Deputy Grand Master; Peterboro; C. Eobert. perald, Past Grand Master, R. Newman, Deputy Grand Master; Peterboro', C. Bobertson, P. Clegg, W. Jamieson, D. Jamieson, Past Grand Master; London, T. W. Watson, Kingston, M. Elliott, W. J. Sissins, J. Skelton; Hamilton, Jas. F. Harper, M. E. Montgomery, J. H. Smith, Grand Secretary, Hugh Stevenson, Grand Treasurer. The vac ious committees were formed, and the lodge adjourned until two o'clock.

This afternoon Grand Master Allen, of neigh, read his address, which was received with much enthusiasm. Following this Grand ecretary Smith and Grand Treasurer Stevens son, of Hamilton, presented their reports.

This evening at 7.30 o'clock the Grand Lodge assembled, and headed by the True Blues' fife and drum band and the city lodge of True Blues and Orange Young Britons of True Blues and Orange Young Britons, narched to St. Paul's church, where Rev. W. B. Carey, M.A., preached a special sermon.

AN M.P.P.'S OBSEQUIES.

Funeral of the Late Member for East Duraham—An Unusually Large Turnput.

PORT HOPE, May 9.—The funeral of the late Mr. J. Rosevear, M.P.P. tor East Duraham, took place yesterday afternoon. Two o'clock was the time appointed for starting from his late residence, about three miles from Port Hope. At that hour all the roads and side lines in the vicinity of the homestead crowded with teams, including were crowded with teams, including many from Cartwright, Hamilton, Clarke, Cavan, and Manvers townships, and Cobourg, Port Hope, and Bowmapville. The route to the cemetery lay through Port Hope, the streets of which were crowded. It took forty-five minutes for the procession to pass a given place. There were over 300 carriages in the ine. Such a funeral was never seen in this vicinity before. Flags were flying at half mast on the public buildings in town and the vessels in the harbour, and the church bells. tolled while the cortege was passing through the town. The burial service was conclude at the cemetery before half the carriage reached there. Few persons have ever bee held in higher personal esteem than the late hon, gentleman, as evidenced by the unparal-leled number who paid the last tribute of respect to all that was mortal of the deceased

sentative of the riding. Ask fifty ladies in succession what per fume they consider the most delicate, the most pure and salubrique, the most permanent, and in all respects the most desirable and forty-nine of them will answer, Murray Lanman's Florida Water.

A sure cure for every disease arising from impure blood. We think the facts will war rant us in saying there have never been other blood purifiers equal to Bristol's Sarsaparile

BRITONS AND BOERS.

of that issue both sides have to thank them-selves. The Imperial Government has to blame itself for its assumption of sovereignty, followed by its non-fulfilment of promises, followed by its non-fulfilment of promises, and its premature withdrawal of force. The Boers have to blame themselves for their meek submission to Sir T. Shepstone's act of annexation, and for their sudden and sanguinary outburst of hostility before they had exhausted the sources of agitation. Both sides are blameworthy. If the Boers have now to submit to a form of reconquest from which they were spared in 1877, it is simply because they have driven the Queen's Government into a corner by their determined ernment into a corner by their determined and destructive resistance to British rule. They must remember that a government like that of Great Britain has other things to consider besides matters of that of Great Britain has other things to consider besides matters of merely local policy. It lives in the eyes of the great world. It is mixed up in the affairs of Europe. It has its prestige as a great Continental power to maintain. It cannot afford to abase itself in the front of successive and disastrous defeat. England has obligations to the whole of its vast Empire outside the limits of South Africa. There is Ireland in a state of nascent revolt. There is India, with its 200 millions of people, kept in subjugation alone by the majesty of the Imperial name. There is Canada divided by a nominal border line from its great Republican neighbour, with a large section of its people as alien in birth and speech to that of England as the Boers of the Transvaal are. There are Ceylon, Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Fiji; countries where the immensely preponderate populawhere the immensely preponderate popula-tions of coloured people are ruled by the Queen's word and will, as enforced through

MR. GLADSTONE'S CASE PREPARED. Mr. Gladstone has declared he will defend the action of his Government on its merits. His case will no doubt be founded on the statements contained in the Boer petition. It traces back the remote origin of the present struggle to the fact that the Dutch settlers of struggle to the fact that the Dutch settlers of South Africa were transferred "like a flock of sheep from one proprietor to another, when the Cape Colony was ceded to England by the King of the Netherlands in exchange for Belgium." We have reference then made to the social incidents that tended ever since to estrange the Boers from the British Government. The tragedy of Slagter's Neck in 1817; the emancipation of the slaves in 1834; the farmers' expatriation in 1838; the pursuit to Natal in 1843; the affair of Boomplasts in 1848, are all passed in review. Then we are reminded of the

ATROCIOUS INCIDENTS OF RETROCESSON AND RECOGNITION r 1852, when the independence of the ir 1852, when the independence of the Transvaal was recognized, and in 1854, when the Free State was abandoned. We are then introduced to the twenty years' spell of peace which followed after the British Government

which followed after the British Government had come to see that it was better "to make friends of the Boers than to persecute them," and to do this by the only way, "the acknowledgment of their independence." "For years the harmony was excellent. The Republic opened its frontiers to Englishmen, and many of them became good and true citizens of their new fatherland. What oppression had not been able to accomplish liberty accomplished. Both in the Orange Free State and in our country Africander and Englishman fraternised, and laid the foundation of a new fatherland."

Then came the other side of the story. The Then came the other side of the story. The system of non-interference has been followed by a determined attempt to conquer South Africa up to the Zambesi for England. The appropriation of the Diamondfields, the award of Koraunaland by Governor Keate, the recognition of Sekukuni as a British subject, were the precursors, we are told, of the final act in the drama of English tyranny, the annexation of the Transvaal.

Mr. Kruger charges Sir Owen Lanyon with desiring a collision, but "on grounds that he himself might select." The Boers on their side

rmined to force the onus of ho

side only one was killed, and so far as it has come to my knowledge, one severely wounded and four slightly." This statement was made six days after the action, at a time when every loss suffered by the Boers must have been exactly ascertained. We fail to see why again and again the Boer commander should thus misrepresent the casualties on his side—
if misrepresented them he has. It is a matter
of the first importance to the future of the British army and the British Empire that this question should be set at rest. It seems incredible
that the British forces should suffer as they have done after many hours' fighting, while their enemy suffers scarcely at all. History offers no counterpart to such an incident. Three hundred and ninety-three rifles firing slowly and steadily from a commanding posi-tion for a period of seven hours only succeed in killing one, in severely wounding another, and in slightly injuring four! The British had 92 slain and 131 wounded.

"There was an auld man and he had a bad wife, sing fal de lal laid et al laddy a day," £15 15s.; Poetical Epistle, 1½ page foolscap, "Brownhill, Monday Even.—Dear Sir—'In honest Bacon's ingle neuk.' Six verses. (Signed) Robert Burns. P.S.—In a week I shall be ready with two horses to drive ilme, but I hope to see you on Wednesday.—R. B." Addressed Mr. Willm. Stewart, Closeburn Castle, unpublished, £39; 18s. Address, three pages foolscap, "To the Right Honble. W——P——, Esq., &c., &c., &c., &c.—Sir—While pursy burgesses crowd your gates, sweating under the weight of heavy addresses, permit us, the late D. St. II—rs, in that part of G——B—— called S——, to approach. &c. (Signed) John Barleycorn, presses, £38 17s. Letter, one page quarto, "Ellisland, Wednesday Even.—My dear Sir—I go for Ayrshire to-morrow, so cannot have the pleasure of meeting you for some time, &c.—Robert Burns," With humorous P.S. Addressed Mr. William Stewart, Closeburn Castle; unpublished, £38 17s. A letter of eight lines, regarding the loan of Smellie's Philosophy, £10 10s. Burns,—Two sets of proofs, one after Stodhard, the other after Westall, of the illustrations to Burns' Poems, bound together, to which are also added three rare portraits of Burns, an MS, note from Captain Riddel, of Carse. "Dear Bard:—

"To ride this day is vain,

"To ride this day is vain,

Carse. "Dear Bard:-"To ride this day is vain,
For it will be a steeping rain,
So come and sit with me," &c.;
and Burns' holograph reply "Ellisland—

"Dear sir, at any time or tide,
"Dear sir, at any time or tide,
I'd rather sit wi' you than ride.
Tho' twere wi' royal Geordie," &c.
"R. Burns." Collected by George Daniels,
author of the "Modern Duneiad," and having
his MS. notes, £19 19s. A letter of Sir
Walter Scott's, dated Shandwick-place, 2—th
December, was exposed at the end of the
above sale, and knocked down for £2 15s.—

BRITONS AND BOERS

The Carlinding Lake by R. Galdings, Sample of the Community of the Commu

ice disappear and the spring sun comes up over the eastern hills. ITS SHIPPING. Three lines of steamers ply between Collingwood and lake ports, comprising ten large steamers with an aggregate tonnage of about 6,900 tons. Besides these there are sailing craft innumerable. The New England Transportation Company have fully craft innumerable. The New England Transportation Company have four propellers, which carry freight and passengers to Chicago and Milwaukee, viz.:—Northern Queen, Columbia, Canada, andL ake Erie. This force is supplemented by sailing vessels when the trade demands it. The capacity of the steamers is about 600 tons each. They bring grain, pork, lard, and flour for shipment over the Northern and North-Western railway to Toronto. The produce is then taken by the Lake Ontario steamers of the line to Ogdensburg, and thence to ocean ports for export to

tion for a period of seven hours only succeed in killing one, in severely wounding another, and in slightly injuring four ! The Britishhad 92 alain and 131 wounded.

BURNS' MANUSCRIPTS.

The Price at which they Recently Sold.
On Saturday Megars. Chapman, in their rooms, Hanover streek, Edinburgh, sold eithin manuscripts of Robert Burns, which had belonged to a gentleman in Ireland. There was a large attendance, and the bidding was very spirited, the first tol, for example, being put up at five guineas and knocked down at thirty. The sum of £210 10s. 6d. was realized for the MSS. The following are the descriptions and the prices realized for each Holy Willie's Prayer, 3 pages foolean, with an interesting note in another hand, £31 los. A Scot's Love Song (tune, Binks of Banna), "Yestreen I had a pint o' wine;" six verses, quarto. And on same sheet a new song, from an old story (tune, Wat ye wha I met yes, two double verses. Addressed to Mr. Wm. Stewart, factor, Closeburn Castle, \$15 4s. 6d. Foom, if page foolean, "Brownhill, Monday Even.—Dear Sim—In a honest Bacon's ingle neult." Six verses, [Signed] page foolean, "Wales, and so effectually do the present condition of Millian and before. As far as I am person on the street of the static in the department of Millian and Defence. As far as I am person's at Wyandotte, Mioh, and other plants (Cheers.) I consider that provide a scoule politics completely from that department of Millian and Defence. As far as I am person's at Wyandotte, Mioh, and other plants (Cheers.) I consider as the didning where are smolting rook and the protection of the milliance and volunteers to go and give to that great meeting all the brilliancy that a mitter referring to the present condition of the military display must naturally give to any thing of that kind. Applause.) Mr. Caron, and the referring to the present condition of the military display must naturally give to any the page foolean that the room of the military display must naturally give to any thing of the kind the referring to

iron-sheeted building, having a capacity of 160,000 bushels. The difference between it and Toronto elevators is that the latter are built to load vessels, while the one at Collingwood is designed to elevate the grain from vessels and load it in cars. It was built in 1871, and every year is worked to its full capacity. On the flagstaff which rises from its elofty roof are displayed the stormdrum and eignals when occasion requires. Three tracks of the Northern and North-Western railway run into the building. Outside were piled many hundred steel rails awaiting the first boat to carry them to Fort William, to be used upon the Pacific railway. At the elevator whaff a square-rigged vessel was loading lumber for Chicago, and near her was another vessel loaded high above her bulwarks with railway ties of cedar intended for western railways. The wrecking tug Wales, dismantled and boilerless, also lay at the wharf, workmen being busy in altering her to a barge. She was brought thither from Kingston, and during the troubles of 1866 she was armed and did service as gun-boat of the upper Mes.

who were recently executed. On the way from the House of Detention, where tea had first been served to them, right up to the place of execution, a drum and fife band played all the time served to them, right up to the place of execution, a drum and fife band first been served to them, right up to the place of execution, a drum and fife band played all the time behind the two tumbrile, so that the remarks which are reported to have been often made by at least one of the yards are regarded as profitable and valuable. It is, therefore, the opinion of one of the best-informed men as to raisin making in the Sacramento district that "it is such a busing mess as will give employment to the family of the poor man; the one to make the little homestead in the hills a source of revenue."

The California farmer, too, can cultivate his grapes after cheaper methods than those in use in Spain, and so help to overcome the matter of cheaper labour. In Malaga all planting and cultivation are done by hand; whereas in California the expense is less because thorses are used to plough, and in gathering the first.

The Muscatella, or Muscatel, is the grape for the raisin vineyards. It prefers a rich, the contention of the place of execution, adrum and fife band first been served to them, right up to the place of execution, adrum and fife band hists among the people as compared with the two tumbrile, so that ther emarks which are reported to have been often made by at least one of the raisin which are reported to have been often made by at least one of the raisin reported to have been often made by at least one of the state to a train have been often made by at least one of the raisin which are reported to have been often made by at least one of the state of the read must have been often made by at least one of the state of the read must have been often made by at least one of the state of the read must have been often made by at least one of the state of the read must have been often made by at least one of the state of the read must

for the raisin vineyards. It prefers a rich, sandy loam, a warm climate, and a moist soil, winter irrigation being as important in average years as that in summer for the average years as that in summer for the dry valleys of California. The vines are planted eight by eight feet apart in many places, but the most experienced growers prefer a greater distance, as high as ten by ten feet. The grapes should be allowed to remain on the vine until quite ripe. Then they are carefully picked and placed upon drying trays, two by three feet in size, which are exposed with an inclination toward the sun until they are half dried, when they are turned over. After the drying, those not in turned over. After the drying, those not in proper condition are removed, and the rest slid from the tray into large sweat boxes, with a sheet of paper between every twenty-five or thirty pounds of raisins. They remain in these boxes in the storeroom for two weeks or more, when they are ready for packing a or more, when they are ready for packing, a process of a good deal of delicacy.—N. Y. Sun.

RUSSIA'S EASTWARD MARCH.

Thirty-one years ago the Russians established themselves at the mouth of the Sir Darya river, on the sea of Aral, and immediately after began to push their way eastward up that river, and further into the heart of Asia. Above them was the vast Siberian region lying between the Arctic ocean and the Chinese boundary, and extending from the Ural mountains to Behring strait; below was Turkestan, into which the British were look-Turkestan, into which the British were looking from their strong fortifications in the Punjaub. Whatever were the ulterior motives of the Russians is locked in the silence of the tombs of czars and their counsellors, but the effect is a matter of history. The Russians stole steadily and silently eastward, and in fifteen years (1865) they reached and subdued Kokand, 600 miles eastward of the Aral, and with promptness attached. and in fifteen years (1865) they reached and subdued Kokand, 600 miles eastward of the Aral, and with promptness attached the northern portion of that territory to Siberia. Two years later, in 1867, the Russians seized Samarcand, in the heart of Turkestan, and moved southward toward Bokara and the Indo-British border. Now, after 31 years, the latest telegrams from Calcutta state "the Russian troops have entered Bokara and selected a spot for the erection of fortifications." The city of Bokara lies northwest of Jelalabad, famous in its history of British operations in the Punjaub, and about 500 mies distant.

The population of Bokara is about 70,000. The city is surrounded by a great wall pierced by 11 gates, It contains 80 colleges and over 100 mesques, some of them of magnificent, proportions and finish. It is reported that there are over 5,000 students in the schools, and that the poorer ones have been in receipt of a pension from the emir sufficient to maintain them while prosecuting their studies. Bokara, like many other cities of the farther east, has witnessed stirring scenes and many changes. It is supposed to be the "Trybactra" of the ancients. It was successively capital of Turkestan and of the Samanides.

Temudjin, the Ghenghis Kahn of history, who sprung from the loins of a Tartar clan, captured Peking by assault A.D. 1215, then sir, by proceeding gradually, as the circumstances of the country will allow, that we can get for the militia force all that the militia

who sprung from the loins of a Tartar clan, captured Peking by assault A.D. 1215, then turned his way westward, traversing the thousands of miles that lay between the Yelclerk, who is a little deaf, convulsed the congregation by solemnly adding, that those who had not got them could be supplied with them in the vestry after the service at sixpence each. It transpired that the clerk thought the clergyman had announced that he intended to adopt a new hymn-book at the Easter services—hence the grotesque blunder.

The Coming Drink—Kaoka—Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all inst-class grocers and druggists.

sea of Azov, captured Bokhara A.D. 1370, and made it the seat of an empire where his descendants reigned 128 years. After these vicissitudes Bokara was lost in the darkness of the East, to rise again in the flashing light

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Russian Czarina is said to be in terror for her children, and to suspect her maids of honour of complicity with the Nihilists. The Czar, it is said, has had a narrow escape of being blown up by means of explosive tubes hidden in the wax candles which are burned at his desk at his desk.

The German Emperor's health is causing much uneasiness. He has naturally been in the lowest spirits since the murder of his nephew, and has therefore been the less able to resist an attack of influenza which he caught some weeks ago. His family are very anxious to get him away from Berlin.

The individual most strongly opposed to the French invasion of Tunis is Panariello, the Italian and Tunisian consul at La Calle, who is the banker of the Kroumirs, and has the monopoly of the trade with them. He is the natural son of an Italian and an Arab

the natural son of an Italian and an Arab woman. He began life very poor, and is now enormously rich, and, naturally enough, objects to having his interests put in peril by war. He has accordingly done all in his power to induce the Kroumirs to submit without resistance.

The statistics of gold mining in Australia, furnished in the report of Mr. Hayter, statist to the Government of Victoria, continue to exhibit a remarkable decline. The quantity raised in all these colonies since deposits of that metal were first discovered in 1851 is estimated at 69,000,000 ounces, valued at '\$1,355,000,000. By far the largest proportion has come from Victoria, where the gold fields in 1879 produced only 758,947 ounces, which is less than half the average annual yield of is less than half the average annual yield of the same colony during 1870-78.

It has been decided by the imperial authorities at Berlin to issue orders for the immediate construction of the long contemplated Hohenzollern Mausoleum on that part of the Hohenzollern Mausoleum on that part of the Domplatz abutting upon the left bank of the Spree, which is known to the inhabitants of the German capital as the "Campo Santo." As soon as the mausoleum itself; shall be completed all the coffins now lying in the vaults of the Domkirche, and containing the mortal remains of numerous Brandenburg Electors, Prussian Kings, and Hohenzollern Princes, will be removed from their present resting will be removed from their present resting place and deposited in niches in the new re-pository.

Sophie Pieffosky, the young woman who was executed for complicity in the murder of the Czar, was near being the daughter-in-law of Mouraiwieff, the man of the Polish atrocities of nineteen years ago. Her family intended her to be the wife of Constantine, the General's son. She had a Polish governess, who set her against him, and prepared her mind for the reception of Socialistic doctrines by denunciations of Russian officialism and of the court. She lost her beauty in her peregrinations and stormy adventures. The law officer who interrogated her and prepared the indictment was Constantine Mouraiwieff,

her first lover. The Russian papers contain some further interesting particulars concerning the regicides who were recently executed. On the way from the House of Detention, where tea had

last year the amount registered was no less than 1,028,000,000 francs. The increasing wealth of France indicates an amount of pros-perity which has never been even approached under any other form of government.

The prefect of St. Petersburg, M. Baranoff, suddenly gave notice, the other day, that the town would be surrounded by a military cordon, and persons entering or leaving the town subjected to a rigorous examination. St. Pe-tersburg is chiefly dependent for its daily supplies of milk, butter, and eggs on the services of peasants who live in the environs. One fine morning the town awoke to find the One fine morning the town swoke to find the breakfast table minus the accustomed accessories. The peasant purveyors were being rigorously examined by the authorities. On the subsequent morning the cordon was undisturbed by the demands of the dairyman for passage; but milk, butter, and eggs were, however, as plentiful as usual in St. Petersburg. The peasants had displayed a knowledge of the byways into the city which had baffled the authorities. After such a fiasco the cordon was removed.

The trial of a monk in the Province of Pultova for the murder of a brother monk throws a vivid light upon the morals of Russian monasteries, and particularly upon the monastery of Peresloff. It was proved in the trial, which resulted in the sentence of the murderer to life-long imprisonment in the Siberian mines, that the brotherhood were in the habit of palming off upon the peasants at exorbitant prices, as relies of various saints, second-hand images which had been bought for a trifling sum at the Great Fair. Instead of using proper bread for the communion they employed the refuse from their own tables, and fabricated sacramental wine by mixing tea and vinegar. But these examples of fraud and penuriousness fade into insignificance when compared with the drunkenness and debauchery which prevailed in the monastery. These disclosures have fortunately aroused a public opinion in Russia, which will not be satisfied, the Golos says, unless immediate action is taken to purify the monastic institutions of the Empire.

Detroit has a society scandal, Colonel J. W. Romeyn, a prominent young lawyer of some repute, having been sued for 516,600 damages in breach of promise by Sylva A. DeLeon, a beautiful young woman, only eighteen years of age, who went to Detroit about six months ago from Jackson county, where he parents reside. Her father is a wealthy farmer, and he sent his daughter to Detroit to pursue her art studies. Colonel Romeyn is in parthership with his father, Theodore Romeyn, the firm being one of the leading law partnerships in Michigan. Both father and son stand very high socially, and have wide reputations.

Allegheny county, Penn., has nearly completed the payment of losses caused by the Pittsburg riots in 1877. Thus far claims amounting to about \$2,750,000 have been insued. It is thought that \$15,000 will cover all the unsettied claims. The law provides that claimants must sue and get a verdict before they can percent and get a verdict before they can percent and get a verdict before they can be a sent fu The trial of a monk in the Province of Pul-

immediate action is taken to purify the monastic institutions of the Empire.

For the last three thousand years, it is said, there has stood in the immediate neighbourhood of Sparta a gigantic cypress, the very same tree which of old found mention in the pages of Pausanias and other antique historians. It reared its stately head to a height of one hundred and sixty feet above the ground, and its dark foliage overshadowed a space nearly three hundred feet in circumference. It was a source of profit, as well as of pride, to the inhabitants of Sparta, for its world-wide fame annually attracted hundreds of curious tourists from all parts of Europe, whose temporary sojourn in its vincinity brought no small amount of grist to the Spartan mill. Only the other day this venerable sylvan patriarch was ignited by a band of gypsies while cooking their midday meal under the shade of its leafy branches, and burned to the ground despite strenuous efforts made to save it from annihilation. It would appear that this grievous accident is regarded by the Greek populace as of evil omen to the enterprise in which the Hellenic nation is just now embarked.

AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

Seven former Governors of Texas are stil

There are 6,000 registered homocopal doctors in the United States. Save your old tin cans for religious purposes. A Methodist church in Eureka, Nev., is roofed with them.

The State of Wisconsin pays fifty cents out of the dog tax for the head of each hawk delivered to travelit the state.

of the dog tax for the head of each hawk de livered to township trustees.

Dakota is so anxious for an infusion of Irish blood into her borders, that she has sent a special emigration agent to Ireland.

The population of Chicago has increase, 70 per cent. in 10 years, and membership in the churches only 12 per cent. Attorney-General MacVeagh decides that

Attorney-General MacVeagh decides that the Postmaster-General has full discretion to prohibit the delivery of registered letters to lottery agents.

One hundred and fifty students in New York are studying the Irish language, and meet twice a week to listen to songs and ad-

There is reason to doubt the sanity of James Turney. He was baptized at Lendon Ohio, on Sunday, and on Thursday he man dered a little girl. A Cincinnati boy, aged 12, not only dis-obeyed his father's injunction not to touch a gun, but used the weapon in such a way as to

escape the threatened punishment. He committed suicide. The most opulent and important churches in New York choose old men for their pastors in preference to young men. Most of the best known of New York's preachers are over

50 years old. "Oh, Lord," prayed a Methodist minister,
"keep me humble and poor." "Oh, Lord, if
thou wilt keep him humble," said a brother who next prayed, "we will keep him poor."

-Galveston News. A plaque factory has been started in Sussex, Del., and their samples have met with

such favour that orders are received from London, Paris, Vienna, and Rome as fast as they can be filled.

A planter in Henry County, N.C., has powers of digestion like unto an ostrich. He goes regularly, after breakfast and dinner, to a cool brook and swallows a handful of gravel.

He has done this for years, and still enjoys robust health. A well-known New York man paid court to a society belle five years, and then married her. After four months' marriage he asks for a divorce, "because she paints." This would

be a dangerous precedent for a judge to grant a divorce upon.

A medical writer says that the great destroyer of female health and beauty, in America, is malaria. Women are very scarce in Arizona, and so a Prescott editor holds out this inducement for immigration, that "laria is absolutely unknown in Arizona."

The Philadelphia Times says that the largest haul made at the Gloucester shad fisheries in twenty years was made at the flood catch on Monday, when 3,000 shad were landed on the first catch, 1,500 on the second, and 1,100 on the thira-5,000 in all The Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, of

Boston, says: "I discredit the extravagant statements which give intemperance as the root of all crime in this country, and maintain

East river at Blackwell's island will be lighted by electricity and crossed by double tracks. Half of the \$5,000,000 cost has been raised. The span from Ravenswood to Blackwell's island will be 618 feet; that series the island 700 feet, and the one reaching to the New York side 784 feet. It is proposed to com-

plete the bridge in three years.

Henry A. Middleten, who lives about twenty miles from Charleston, S.C., has leased to Commissioner Le Duc a tract of 200 leased to Commissioner Le Duc a tract of 200 acres for tea culture on his estate for twenty years in consideration of the sum of one dollar, duly paid in the standard silver coin of the Republic, from Mr. Le Duc's own purse, An appropriate building for carrying out the experiment will be constructed, and John Jackson, who has been engaged in tea culture in India for sixteen years, will have charge of the plantation. About 17,503 tee plants of the plantation. About 17,500 tea plan will be set this spring, and the commission avers that in three years' time he will have as fine a crop of tea as ever was raised in the

Detroit has a society scandal, Colonel J. W. Romeyn, a prominent young lawyer of some repute, having been sued for \$10,000 damages in breach of promise by Sylva A. DeLeon, a beautiful young woman, only

father and son stand very high socially, and have wide reputations.

Allegheny county, Penn., has nearly completed the payment of losses caused by the Pittsburg riots in 1877. Thus far claims amounting to about \$2,750,000 have been liquidated, and bonds to the amount of \$2,650,000 have been issued. It is thought that \$45,000 will cover all the unsettled claims. The law provides that claimants must sue and get a verdict before they can promise has been effected, and the commissioners have agreed to a formal verdict for 75 per cent. of the loss/sustained. In this sensible way expensive litigation has been avoided, and losses by the riots have received prompt recompense instead of being compelled to wait upon the slow process of the courts. There have been only three real trials, all of which the commissioners have won.

Registration of Disease

recording the commissioners have well as of pride, to the inhabitants of Sparta, for its world-wide fame annually attracted hundreds of curious tourists from all parts of Europe, whose temporary sojourn in its vincinity brought no small amount of grist to the Spartan mill. Only the other day this venerable sylvan patriarch was ignited by a band of gypsies while cooking their midday meal under the shade of its leafy branches, and burned to the ground despite strenuous efforts made to save it from annihilation. It would appear that this grievous accident is regarded by the Greek populace as of evil omen to the enterprise in which the Hellenic nation is just now embarked.

August Flower.

The immense-sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a han's st for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., it never has failed to our knowledge. Three doeses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents, Samples 10 cents.

There were about 510 candidates who were successful at the regular promotion examinations lafely held in the north riding of the County of Perth.