

## The Czar's Next Move.

It turns out that the proposal that Russia and Turkey should conjointly regulate Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Berlin has been accepted. The Porte has united with the Czar in empowering the Russian General Ernroth to supercede the present unannounced Government at Sophia and Philippopolis, to convoke a new and constitutional Sobranje, to which no members from Eastern Roumelia would be eligible, and to elect, in the place of Prince Ferdinand, a ruler acceptable to both the interposing powers. If the threatened resistance to Ernroth's mission is actually offered, a legal basis would be laid for armed occupation, which would doubtless follow.

It will be noticed that the Czar occupies precisely the same ground on which he planted himself at the date of Prince Alexander's resignation. He holds now, as he did then, that the Sobranje, or Bulgarian National Assembly, had no right even to designate a provisional regency, and much less to choose a permanent ruler, since from the moment it admitted delegates from the Turkish province of Eastern Roumelia it lost the elective powers conferred by the Berlin treaty. Ernroth, in short, is ordered to do the very thing that Kaulbars failed to do.

There is, however, a marked difference in the circumstances under which the new Russian envoy will approach Bulgaria. The proceedings of Kaulbars were viewed with undisguised disapproval at Constantinople, and they provoked sharp remonstrance from Austria, Italy, and England. What Bismarck thought could only be divined from the action of the men at Rome and Vienna who, since the formation of the triple alliance, have been his puppets. Now, on the contrary, not one of the obstructive agencies just named is likely to give Gen. Ernroth much trouble. With their subsidized dependant, Abdurrahman, dying at Cabul, and Ayoub Khan hovering upon the outskirts of Afghanistan, the British Government have far more to lose than gain by open rupture with Russia, to which too vigorous defence of the Bulgarian revolutionists would inevitably lead.

As for Austria, she is divested of all moral protest against the Ernroth mission by the revelation of her own corrupt bargain to accept Bosnia and the Herzegovina as a counterpoise to Russia's acquisition of Bulgaria. Indeed, she now has cause to fear, in presence of the striking change in the Porte's attitude, that the retrocession of the provinces obtained on false pretences may be suddenly demanded. That the Porte, on its part, has a right under the treaty of Berlin to depote a Russian General, or anybody else, to re-establish its authority in Eastern Roumelia, is undisputed. The knowledge, however, that this right would not have been exercised without the secret approval of Bismarck will have a decisive influence on the action of England, Austria, and Italy, who have been hitherto inclined to support Prince Ferdinand.

It also is a coincidence worth noting that just after the Porte, for reasons known to itself, determines to co-operate with Russia, the Czar's new organ at Moscow prints a violent diatribe against the French republic.

## The History of the Dollar.

Our word dollar dates back to 1785, when a resolution was passed by Congress which provided that it should be the unity of money of the United States. Another resolution was passed in 1786, August 5, providing that it should weigh 375.64 grains of pure silver. The Mint was established in 1792, and then required to coin silver dollars containing 371.25 grains of pure silver. This was due to the influence of Alexander Hamilton. No dollars were coined until 1794, and then irregular. They are worth now \$100 each. In 1794 the coinage of regular dollars began. Our coin was an adaptation of the Spanish milled dollar, a coin very popular wherever the Spaniards traveled. The coin was called piastre, meaning a flat piece of metal; it is synonymous with piaster. It is supposed that the Spaniards took the German "thaler" and called it by the name of "piaster." The word dollar is entered in Bailey's English Dictionary of 1745, and was used repeatedly by Shakespeare at the beginning of the seventeenth century, especially in Macbeth, ii: 2, 62: "Till she disbursed . . . \$10,000 to our general use." (See also the Tempest, II: 1, 17). The question where Shakespeare found the word dollar is answered by the fact that the Hanseatic towns maintained a great establishment called the Steel Yard in London. The Steel Yard merchants were mostly North Germans, who would call the German thaler as it was spelt, "dah-ler." The same merchants originated the word sterling an abbreviation of the word "sterling." As the Hanseatic trade was particularly brisk on the Baltic and in Russia the standard coins of the Hanse merchants were called esterlings, and sterling came to mean something genuine and desirable. The word dollar is the English for thaler, the first of which was coined about 1485, and corresponds quite closely to our present American silver dollar. The word thaler means "coming from a dale or valley," the first dollar having been coined in a Bohemian valley called Focoinisthal. It was under Charles V., the Emperor of Germany, King of Spain and Lord of Spanish America that the German thaler became the coin of the world.—*American Paper.*

## A Belgian Baron's Luck.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The marriage which took place here a few days ago between Mlle. Helene de Rothschild, the only daughter of the late Baron Solomon de Rothschild, to the Baron Zaylen Van Nyewelt was a very quiet affair. All the members of the Rothschild family, including even the bride's mother, abstained from being present at the ceremony. Parisian society, instead of showing sympathy to the young couple and approving this love match, as was generally expected would have been the case, has openly taken the part of the offended relatives. The sole and unique reason of the discontent of the Rothschild family is the religious faith and comparative poverty of the Belgian nobleman. No other objection can be made against him. Mlle Helene de Rothschild is one of the greatest heiresses in Europe. She has not only the fortune left her by her father, but she inherited last year a further legacy of several millions of dollars from her grandmother, the Dowager James de Rothschild. In addition to all this she will eventually inherit her mother's fortune. It is the first time that such a number of millions of dollars have been withdrawn from the Rothschild business.

## HOW TO LIVE LONG.

It has been said, as with authority, "The days of our years are three-score and ten, and though men be so strong that they live four-score years, yet is this strength then but labour and sorrow, so soon passeth it away and we are gone." The Psalmist (this particular psalm is attributed to Moses) would probably have modified his opinion had there been men in his day like our English Gladstone, the moulder of a State's decree, (to say nothing of his stalwart woodmanship) long after the three-score years and ten have passed; or Palmerston, Prime Minister in his 80th year; or Brougham, full of strength when long past even the four-score years. In America, Bryant and Longfellow were hale and active men at four-score. In Europe such men as Moltke and Bismarck show that the Psalmist's rule does not now hold good, whatever may have been the case in his time. But in our days, as in the days of old, the philosopher lives longer than the ruler, the statesman and the warrior. The same age which has seen a Wellington die at 82 and Palmerston at 70 has still living the physicist Chevreul at over a hundred, and has but lately lost the philanthropist Montefiore, who had also passed the century.

The common idea is, however, that longevity depends entirely on inherited constitution. The man whose father and mother, grandparents, and great grandparents attained a high average age is supposed to have a much better chance of long life than one whose forefathers had been short-lived. Probably there is much truth in this idea; but it is not improbable, and the point seems worth careful study, that longevity is affected indirectly rather than directly by inheritance. It may well be that the descendant of long-lived folk is apt to be long-lived, not solely or chiefly because he inherits constitutional peculiarities tending to length of life, but because he inherits qualities leading to temperance and abstinence by which life is prolonged, or even simply because temperance and abstinence have been encouraged during his youth by example and by precept.

## THE CASE OF LOUIS CORNARO.

Considering the question of longevity from this point of view, the case of Louis Cornaro, which has always been thought most instructive, becomes full also of encouragement.

In the first place, it must be remembered that Cornaro (who was born at Venice about the year 1467) was a man of weak constitution. Moreover, from the age of 18 to that of 35 he pursued courses that would have seriously taxed the strongest constitution. Life at 35 was a burden to him because of the disorders brought on by riotous living and indulgence in every kind of excess. The next five years were passed in almost unremitting suffering. He was told by his physicians, when forty years old, that nothing could prolong his life for more than two or three years, but that such life as remained to him might be less painful than the years he had recently lived if he would adopt more temperate habits. If ever there was a case where inherited constitution and an intemperate life threatened an early death this was one. But as events befell it turned out that if ever there was a case where the life-preserving effects of wise regimen and abstemious habits were demonstrated Cornaro's must be cited as especially significant.

At the age of 40 Cornaro began gradually to reduce the quantity of food, both liquid and solid, which he took each day, till at length he only took what nature absolutely required. He tells us that at first he found this severe regimen very disagreeable, and confesses that he "relapsed from time to time to the flesh-pots of Egypt." But by resuming his efforts after each failure he succeeded in less than a year in adopting permanently a spare and moderate system. By this time he was already restored to perfect health. But thus far he had only followed the counsels of the physicians somewhat more steadily than they expected, or than is usual in such cases, and therefore with unexpected good results. It was after he had recovered his health that he went on to those experiments by which he seemed to show how life may be extended far beyond the Psalmist's allowance.

## FROM TEMPERANCE

he proceeded to abstemiousness. Undeterred by the doubt of his physicians as to the wisdom of such a course, he diminished his daily allowance of food until at last the yolk of an egg sufficed him for a meal! Throughout the time when he was thus reducing his allowance of food his health and spirits kept improving. Nay, he tells us that even his enjoyment in eating had increased; for he says he could now get more pleasure from a small meal of dry bread than he had ever obtained in the days of his excesses from the most exquisite dainties of the table. As regards regimen, Cornaro simply "avoided extremes of heat and cold, over-fatigue, late hours, sexual excesses and all violent passions of the mind;" he took modest exercise in the open air; and his chief pleasures were those obtained from literary and artistic study, from the contemplation of fine scenery, noble buildings, beautiful combinations of colours, and sweet music.

When Cornaro was within two years of four-score his diet was regulated, in quality and quantity, as follows:—In four meals he took each day twelve ounces in all of solid food, consisting of bread (stale, of course, for he was not weak-minded), light meat, yolk of egg and soup; of liquid food other than pure water he took fourteen ounces of light wine. Thus his solid food, equally divided among four meals, amounted to only three ounces per meal, while he took per meal about three and one-half ounces, or as nearly as possible one-third of a tumbler full of claret or some other wine of the kind.

## IT MUST BE NOTED,

however, that this extreme abstemiousness, as well as the special nature of the food, solid and liquid, consumed by Cornaro, must be regarded as actually essential parts of his experience so far as longevity is concerned. We may reasonably attribute his exceeding sensitiveness in regard to food to peculiarities of constitution. He tells us that his medical friends, deeming his allowance too small, urged him to add two ounces daily to his solid and as many to his liquid food, a change which he adopted for awhile, but had presently to discontinue because his vivacity was destroyed, and he was becoming peevish and melancholy. But this, while it shows that Cornaro was exceptionally sensitive and had probably a very weak constitution, only strengthens the evidence which his case supplies as to the advantage of temperance and even abstemiousness. If one so weak could

live the life of a very strong and hearty man merely by reducing his food to what many would call "starvation point," what resources there must be in an abstemious life for those of strong constitutions who shortened their lives by what most men call simply full and generous living.

## AT THE AGE OF 83

Cornaro wrote his treatise, "The Advantages of a Temperate Life," adding later three other discourses on the same subject. His fourth and last discourse, which appeared in a letter addressed to Barbara, Patriarch of Aquileia, was written at the age of 95. In this he says "he finds himself in possession of health and vigor, and in perfect command of all his faculties." According to some accounts, Cornaro lived to the age of 104, which Addison seems to have believed, for he says that, "having passed his hundredth year, Cornaro died without pain or agony, and like one who falls asleep." But comparing Cornaro's remarks in his discourse with the best information we have up to the time of his death, which appears to have occurred in 1566, it would seem that he was either in his 99th or 100th year when he died.

How much Cornaro's abstemious and ascetic ways must have had to do with his remarkable vitality may be inferred from the fact that having, when 70 years old, met with a terrible accident, by which his head and body were battered and a leg and an arm dislocated, he recovered—though the physicians had pronounced his injuries fatal—almost without medical treatment, and without any feverish symptoms.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The proposed evictions on the Ponsonby estates have been abandoned under the provisions of the Land Act. Twenty-six of the Ponsonby tenants are protected and cannot be evicted.

The newspapers all agree that the mobilizing experiment is a success. They say that if France had been in such a condition for war in 1870 as she is now Germany would have found her match.

The man who robbed the safe in the office of the Credit Mobilier of 125,000 francs has been arrested. He is a clerk employed in the office. He returned after the office was closed on Saturday evening, and obtained the keys of the safe.

It is stated that in an interview with the President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Rouvier, the French Premier, made a proposition relative to Swiss occupation of neutralized Savoy in the event of war between France and Italy.

At the meeting of the Bank of British North America held in London, on Tuesday last, Mr. Hoare who was in the chair, saw the directors were well satisfied with the profits earned by the bank during the half year ending in June last.

Messrs Dillon and O'Brien have signed a notice calling a convention of delegates from all the League branches in Limerick County, to meet at Limerick and arrange a plan for raising a fund in aid of evicted tenants and to counteract the landlords' efforts at extermination.

An official note issued by the Brazilian Legation indicates an intention on the part of the Brazilian Government to suppress an attempt made under the auspices of Frenchmen in Guiana to found a republic in the neutral territory of Coumuni, between Brazil and Guiana.

A report was current in the lobbies of the British House of Commons, a few days ago, that the Pacific as well as the Atlantic question would be submitted to the Fisheries Commission—that ended the Commissioners would consider all outstanding fishery questions between Canada and the United States.

The English and Scotch holders of Ontario Investment Stock and debentures have entrusted their interests in the hands of Mr. Sorley of Taulin, Sorley, and Brown, a firm of Edinburgh lawyers. Mr. Sorley has arrived in London. A rough estimate made by the auditors puts the Association's losses at 33 1-3 per cent. on the paid-up stock.

Central Asian affairs need constant attention. Russia plainly says that should Abdur Rahman, Ameer of Afghanistan, die or be upset, the protocols of the Afghan frontier commission just completed will be destroyed, as the obligations of England to Afghanistan remain valid only so long as the present Ameer continues to reign. The Russian concentration on the northern frontier of Afghanistan aims at the occupation of Herat, and such a step by Russia will force the British Government to occupy Candahar and Cabul. A considerable force of English troops has been concentrated on the Afghan frontier, in preparation for such a contingency, and the question whether there are not parts of Central Asia in which there is no room for two powers at the same time will then have to be decided.

The following semi-official statement is made public:—The flight of Ayoub Khan does not alter the relations existing between the Russians and the Afghans. The Russian Government had nothing to do with Ayoub's flight and does not feel called upon to concern herself with internal complications. It is not likely that Ayoub's escape will cause fresh difficulties between England and Russia, both of those Governments, when setting the Russo-Afghan frontiers, having adopted a solid ethnographic basis, partly guided by Turcoman and Afghan traditions. The arrangement is a durable one, and was established in such a manner that there remains no trace of dissatisfaction nor pretext for ulterior claims on either side. No incident like the flight of Ayoub can revive the difference, which the two Powers desired to settle once for all.

Henry Chapman, living three miles southeast of Montreal, was sick Wednesday and his daughter, Mrs. J. Watterson, who lives with her husband about forty rods in direct line through the woods from Chapman's house, was there helping take care of him. About 4 p. m. another daughter, Mary Chapman, about 17 years old, and strong and healthy, started on the path through the woods for Watterson's home to do a few chores for her sister. When about three-quarters of the way over she was met by a man, who stopped her and said: "I have a grudge against your whole family and intend to kill all of you!" The girl ran, and as she reached the house the villain caught her and attempted to stab her with a dirk. She broke from him and snatching up an unloaded gun which hung on the wall presented it at him as with dirk in hand he followed her into the house. She snapped the gun at him. He turned and fled for the woods. Up to the present time he has not been found, though parties are scouring the country in all directions.

## CARL DUNDER.

### His Charly Is Again Insulted.

"Sergeant, maybe I like to haf a leedle talk mit you," observed Carl Dunder as he entered the Woodbridge Street Station yesterday.

"Go ahead, Mr. Dunder," replied Sergt. Bendal, as he looked up from his blotter.

"How many blind mans goes around begging in Detroit?"

"Two or three, perhaps, but I haven't seen any lately."

"Shust like Shake said he vhas. Vhell, I doan' pelief I vhas arrested dis time, for I make him all shquare, und Shake vhas more to plame as me."

"Another mistake?"

"Vhell, he vhas like dis. Two days ago a feller comes in my place mit a cane. He walks very slow, und he feels around mit dot cane. He haf some blue glasses on his eyes, und in front vhas a sign of 'Please Help der Blind.' Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. All right. Mr. Dunder, I vhas blind for more ash twenty years, und I haf some large families to support. Maybe you vhas kindt enough to help me. Vhell, Sergeant, it seems too badt, und I gif him half a dollar."

"Probably a fraud."

"In two hours a second man comes in shust dot same way. He feels around mit his cane, reaches out mit his hands und sitands half way in und says: 'Vhas I in der place of dot wholesouled shentleman named Carl Dunder, who runs for Alderman next spring?' He vhas. All right. He vhas blind for feefteen year. A saw-mill falls on him und he doan' see daylight no more, but he like der loan of a dollar."

"And he got it?"

"Vhell, Sergeant, I feels tickled aboutt dot Aldermans, und if a man vhas blind we should help him. Dot afternoon der third man came in, und in two days nine blind mans come around for money."

"And didn't you suspect the fraud?"

"I guess not. If a man sheaps oop und says you vhas his candidate for der Legislature how shall you suspect him? It vhas Shake who suspects. He says I vhas shwindled again, und he laughs at me until I vhas awful madt. My mind vhas made oop dot der next blind man shall haf his eyes opened mit kicks. Sergeant, haf you got a poy?"

"No."

"It vhas a plesing. Shust see how Shake serves me. He goes oafar on der market und gets der only blind man in Detroit und leads him by der door und tells him vhat to say. I vhas in my place all alone, und somebody raps! raps! raps! mit a cane. Another blind man. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. Mr. Dunder, if you like to be der next President I'm sure your—"

"What did you do?"

"Took him by der neck und mop some floors mit him, und Shake und der boys vhas outt doors laughing like dey must fall down. Dot blind man vhas pooty goodt, too. He kicks me seven times, und he makes my nose bleed."

"How did it end?"

"I pays him five dollar to settle der case, und he vhas. He reads: 'Of Carl Dunder I vhas received life dollar for some lickings because I vhas a blind man und some frauds.' I vhas come down to see if he vhas all right."

"Yes, I guess so."

"Und he doan' sue me?"

"No."

"Vhell, dot vhas all right. I vhas going home to settle mit Shake. I shall laugh mit him und smile und say: 'Shakey, please go down cellar und see if dot gas-meter vhas leaking some more.' Shake vhill go down, und I shall follow."

"And then?"

"Sergeant, I like to haf you tell dot patrol-man who comes by my place dot I haf some invention down cellar. It kicks und screams und begs und hollers, und he should pay no attention. Der more I practice on dot invention der better he vhas. Good day."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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By the steamer Alameda, which arrived on Sunday last at San Francisco, it is learned that the expedition in New Guinea, despatched to inquire into and punish the perpetrators of the recent massacre of missionaries and native Christians at the mouth of the Heath River, attacked a Moveavi village and had a fight with the natives, several of whom were killed and a number wounded. One of the attacking party was wounded by an arrow, but not seriously. At a subsequent expedition the natives fled and their village was burned.

Germany holds firmly to the treaties which have been broken by the princes of Coburg and Battenberg, not for the sake of pleasing other powers, but out of regard for her own signature. For frivolity the peace of Europe was placed at stake through the Coburg-Orleans enterprise. There is not even the semblance of an excuse for that enterprise, and it is only to be explained on the understanding that the Coburger is the executor of an exclusively Orleansist policy.

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Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus," is still a vigorous and active man, though he was born a year before Waterloo.

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Maria Kennedy died Saturday at the house of John Vatter, Cementville, Clarke County, Indiana, at the age of 102 years. She was born in Kentucky and came to Indiana shortly after being emancipated. She was then the slave of William Kennedy, whose plantation was on Salt River, twelve miles from Louisville. Three children, the youngest 54 years old, twenty grandchildren, the oldest 40 years old, and thirty-nine great-grandchildren are her descendants.

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