

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

## CANADIAN.

Coal advanced 25 cents, in Montreal on Saturday, and is now \$6 75 a ton.

Some of the cotton manufacturers have formed a combine affecting dyed cotton.

The Montreal term is an unusually heavy one, there being no less than five murder cases to be tried.

The North American United Caledonia Association will hold its convention in Toronto next year.

Montreal at length has decided to follow Toronto's example, and take active steps against the bucket shop.

The Quebec Government have decided to establish a permanent provincial police force, with headquarters in Montreal.

A company is being formed in Montreal to build a bridge from Point St. Charles to Longueuil, by way of St. Helen's Island.

The orthodox Jews of Hamilton have purchased the old St. James' Episcopal church and will open it as a synagogue next Monday.

The American tug *Gladiator* has been seized by the Canadian authorities at Algoma Mills for towing a raft of logs in Canadian waters.

The young girl Lena Voegt, who ran away with a street car conductor in Montreal, was married to him, with the consent of the girl's mother.

The entries in the live stock classes for the Provincial Fair at Kingston have been so numerous that additional sheds will have to be erected.

Miss Sara Jeannette Duncan, the Canadian journalist, better known as "Garth Grafton," was entertained at Staten Island by Mr. Wiman.

A large canning factory at Picton complains that a duty of ten cents is charged upon peach baskets, the value of which is about three cents.

Both the Customs and inland revenue receipts at Hamilton for last month showed a falling off as compared with the corresponding month last year.

The cotton combine has ceased to exist. It was decided at a meeting of the manufacturers in Montreal that all the mills might charge their own figures.

Scott McVeigh, assistant bookkeeper in the Methodist Book Room, Toronto, has absconded. His pecuniations amount to over \$5,000, but partial restitution has been made.

Mr. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, is at present in Toronto conferring with the Provincial Treasurer regarding the accounts between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Export merchants in Montreal have been notified from Newcastle and Glasgow that no tonnage whatever can be given from those ports to Montreal on the regular line of steamers.

Surveys are to be made of San Juan harbor, in Vancouver Island, with the object of ascertaining its capabilities as a harbor of refuge and a strategic point for defence purposes.

The Hudson bay railway promoters say that nothing can be done at present owing to the refusal of the Manitoba Government to guarantee more than two millions and a half, which they declare to be insufficient.

Maek Howes, well known in Manitoba during the boom period, who was arrested in Toronto and taken to Ingersoll on a charge of obtaining money under false pretence in connection with some land transaction, was honourably acquitted.

The Imperial Government, in conjunction with that of Canada, are said to be about to have surveys made of the Straits of Fuca, through which runs the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Abram Shaw, surveyor of the Customs Department, while sailing from St. Zotique to Valleyfield on the St. Lawrence, had his boat capsized by a squall. He clung to the upturned boat and was carried through the Green Chute, an experience never before had by living man.

## AMERICAN.

A banana trust has been organized.

The number of yellow fever cases at Jacksonville is increasing.

Heavy rains are seriously injuring the cotton crop in Alabama.

On Saturday a true bill was found against Jacobs, the Caghnawaga murderer.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, has been swept by a flood and thirteen people drowned.

The Retaliation Bill was reported back to the House of Representatives on Saturday.

The tropical fruit men of New Orleans have formed a combination, representing a combined capital of \$19,000,000.

The indications are that the debate on the Retaliation bill in the House of Representatives will last for a week or ten days.

Mr. Crowley, the Librarian chimpanzee who attracted so much attention in New York Central park, died Sunday morning.

An explosion of gas in a mine near Scranton, Pa., yesterday killed a number of people and destroyed a large amount of property.

Randolph Huntington, of Rochester, N. Y., has imported the thoroughbred Arabian mare *Narciss* and will breed her to a Henry Clay stallion.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, is of opinion that both sides of the House will agree to give the President the extra powers he asks for to enable him to carry out retaliation.

Yellow fever is increasing in virulence in Jacksonville, and every one who can is leaving the city. A case of the fever is reported in Philadelphia, and is causing great alarm.

The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer *St. Paul* during its season secured 100,000 sealskins and a large quantity of other skins and furs, making the value of her cargo \$2,000,000.

During a fire in Baltimore yesterday morning a section of the fire brigade entered a burning building, which fell, caging the men, who were roasted to death despite the brave attempts of their comrades to rescue them.

A number of Buffalo men, together with three Toronto parties, have formed an association to buy 20,000 acres of timber lands in the State of Mississippi, with the object of exporting lumber and timber to the European market.

The London *Times* says the Americans have a traditional respect for legality, and if the rights of the retaliation case be made clear to them, they are not likely to be tempted into a policy of aggression for the sake of either Cleveland or Blaine.

United States Secretary Fairchild says there is a disposition to relax the vigorous measures against Canadian poachers on seal fishing in Alaska waters, because the English Government are now proposing legislation which will entirely stop depredations.

Gen. Butler declares that President Cleveland has not been aggressive enough and would have him take action against the Cunard liners. Gen. Butler might remember a little interference with a British mail steamer named the *Trent*, and that the job was found rather too big to handle.

## FOREIGN.

Fifty persons have been arrested at Sofia on suspicion of their being spies.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt in New Zealand yesterday.

China refuses to ratify the American treaty restricting Chinese immigration.

Five hundred dervishes were defeated with great slaughter near Wady Halfa.

The divorce suit between King Milan and Queen Natalie has been adjourned for three months.

Several vessels were wrecked and many lives lost in a hurricane in Algoa Bay on Thursday.

The Irish National League is urging that a Parnell defence fund should be raised in the States.

A Royal Spanish decree is published providing for energetic action against the spread of phylloxera.

London bakers have increased the price of bread in expectation of a serious shortage in the British wheat crop.

Over one thousand children are reported to have died from measles in Santiago, Chili, in the last two months.

It is reported that three expeditions sent by the Mahdi against the White Chief in Bah-el-Ghazel were repulsed.

Edison's phonograph was exhibited yesterday to the London, Eng., Press Club, and proved a complete success.

"United Ireland," Mr. William O'Brien's paper, says Cleveland is avenging Ireland's wrongs by his retaliation measure.

The colliers' strike in Australia still continues, and is seriously interfering with the movement of steamers in Melbourne.

King Humbert unveiled monuments to Garibaldi and the martyrs to the cause of Italian liberty in Ravenna on Saturday.

A heavy rain, accompanied by a gale, prevailed over England on Tuesday night, and did great additional damage to the crops.

The English and French Ambassadors have made a collective demand upon the Sultan to sign the Suez Canal Convention.

M. Veohard, a French Socialist leader, and five of his colleagues, have been arrested at Amiens for inciting workmen to strike.

It is reported that the King of Abyssinia has massed his troops on the Crem Table Land, to resist a possible Italian invasion.

The London *Times* has come to the conclusion that Retaliation will work its own cure without any action on the part of Canada.

A despatch from Sofia says Prince Ferdinand in recent interview declared that he would never leave Bulgaria of his own accord.

It is reported that another Nihilist plot has been discovered in St. Petersburg, and twelve men and three women have been arrested.

The aged French scientist Chevreul attained his one hundred and second birthday on Tuesday, thus beating Sir Moses Montefiore's record.

Premier Flequet and Admiral Krantz are greatly pleased with the recent naval manoeuvres at Tonin, which were a perfect success as an experiment in mobilization.

A number of evictions were made on Saturday on Lord Claricard's estate, the tenants resisting with guns, pitchforks, boiling water, and other resources of modern civilization.

An English court has just decided that railway servants cannot eject persons from trains who say they have lost their tickets, the only remedy being to sue the passenger for breach of contract.

A new submarine boat has been constructed in the French naval department which can dive beneath the largest iron-clad, attach torpedoes to her side, and subsequently explode them by an electric wire.

The New York *Times*'s London correspondent estimates that Europe will need to buy from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, and the *Times* thinks that the United States will be able to supply a very large proportion of that quantity.

## What's in a Name.

The name by which we know an article sometimes gives very little idea of its character. Take the following list as an illustration:

"Oil of turpentine" is not oil, neither is "oil of vitriol," nor "coal oil," nor kerosene. "Coppers" is an iron compound, and contains no copper. "Salts of lemon" have nothing to do with the fruit of the "Citrus limonum," but is the extremely poisonous exalco acid.

"Carbolic acid" is not an acid, but a phenol. "Cobalt" contains none of that metal, but arsenic. "Soda water" has no trace of soda, nor does "sulphuric ether" contain any sulphur. "Sugar of lead" has no sugar, "cream of tartar" has nothing of cream, nor "milk of lime" any milk.

Oxygen means "the acid-makers," but hydrogen is the essential element of all acids, and many acids contain no oxygen. "German silver" contains no silver, and "black lead" no lead. "Mosaic gold" is simply a sulphide of tin.

This list might readily be extended, both in chemistry and other natural sciences, and it is only fair to state that these terms all come from the older writers, and are giving way to a more scientific nomenclature.

Drift: It was in a Dakota courtroom, and the judge wound up his address to the jury as follows: "I don't deny that the prisoner done the shootin', gentlemen, but think of the provocation. The corpse was pastin' up bills for a Boston firm that said: 'Do you wear pants? And, begosh, the pris'ner just riz up and he sez, sez he, 'No, sir I wear breeches!! And, then he shot.' Verdict, 'Not Gully.'"

## STATISTICS.

The pin factories of England, France, Holland, and Germany are said to turn out 77,000,000 pins daily.

There are 621 newspapers printed in Berlin. Fifty-four are official papers, 70 political, 165 have to do with literature, science, and art, 217 are commercial, and 30 religious.

## ANDREW CARNEGIE'S INCOME.

One year	\$1,500,000 00
One month	125,000 00
One week	28,846 00
One day	4,120 85
One hour	343 40
One minute	5 72
One second	95

This, then, is Protection's Pet!—[Philadelphia Record.]

The system of distributive co-operation has been a great success in Great Britain. The United Kingdom now has 1,350 co-operative stores, supplying more than 920,000 members. Their sales amounted to more than \$120,000,000 last year, and the profits shared reached nearly \$15,000,000. This last sum represents the annual saving now effected by dispensing with the profits of middlemen.

The Statistical Abstract for 1887, just issued, gives the following interesting figures in regard to the schools of the United States. In 1871-72 there were in this country 12,828,847 children of school age, of whom 7,479,656 were enrolled in the public schools. These pupils were taught by 81,509 male and 124,180 female teachers to whom aggregate salaries of \$37,503,309 were paid. The total expenditure for the schools that year was \$70,891,374. In 1884-85 the school population had increased to 17,764,658, and the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools to 11,464,681. The number of male teachers was 109,632, and of female 199,422, to whom salaries amounting to \$73,932,068 were paid. The total expenditures upon the schools for the latter year were \$111,521,542.—[Public Opinion.]

*Le Gaulois* in a recent article gives some startling figures of French army expenditures in the past seventeen years. The "liquidation account" for providing fortifications, munitions of war, etc., over and above the ordinary military budget, has already reached \$448,600,000. A second or supplementary account has now been formed of \$74,000,000, and three years hence a third of \$124,000,000 will be needed. This makes a total of \$646,600,000 in twenty years. Besides this the taxpayers have to meet the ordinary military budget, which has since 1871 averaged fully \$100,000,000 per annum. No wonder that times are hard. Even the marvelous productivity of France and the economical habits of her people cannot forever hold out against such a strain as that. To spend more than two and a half billions for a war of revenge in twenty years of peace may be magnificent; but it is magnificent madness.

The London correspondent of the Irish "Times" professes to have ascertained the salaries paid by the "Times" to its foreign correspondents:—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the "Times," is paid 80,000 florins, or £3,200 per annum; Mr. Lowe, at Berlin, has £2,500; the Vienna correspondent an equal salary; the correspondent at Rome £2,000, with rent of a residence; Mr. Simpson, at St. Petersburg, the same. Even the lesser correspondents, who do not write a dozen or a half a dozen columns in the course of a twelvemonth, are paid on scales varying from £1,000 to tenor Diaz, at Madrid, down to £500 to Herr Julius—a name which will be familiar to many in Dublin and more in Cork—who represents the "Times" in Brussels, and so on to the minimum of £250 paid Mr. Heinrich, at Christiania. This seems small, but seeing that the correspondence wired or written to Printing House square occurred only fifteen times throughout 1887, he was fairly well paid for his labours at the rate of nearly £17 per message. The correspondence budget of the London "Times" in salaries alone is nearly £30,000 a year (\$150,000).

How vast and complicated is the problem which the United States has to solve in the assimilation of the whole communities of foreigners who immigrate yearly to its shores may be inferred from the statistics just published for the seven months ending July 31st. The total number of emigrants who came to the United States was 357,125, of whom 113,000 came from Great Britain, 67,000 from Germany, 11,600 from Bohemia and Hungary, 25,000 from Russia, 59,000 from Sweden and Norway, 38,000 from Italy, 3,000 from France, 6,000 from Denmark, and 4,000 from Poland. All these nationalities have to be educated into triumphing over their old-world prejudices before they can be converted into useful American citizens. Judging from the smallness of the emigration from France, the French must either be the most happy and contented of the great European peoples, or the most destitute of the enterprise. The disadvantage of the increasing Italian immigration may be inferred when it is said that, according to the official statistics of 1882, 64 per cent, of the male Italian population could neither read nor write.

Miss Alice Vickery, M.D., an English lady doctor, has been quoting various statistics to prove that France is the happiest country in Europe. She points out that while the surplus of woman in Great Britain and Germany amounts to 750,000 and 1,000,000 respectively, in France it is only about 92,000. If a man had cited this fact as a reason why France should be happy, his reputation for gallantry might have suffered. Dr. Vickery, however, proceeds to state that marriages are more prevalent in proportion to the population in France than elsewhere, and this is of course a very happy state of affairs. On the other hand, France has the lowest birth rate of all European countries, 23.8 to a thousand, against 31 for Great Britain and 38 for Germany. The average number of children in a French family is now 2.3, against 4.6 in England and Wales, 5.25 in Scotland, and 5.4 in Ireland. Germany has nearly 5 to a family. France has a greater proportion of grown-up persons than any other nation in Europe, the number of persons in each 10,000 between the ages of 15 and 60 being, in France, 5,373; in Holland, 4,984; in Sweden, 4,954; in Great Britain, 4,732; in the United States, 4,398. France has the highest average age of the living, 31.06 years, against Holland, 27.76; Sweden, 26.66; Great Britain, 26.5; the United States, 23.1. In France, out of every hundred deaths, those of persons over the age of 60 are 36; in Switzerland, 34; England, 30; Belgium, 26; Wurtemberg, 24; Prussia, 19; Austria, 17.

## THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Germany's Young and Ambitious Emperor Severely Criticized.

It becomes more and more evident that if war comes France is determined it shall not be her fault. Premier Goblet's reply to the last insulting note on the Massowah difficulty, sent by Premier Crispi, of Italy, is most temperate and patient, so much so that Italy cannot continue in her provocative course without alienating the sympathies of all the independent powers in Europe. The belief which is gaining ground that Bismarck warned Crispi that he could not rely on the support of the triple alliance if he provoked France without cause strengthens the hope of peace aroused by France's moderation.

The real danger to European peace seems to be in the constant endeavor of Germany's young, ambitious and incapable Emperor to get himself and his country into trouble. Should Bismarck's restraining influence be removed, it seemed certain that the new ruler would soon find a pretext to satisfy his great craving, the sight of his toy, the army, manoeuvring and firing off its guns in bloody earnest. After irritating France with his gratuitous brag about 46,000,000 Germans lying dead on the battlefield before giving up a foot of conquered territory, he had allowed his mouth to endanger the peaceful understanding of his country with England.

"England," this silly imperial braggart is reported to have said, "would be dead but for her colonies. These are only attached to her by a thread. I will cut that thread, and England will die a death accelerated by the poison of Liberalism."

If the preceding are not an exact reproduction of his words, he has said something sufficiently like it to stupidly interfere with the work of his advisers, who are laboring to forward German interests at the expense of England on the Zanzibar coast in New Guinea, South Africa and elsewhere. In the midst of his political blundering his German Majesty finds time for much mock humility, ostentatious praise of his never-to-be-forgotten father, whose every wish he is disregarding, and of his ever-to-be-remembered grandfather, whose great work is endangered by his grandson.

In strong contrast to the bragadocio utterances of the grandson are the words of old Emperor William, written at important moments of his life, and only made public yesterday. The words of the old Emperor breathe a simple piety and modesty which his descendant might profitably copy. In 1866 he writes: "In years now closing God's grace has been poured out over Prussia, and rightly compensated her for all she has suffered. Humbly do I acknowledge this Divine favor which selected me at my advanced age as the bringer about of events which seem destined to be a blessing to Prussia and to Germany. At this serious turning point of the year may the army in all its parts accept my hearty thanks for the devotion and self-sacrifice with which it obeyed my call and conquered before my eyes, an experience for which I stammer out to God my humble thanks. May God's blessing be with Prussia, and may Prussia prove worthy of this blessing. May my son and his successors behold such a people and such an army around them, and may they be circumspect and by tireless action carefully promote the welfare and prosperity of both, and thus secure to Prussia the position which has been plainly assigned to her by Providence. May God in His grace will it so."

"Midnight, 66 67" WILHELM.

At the close of the war with France when he sees himself the most powerful man on earth, his utterances are the same:

"With a humble and thankful heart I extol God's grace which has found us worthy to achieve such mighty things according to His will. May this grace be further accorded to us in building up and extending reunited Germany, the foundations of which only have been laid, and may peace be granted to us to enjoy in humility the blessings which were won in hot and bloody battles. Lord, Thy will be done on earth even as it is in Heaven. Amen."

It is easy to imagine what the old warrior's feeling would be could he behold his grandson, who has never done anything but bragging, endangering his country's peace and making himself generally obnoxious on the strength of the reputation of his predecessors and the army built up by them.

## Whirl and High Pressure.

The children of this world having within the last fifty years found some new toys—to wit: steam, electricity, telegraphs, telephones, tickers and other rapid transit apparatus for mind and body—are playing too hard with them. There is a species of mental intoxication evolved out of all this "rushing things," which is even more subtle and deadly than that coming of alcohol. In this whirl and high pressure of business there are those who, in mind as well as body, are on the run from morning till night and every act of theirs, every epistle they write, every letter they shape with the pen is in the doing pushed and hurried in mind by the thought of the next, of many other pressing things which must be done in a given time.

There is no repose, no rest for the mind from morning till night, no time or inclination to dismiss thought or care if for ever so few minutes, and at last there is no capacity for so doing. This habit of mind grows into a fixed one. It leads away from precision. It leads away from exactness. It leads away from order or method. It does lead even brilliant intellects into a sort of helter skelter way of doing everything. It leads to forgetfulness, for the memory cannot make a clean record when so much is forced on it. This habit of mind goes with its owner everywhere. It goes home with him. It goes to bed with him. It keeps away sleep. It gives only an unhealthy, feverish sleep at best to the body. It leads, and has led, to the insane asylum.

But if you owned the whole state of New York—lands, lots, houses rivers and all, and next the whole United States—lands, rocks, rivers, mountains, and all, and last both continents, and finally you held a bill of sale for the whole earth in your trousers pocket, and effort and strain and excitement in gaining it caused softening of the brain, what an aggravating thing it would be for you to be imprisoned in an insane asylum you owned yourself and guarded by your own hired keepers!—[Prentice Mulford in New York Star.]

The happiest man is the benevolent one, for he owns a stock in the happiness of all mankind.

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

### LADY FOLKESTONE'S ORCHESTRA.

Lady Folkestone's orchestra of girls is described as about the most lively digression from the conventional highway that London has known for many a year, and "considering sex, its musical achievements are worthy of all praise. The fair musicians belong to the aristocracy of birth, if not of art, and when their noble conductor trots them out for charity's sweet sake, the show is well worth seeing and hearing."

### AMERICAN AIRS.

Another American wife, dating from Paris, appears in English print, bearing testimony regarding the relations between American husbands and wives. She protests against the American custom of husband and wife living much apart and recites some idle Washington gossip of other days. She expresses her veritable belief that there is not a single big city in the world which contains so many worthless wives as Chicago. The lady owns to 35 years of married life, and confesses that there is nothing more galling than to see the airs assumed by young and pretty American women toward men of intellect and position.

### AS SHE SAW HERSELF.

In the memoirs of Prince Adam Czartorvski, just published, his wife, Princess Elizabeth, thus describes herself:—"I was never handsome, but I have often been pretty, and I have beautiful eyes, and as all my feelings are reflected in them the expression on my face is always interesting. My complexion is white enough to be almost brilliant when I blush; a smooth forehead does not make my face ugly, and my nose completes the symmetry of my features. My mouth is large, my teeth white, my smile amiable and the shape of my face a graceful oval. I have enough hair to make an easy and becoming headdress. My figure is elegant, my bust perhaps too thin, my hands ugly, but my feet are charming and there is much grace in my movements. I have an extreme desire to please and am skillful in showing both my physical and mental qualities to the best advantage. Though vain and ill-tempered, I am endowed with such tact that I never do anything which does not give pleasure," etc.

### NOTES.

Sara Bernhardt is gaining flesh and has bought an apothecary's scale to keep the record.

A Sodalita woman who was disappointed in failing to receive a premium on certain articles which she exhibited at the county fair bundled them up without ceremony and carried them home. This was contrary to the rule of the association, but it was beautifully natural.

A Muscatine woman went to sleep with a watermelon rind tied on her face to improve her complexion. A burglar entered the room that night, saw the apparition in bed and was so frightened that he was paralyzed, and was found in that condition in the morning. He has since become a raving maniac.

### Great Fortunes.

To what an extent America has become the land of promise to men of enterprise, offering them greater possibilities of wealth than any other country, some figures recently given of the greatest private fortunes in the world show. It is stated that the five richest persons in the world are Mr. Jay Gould, Mr. J. W. Mackay, Lord Rothschild, the head of the English branch of the house of Rothschild, Mr. George Vanderbilt and Senator J. P. Jones. Of these, all but Lord Rothschild are Americans, and their fortunes were accumulated in this country.

Mr. Gould began his career as a pedler of maps, and acquired his immense fortune in railways and speculations connected with them. The Vanderbilt fortune was also chiefly acquired in railways, while Messrs. Mackay and Jones acquired theirs, for the most part, in mining.

The Rothschild wealth was accumulated more slowly than were these colossal American fortunes. The Rothschild family has banking-houses in Germany, Austria, France and England. All its members of the name are descended from Anselm Moses Bauer, a Jewish dealer in curiosities and old medals, who kept a shop in the Judengasse, or Jewish quarter, of Frankfurt. For a sign he used a red tablet, or shield, and from this his house derived the name of Rothschild, which means red shield.

Anselm Moses's son, Mayer Anselm, who was born in the year 1743, was intended for the Jewish priesthood, but became a banker and broker instead. He was entrusted with great sums of money, and, while taking care of them faithfully, used his opportunities to acquire a great fortune for that time.

One of his five sons, Nathan, went to London, established a house there, and became the leader of English finance. The Court of Austria made him a baron, but he never made use of the title. On one occasion, however, he used it as the subject of a jest.

Happening to meet the French Baron de Montmorency, who, on account of the antiquity of his title, was called the "first Christian baron," Rothschild said to him: "I suppose, sir, that I am just your equal."

"How is that, pray?" asked the French nobleman.

"Because you are the 'first Christian baron,' and I am positively the first Jewish baron!"

The present head of the house, Lord Rothschild, is really the first person of the Jewish faith who was ennobled by the British Government. He was elevated to the peerage in 1885 by Mr. Gladstone.

Baron Nathan's bearing toward the potentates who wanted to borrow money of him was the reverse of obsequious. On one occasion a prince, belonging to some petty German reigning family, who called on him, was astonished to see Rothschild go on writing a letter after he had entered the room.

"Do you know, sir, who I am?" asked the prince.

"Yes, I have just been told. I will be at your service in a moment. In the meantime, pray take a chair."

"But, sir, I am the Prince von X—!"

"Very well. Take two chairs then!"

The Rothschild's is not by any means the only vast fortune in England. Three English noblemen, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Northumberland and the Marquis of Bute, are included in the list of the twelve richest men in the world. Two other English noblemen, the Duke of Buccleugh and the Marquis of Breadalbane, possess landed estates of vast extent.