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THE HORIZON DARKENING.

AUSTRIA TO OPPOSE A RUSSIAN MOVEMENT ON THE BALKANS.

War Preparations in Britain-Alexander's Fete Day Enthusiastically Celebrated in Bulgaria-The Regency Convokes the National Assembly.

LONDON, Sept. 13 .- The Morning Post's Berlin correspondent says Austria has formally notified Germany that Austria will oppose any attempt by Russia to encroach upon the liberties of the Balkans. The Austrian newspapers, while deploring the possible necessity of war, agree that it must be cheer-fully resorted to and it will prevent greater calamities in the future.

PREPARATIONS IN BRITAIN.

London, Sept. 13.—Nothing is known in official circles in regard to Prince Alexander's visit to England. The Prince will remain at Jugenheim for the present, his health being shattered. Great excitement has been caused at Chatham by the unexpected receipt of urgent orders from the Admiralty to expedite the completion of men of-war. Relays of workmen are to be employed day and night if necessary. This activity is regarded as indicating possible complications.

ALEXANDER'S FETE DAY.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Alexander's fete day was the occasion of great rejoicings at Philippopolis. The festivities were continued throughout the night. Bodies of troops, headed by bands, paraded through the town, and the streets resounded with cheers of the populace. In the evening a brilliant display of fireworks was made. At Varua prayers for Alexander were offered in the churches. The Te Deum was sung at the Russian consulate in honor of the Czar. Only fifteen persons were present. Troops were stationed around the consulate to prevent dis order. At Sofia six Roumelian regiments were presented with new colors. The colors bore at the top the Bulgarian lien, on the borders the motto "God With Us," and on the corners Alexander's monogram. After the presentation of the colors the troops were raviewed. They made a splendid appearance. The Novoe Vremya, of St Petersburg, says a great mistake has been committed if the double calculations. ble celebration of Alexander's and the Czar's fete day contained an arriere-penses, or if the presentation of the colors to the Koumelian regiments was intended to flatter Alexander. Russia, it says, will indicate her position precisely to the Sobranje at the decisive

A GERMAN OPINION.

Berlin, Sept. 12.-The North German fazette says there is no prospect of the reenthronement of Prince Alexander; that even if the Sobranje re-elects Alexander the signers of the Berlin treaty will hardly consent to his return. It is not likely, the Gazette adds, that Russia and England will come to an agreement very soon regarding the throne of

THE REGENCY'S PROCLAMATION. SOFIA, Sept. 11.—The regency has issued a

decree convoking the national assembly for the 13th inst. The following despatch has been sent the Prince Alexander, signed by 200 deputies : -" We deeply grieve over your absence from your beloved country. We earnestly desire to see among us our hero-prince, the defender of our national liberty and independence." The officers of all the garrisons have telegraphed similar messages to the Prince. Metropolitan Clement and M. Bankoff are detained under guard in their houses, but are permitted to see friends.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Herr von Tisza recently intermed Count Kalnoky, the Austrian prime minister, that he was unable, as Hungarian premier, to consent to a Russian occupation of Bulgaria.

THE IRISH LAND PROBLEM.

HOW PARNELL'S BILL WOULD PREVENT EVIC-TIONS-THE LANDLORDS' SIDE OF THE QUESTION PRESENTED BY THE LOYAL PATRIOTIC UNION.

LONDON, Sept. 13 .- The Parnell Land bill as drafted suspends evictions on payment into court of half the rent due. Many Gladstonians disapprove of the amount of the reduction. The Parnellites assert that the full values justify a demand of over 50 per cent. reduction. Mr. Parnell, in conference with John Morley, urged a reduction of 75 per cent., but on Mr. Morley's advice he limited the reduction at 50 per cent. Leaseholders are included in the bill. The Gov ernment's response will be that Mr. Parnell's data re inaccurate : that the Dublin execu tive returns of market values for 1885-86 show that the reduction in prices in Ireland is less than in England and Scotland, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill will deny that the bulk of the Irish tenants will be unable to pay their rents in November, or that a host of evictions are probable. The second reading of the Parnell bill will take place on Friday. Mr. Gladstone has privately announced that he will return to London on Saturday, and that he hopes to take part in the debate on Monday. It is understood that he will support the Paruell bill. His promised presence is rallying the Gladstonians. The Unionist whips have sent an appeal to Unionist members in the country to return to London and vote against the bill. The Government also insists upon the recall of absentees. Conservative attempts to curtail the debate to one aight will be in vain. The debate will probably extend over four nights.

THE LANDLORDS' SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Patriotic Union has issued a pamphlet on the Irish question for the use of members of the recipient of a large number of presents from the citizens and the religious institutions of status of the Irish tenant farmer," says the Mon'real.

pamphlet, "has within the past sixteen years undergone a marked amelioration, owing to various remedial statutes. There has certainly been a fall in prices, but, everything considered, there is nothing especially bad in Irish agriculture. The Irish enjoy greater adventages of tenure than other people. With improved methods there is reason to lock to the future with confidence, Here figures are quoted showing that full ad-Here figures are quoted showing that this are vantage is taken of the right to sell interest in holdings. The pamphlet continues:—
"Laying aside rhetorical bosh, it is necessary to state succinctly the actual facts regarding evictions. By the Land Act of IS81 a tenant cannot posssibly be evicted unless he refuses to pay rent or does not comply with certain statutory conditions not forming an imaginary grievance. Ejectment for non-payment of rent cannot be brought for less than a year's rent actually due. If an ejectment be brought the tenant may redeem the property at any time within six months after the execution of the writ, or may, within the same period, sell the tenancy, after the writ has been executed, to anybody, and the purchaser may redeem the property. Many other advantages are possessed by tenants. Therefore an eviction is dangerous and costly to the landlord, and is practised only in extreme cases. If a year's rent should fall during September or November, the landlord does not get a decree until the January sessions, and six months more must elapse before he can gain possession of the land. The landlord is then liable to the tenent for the crops, so that nearly two years must elapse before he fully recovers his

BIGOTRY RUN MAD.

SCOTCH PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION PROTESTS AGAINST A ROMAN CATHOLIC BEING MADE A CABINET MINISTER-A BITTER REPLY TO LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Scottish Protestant alliance will meet to consider Lord Randolph Churchil's reply to its protest against the appointment of Henry Mathews to the home secretaryship, which was brought on the ground that he was a Roman Catholic. The Rev. Sames Paton, director of the alliance, has addressed a letter to Lord Randolph Churchill, in which he says: "You have penned an insolent reply to a respec ful public document. Although you are now a Cabinet Minister, we observe with actonishment and regret that you have not laid aside those weapons of abuse with which you tomahawked your way to power. It is a na tional calamity when man pitchforked into high positions are destitute of decent man-ners." Mr. Paton concludes his letter by saying that the alliance founded its protest upon the same ground as that upon which the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the threne is founded.

A BATTERED BAILIFF.

Duelin, Sept. 13 .- Three Moonlighter raids took place last night, all of them close to the headquarters of General Sir Redvers Buller. William Cuffe, a bailiff who had made himself very obnoxious by his cruel treatment of a woman whom he recently evicted, went early to attend Mass in Belcarra chapel. When the men and women of the congregation who were in the chapel noticed Cuffe's presence they became very indignant and then dragged him from the building. When they had him outside they turned him over to the women who were begging for a chance at him. Among these women were twelve that Cuffe had evicted. These women were furious and they fell upon the bailiff and beat him unmercifully. Subsequently the priest, who is also president of a local branch of the National League, admitted the battered bailiff to hear Mass, and this mercy for the unfortunate has almost caused rebal lion against the priest.

IRISH PRONUNCIATION.

When the Irishman is ridiculed for his brogue he can retart that he learned it where he learned his hate—from the English. For it is scarcely 100 years since the English pronounced many words as the Irish now do. The Englishmen changed and the Irishmen stuck. Pope's celebrated lines show that in his time tea was pronounced tay.

Hear thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey, Does sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea? (tay). In a poem on Bath and its environs (1775):

Muse o'er some book or trifle o'er the tea (tay), Or with soft music drive dull care away. The French pronounce tea in this way though they spell it the. In this way also were pronounced beat (hate), mean (mane) heat, seat, plea, meary, sea, ha, pea, etc. The poet Surrey rhymes heat with great, case with essays, and pease with days. This pro-nuciation brings out more clearly the joke of Fallstaff's columned retert: "If reasons (raisins) were plenty as blackberries I would give none on compulsion." In the fifteenth century treason and season were pronounced traison and saison. Cowley rhymes cheat with great; Milton, feat with eat (ate); Drayton seas with raise. In 1641 may was written mea. Cowper makes Robin EGn Crusoe BBy :-

I am monarch of all I survey, My rights there are none to dispute, From the centre all round to the sea (say', I am lord of the fowl and the brute.

So that the Irishman has very good authority for some, at least, of his peculiari

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY. The Grey Nunnery was en fête last Wednesday, when venerable Mother Deschamps, su-perior general of the institution, celebrated the fiftieth auniversary of her entrance into religion. The venerable lady, who is sta-tioned at Toledo, arrived in the city in the morning and was received by a large number of the Sisters at the parent house. In the afternoon Mother Deschamps was presented LONDON, Sept. 13, -The Irish Loyal and with an address of congratulation, to which

THE CONDITION OF KERRY.

The last received copy of the Dublin Free man contains the following from its special correspondent in Kerry, describing the arrival of the new English commissioner:

"To-day General Sir Redvers Buller arrived in Killarney and took up the duties of his special mission to suppress moonlighting and outrages of all sorts in the county of Kerry. General Buller started from Dublin by the nine o'clock train and arrived in Killsrney at a quarter past three o'clock. He was accompanied from Dublin by his private secretary, Colonel Turner, and by Mr. M'Dermott, the resident magistrate at present

stationed in Killarney.

"At Killarney quite a large crowd of people assembled to witness the arrival of their new ruler, now that Captain Plunkett has been deposed; in fact the whole town turned out, an i when the General slipped cut to the platform many and various were the remarks which his personal appearance evoked. There was, however, no demonstration in the way of hissing or hooting on the platform. General Buller was met by County Inspector Moriarity and District Inspector Crane with a large force of police, and he was conducted straightway to the Railway Hotel, which is situate on the other side of the road. Here a suite of apartments have been reserved for the use of himself and Colonel Turner, and for the present the headquarters of the new Kerry Executive will be the Railway Hotel Tralee, no doubt, if not so pleasant would, perhaps, be the more central and effective place in which to have the headquarters, and it is understood that should the exigencies of the situation require it, a change to Tralee will be made. This evening I had a conversation with persons of all classes here, and they are all agreed in saying that while wholesale eviction for impossible rents are permitted to take place in Kerry, General Buller will find it a ridiculous and difficult, if not hopeless, task to suppress moonlighting and outrages. Moonlighting and outrages spring, they say, directly from eviction. On the estates in the neighborhood of Killarney, on which the tenants and landlord have been able to agree on the question of rent, peace and order prevail, while on adjoining estates in which the tenants and landlords have been at war since the beginning of the bad times, outrages and moonlighting conspiracies of all kinds are continually cropping up, and now all through those properties there are hundreds of evicted farms which for years to come, unless their former occu-piers are reinstated, will be a perennial source of nothing but disturbance and disorder in the districts in which they are situate. It was pointed out that it has been said on autho rity that General Buller was not coming to Kerry to carry on an eviction campaign, and that he was merely sent here to keep down crime and to restore social order. "But that is not what the landlords are saving. was the reply. We were told the same thing when Captain Plunkett came to Kerry, and yet during Captain Plunkett's time, while all outrages appeared to grow rather than diminish under his management, evictions also increased in proportion. The people here look forward with great anxiety to the winter. Hundreds of eviction notices have been served in Tralee. Listowel, and Killarney Unions, and when these come to be executed in October and November next there will be a general scram-

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

result in disturbance.'

ble for the harvest between the landlord, farmer, and shopkeeper which is certain to

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 .- The Post's Wesh ington despatch says :- Considerable comment has been occasioned in diplomatic circles by a cable despatch to the New York Staats Zeitung which states, on alleged authority, that Bismarck's patience with France is at an end, that he proposes to enquire by a pertinent note why the press of France continually insults Germany; why France is increasing her army and supplying it with the latest improved breech-loading rifles, and that strengthed by support recently won back from Russia, and by the renewal of the alliance with Austria recently made at Gastein. Bismarck will, in clear and unmistakeable terms, demand an explanation of France, and failing to receive it, may take summary measures to terminate a condition of things which is declared to be insupportable. This information has not been confirmed by any despatches received here. Persons who hold close relations with the German legation, however, are of opinion that it is not improbable that Germany may soon make some sort of diplomatic demonstration against France, with which country her relations have been for some time some what strained. But there is no apprehension of war.

As there is nothing a woman more jealously guards than her wedding ring, a tew particulars about these symbols may prove interesting. The Roman maiden received a ring from her prospective husband in token of his Gold was the usual material employed, but in the time of Pliny iron rings set with adamant were used to denote the durability of the contract. As now, this ring was worn on the fourth finger of the left hand. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries: the diamond was much esteemed as a wedding ring in Italy, as it was believed to possess the power of maintaining happiness between husband and wife. The Angle Saxons used gemmed rings, a fashion they borrowed from the French. Wedding rings have been worn on the thumb and on the right hand, but, utility and the desire to preserve the precious tokens caused them to be relegated to the finger they now adorn, although the fancy that a vein or nerve runs directly from the fourth tinger of the left hand to the heart is very ancient and may have had something to do with the destination of the ring. Scholars tell us that the no wedding ring meant the subjection of the

wife, and the placing it upon the left hand meant more subjection. In modern Greece two rings are used—a gold one for the pride-groom and a silver one for the bride, the inferior metal marking the inferiority of the wife. The ring fell under the displeasure of the Paritans, as did all signs and symbols used by Rome, and during the Commonwealth they tried -- but unsuccessfully -- to abolish it.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

A Dreaded Winter—Prospects of the Tenant farmer in Ireland Who Cannot Pay His Back Rent.

No 20 Cheyne Gardens, Thames Embankment, Chelsea, London, Sept. 11, 1886.

Parnell's speech at the dinner of the Irish Parliamentary party on Wednesday was a political manifesto. It was intended to be such, and it was received by the public as such. It reaf-firmed with rigorous precision the lines of policy on which the Irish party and the Irish people determined to act; it explained to all the world—ss I have already explained in the Herald—why it is that the Irish people, at home and abroad, look upon recent events as a tri-umph for the national cause. The question at issue, as Mr. Parnell pointed out, is no longer one between the Irish party and the House of Commons or between Ireland and England; it is a question between the combined liberal opinion of England, Ireland and Scotland and the combined toryism and renegade liberalism of England alone.

MR. PARNELL'S MEASURE.

In a minor way Mr. Pernell's bill has laid down the lines of the only policy which he and his party can consent to act on. In regard to the immediate pressure of the land question, it is only, of course, a temporary measure to save the tenantry of Ireland from utter run while some abiding reforms are being prepared. It is not likely that the bill will come on for several days yet. The Government want to get on as far as they can with the votes of supply before the supply be they undertake a debate on the bill, and Par-nell, while not asxious to put unreasonable pressure on, is naturally unwilling to let all the sup-ply slip out of the hands of the House of Com-mors before having his debate

more before having his debate

A NEEDED CONCESSION.

There may therefore be some difficulty in arranging for a day on which to bring in the bill, but it is clear enough that the Government will have to make their arrangements in some way that will satisfy the Irish party. Of course I speak now merely of arrangements about a day for debate. I do not mean to suggest that a Tory Government are at all likely to adopt the main principles of Parnell's bill and allow it to pass into legislation. The bill will be fiercely opposed by all of the landlord party in the House. It will likewise be opposed by a certain number of the secessionist Liberals. Of this latter body many are out of town, and will make it a point not to return for the division on the bill. At some future day, when this land question becomes a question of Liberal against Tory, these men will be able to say that they never voted against the bill for staying evictions in distressed Ireland.

in distressed Ireland. FOR AND AGAINST. John Morley has been made acquainted, no doubt, with the provisions of the bill—indeed, they have now become public property—and the nessure is sure to have his support. Harcour will support it, and there is still hope that Glad stone may come back in time to enforce it with a speech. It may be taken for granted that Hartington will oppose the bill. This will be the only other great debate of the session, then grumbling legislators will be released and permitted to enjoy so much as is left them of time consecrated to sport; then will come on England and on Ireland the dreaded winter. Why dreaded? Why it is so much dreaded at this time is especially because there is only too much likelihood that it will be a momentous season for Ireland.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Assume that Parliament will not pass Parnell's bill—and even if the House of Commons were to pass it the House of Lords would in fallibly reject it-we shall have the tenant

fallibly reject it—we shall have the tenant farmer who cannot pay his rent placed at the mercy of his landlord. I say "placed at his mercy," because the landlord will feel convinced that this time all the forces of the crowa are to be freely at his disposal to enforce his claim. There will be on the one side a reckless resolve to have his pound of flesh; on the other will be a desaporate feeling like that which other will be a desperate feeling like that which mimates one who knows that now, at last, the moment has come when he has to fight for his

OUTRAGES AND THEIR POLITICAL VALUE. Add to all this the unquestionable fact that t would be for the interest of the Tory party if utrages did take place in Ireland and thereby outrages on take place in related and thereby give an apparent excess for measures of coer-cion. Many secessionist Liberals, to do them justice, would not under any ordinary circum-stances vote for coercion, but if the Government can point to the number of outrages and vicient acts done in Ireland, then they will have an argument with winch to work upon the sensitive consciences of the secessionists; then will come another long and bitter struggle in the House of Commons.

STHL UNDAUNTED.

No man who has been through a few years of so man with his been through it lew years of such a struggie wants to go through more of it, but all the same those who resisted coercion before in the House of Commons will resist it again with the old determination and energy, and will resist it now under very different conditions. While we were carrying on our battle against coercion in other days we were a small cluster of men against, I may almost literally say, a, whole House of Commons. Now we are eighty-five—shall be, I hope, eighty-six—of our ownband, and shall have the support of a great number of English Radicals. Therfore, if we have the work put upon us; we shall do it cheerfully and with a good heart, and the Tory Covernment will find the their have undertaken whole House of Commons. Now we are eighty Government will find that they have undertaken a task almost as difficult as the upheaving of

A REMINISCENCE AND A LESSON. I remember oddly mough just now one of what I may call the humors of the old coercion

Atlas.

struggle. Some dozen or so of us used to walk, when division bell rang, into one lobby, while Maria Santa

DRIFT.

Saratoga and Long Branch are said to abound with women with "freecoed faces." Westchester, N.Y., has an organization of wenty-five fat men who call themselves "the Builfroga."

Did it ever occur to you what a funny thing a postage stamp is? Even the depart-ment can't sell it after they cancel it.

There is a field of corn at Garnet, Kan., the stalks of which are fourteen feet high, while it is nine feet to the nearest ears of corn on the stalk.

It is only the abstract mother-in-law who

is joked about. The concrete flesh-and-blood mother-in-law isn't a matter for jesting or any sort of trifling with. The genuine attar of roses, which is made

in India and Austria, costs \$100 an ounce at the place of distillation. It takes 50,000 roses to make an ounce of attar. Henry Bircher, of Duck's Prairie, Ill., owns a mule which eats ducks, chickens, fish, cheese, most and bread, preferring the latter

when thickly spread with jelly. Max and Paul are the favorite boys' names

in Germany, and Anna and Martha the favorite girla names. One boy out of every eight or nine is called Max. Of 4,500 school girls, 538 are called Anna and 455 Martha. The poor but miserable girl who has just

fallen heir to fifty or sixty millions, through some unexpected death in England, is more numerous this season than we have ever known her to be before. Nearly every Western State has got one of her. Mrs. Light, of Terre Haute, to conceal her money from burglars, hid it in a straw tick.

A few days ago she emptied the straw into

the street, and then set fire to it, but forgot all about her wealth until it had vanished in There are a good many queer people in this world. Just at present Baltimore contains

as odd a personage as Charles Dicken's Mr. Dick. He is a bookkeeper who runs his house by rules, which he has printed and hung in the rooms and halls. Two experienced miners named Hartsucker and Tinsdel claim to have discovered, near Ambraw river, a copper mine which was

worked by the mound builders, and have located claims. There is great excitement in Oakland over the rumor. The Misses Beard-four sisters-of Georgetown township, are among the most enter-prising and successful farmers in Floyd county, Ind. They have a beautiful farm, which they personally manage. Their herd

of Jerseys is one of the best in the State. He got a chestnut. Miss Jenny: "I will

always esteem and respect you as a friend, Mr. Old Boy, but—" Mr. Old Boy: "Very well, I know the rest by heart. You are all alike; no originality, are the fifteenth woman who has said the same thing."—Harper's Bazar.

"Doctor, I want to thank you for your great patent medicine." "It helped you, did it? asked the doctor, very much pleased. "It helped me wonderfully." "How many bottles did you find it necessary to take?"
"Oh, I didn't take any of it. My uncle took one bottle and I am his sole heir.

The Canadian Pacific, says the New York Metal Worker, affords a notable example of what can be accomplished by engineering skill and capital. To join Montreal and Vancouver by rail it was neccessary to cut through more than 300 miles of solid rock, to turn 14 streams from their natural beds, to build hundreds of iron bridges, one being over 1,000 feet long, and another some 296 feet high, and to keep an army of men, sometimes as high 15,000, continually employed.

The explorations of recent years have considerably changed our notions of the comparative rank of the great rivers of the world. If we class rivers according to their length, both the Nile and the Yangtse-Kiang must be named before the Amazon. The Nile's 4,000 miles of waterway from its headwaters south of Lake Victoria to the Mediter ranean make it the largest river in the world nearly as long as the Mississippi and the Missouri together, and about 1,000 miles longer than the Amazon.

The Traveller tells of an Arkansas mother who never has trouble giving her children medicine. "When I went Tom to take castor oil," says she, "I pour some in a glass and say, 'Here, Tom, drink this; but you needn't ask for any more.' Ile drain; it right down and always asks for more.' was on this same principle that a Massachu setts farmer induced his cattle to eat buck wheat straw. He built a low fence around the stack and once or twice a day clubbed the cattle away. The straw was all gone by

As a matter of fact, the speech of all educated Americans differs little from that of the same class in Great Britain; while, as regards the great bulk of the people of the United States, there can be no question but that they speak purer and more idiomatic English than do the masses here. In every State of the Union the language of the inhabitants can be understood without the slightest difficulty. This is more than can B said of the dialects of the peasantry in various parts of England, these being in many instances periectly unintelligible to a atranger.

Stepniak, the Nibilist, tells a gruesome anecdote of a terrible crime committed by Nihilists. "Gen. Mezentzeff," said Stepniak, was assassinated by one of my friends one morning when he was walking with a functionary in the Nevski Prospect, which was then rather deserted. My friend rushed upon the General, stabled him when division bell rang, into one lobby, while the whole mass of the members streamed into the other. We had with us a pleasant comrade—he is not with us now—whose amusement used to be, as we poor fellows wandered through the vast lengths of the lonely lobby, to call out to those behind him, in tones of one fearing to be crushed to death:—"Keep back, boys! Lon't come crowding in that way. There will be room enough for us all if you only will be quiet and not try to rush through all together."

Justin McCartix.

was then rather deserted. My friend much needed rest. His to include in the parish portion of the city bou and may imagine, the comrade who drove lashed the horse furiously, for rapid flight was the only alternative to being hanged. Nevertheless, my friend, the assassin, took the whip out of the driver's hand, saying: 'Don't lash him; the enimal is doing what he can.' And sioned much comment. radio Millerania (n. Markija, k. 1911.). A

my friend was afterwards pleased with himself for having felt this pity, for he said to himself: 'After all, I am not altogether a bad fellow.'"

An industrious collector of "things not generally known" has been at the pains to ascertain the height of the principal sover-reigns or members of reigning families. The Emperor of China appears to be the shortest of monarchs, while the Hohenzollerns comprise the greatest number of men of great stature. The Emperor William is six feet; the German Prince Imperial and Prince Frederick Charles each five feet nine; Prince Charles, brother of the Emperor, five feet eleven; and the glant of the family is the Emperor's nephew, Prince Albert, who is six feet six.

In an English magazine an attempt is made, says the Philadelphia Ledger, to give a series of Americanisms; that is to say, words coined or invented in America. Under the word Benanza the definition is given-"Spanish, a big scheme by which, honestiy or otherwise, much money is made." Upon this a critic pounces and says that bonanza means "good fortune or good luck." Bo-nanza is indeed a Spanish word, and very naturally came into use in California or Nevada. But it does not mean a "big scheme" or "good luck." It is a nautical-a seagoing -word, and means fair weather at sea. If the reader will refer to St. Matthew viii, 26, he will read that, after the Lord rebuked the wind and the sea, "there was a great calm." And if reference is next had to the Spanish version of the New Testament he will find the phrase there given, "una grande ho nanza." It is easy to understand how the word came into its figurative use-as meaning a happy, calm, and good hope after a

weary search.

In some portions of Tyrol a peculiar and beautiful custom still prevails. When a girl is about to be married, before she leaves her home to go to the church, her mother hands her a handkerchief, which is called a tear kerchief. It is made of newly spun linen, and has never been used. It is with this kerchief that she dries her tears when she leaves her father's house, and while she stands at the altar. After the marriage is over, and the bride has gone with her husband to their new home, she folds up the kerchief and places it unwashed in her linen closet, where it remains untouched. The tear kerchief has only performed half of its mission. Children are born, grow up, marry, and move away from the old home. Each daughter re-ceives from the mother a new tear kerchief. Her own remains where it was placed in the linen closet on the day of the marriage, and there it remains until her death, when it is taken from its place and spread over the placid features of the dead, never to be removed until we are summoned to come forth on the resurrection morn.

FISH CULTURE.

At the fish-culture establishment of Belaford, where the utmost care is taken to isolate the various specie of Salmonida, a few of the fish occasionally are found in ponds long distances from those in which they were originally located. Considering that each pond is so constructed as to prevent such a contingency, the occurrence is very remarkable, and can only be accounted for in two ways -viz, that the fish either burrow through holes that probably are made by rats and moles, or they jump out of the water and so proceed to the next pond. It is not like ly that they are borne thence by birds, as the appearance of the fish on the occasions referred to does not justify such an assump tion.

ROYAL "CRIBBING."

The Demerara Argosy calls attention to one more case of cribbing in the Bacchante 'Journal' of the Royal Princess. In December, 1884, Dr. Dalton, medical officer of the Enmore District, Demerara, published a letter in the Times, giving the public some information about the coolies in Demerara. This letter the Royal authors have approp lated in the lump, with hardly the change of a word beyond the name of one colony of the coolies in Demerara being substituted for another. In the "Journal" the Doctor's account is culmly set down as the result of personal observation by the Princess of the condition, surroundings, wages, &c., fn Trini-

KILLED BY THE CARS

Another accident took place Saturday on the railway line near Belleville, Ont. It appears the pilot engine of the Grand Trunk yard was passing from the wharf to the depot, over the down town siding, when the fireman saw a child sitting on the rail near the street crossing. The engine, which had three cars attached to it, and which was running at a rate of about three miles an hour, was so near the child when per-ceived that it was almost impossible to stop n time, and the child, the little daughter of Mr. James Elmsley, of Bellevide, was crushed by the wheels and dragged some distance. The engine having stopped, the unfortunate little one was picked up. The body was in a frightful condition, having been almost cut in two. The child, it is surmised, had strayed from home and reached the track unobserved. The remains were at once taken home.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has made the His Grace Archbishop Fabre has made the following changes amongst the clergy under his charge:—Rev. Abbés Guillott and Duckett, of Notre Dame, have been transferred to the parish of St. James, and Rev. Abbés Bardy and Desmazures, of the letter parish, to that of Notre Dame. Rev. Abbé Leclair, of Oka, replaces Rev. Abbé Desaulniers at Bonsecours Church, and Rev. Abbé Tranchemontagne, of St. James parish, replaces Rev. Abbé Leclair. Rev. Abbé Desaulniers has been granted a much needed rest. His Grace has also decided to include in the parish of Notre Dame that to include in the parish of Notre Dame that portion of the city bounded by St. Elizabeth, Amherst, Lagauchetiere and Craig streets.

NEW JESUIT ORGAN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Pope has sanctioned the publication in Rome of a Jesuit paper called Civilta Catolica. The circumstance has occa-