

For a month past Germany has been celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the German nation. The series of commemorations has included the triumphs of the German arms at Worth, Bravelotte, Metz and Sedan, by which German unity was finally accomplished, and has called out the warmest enthusiasm of the German people. It is charged by the French that the celebrations have been too largely of a military character, and that the achievement of German unification has been lost sight of in the national exultation over the victories won from France. But while the anniversary cannot but be distasteful to France, as a pointed reminder of her great humiliation, the display of feeling it has evoked in Germany has on the whole been temperate, and free from anything calculated to give undue offence. If the army had been much in evidence, it must be remembered that it was through its instrumentality that unity was won, and that in the view of the young emperor whose will directed the ceremonies, the German army is the German nation. Indeed, considering the long struggle for nationality, a struggle which has all the interest of fiction, and the rapidity with which the final crushing blows that won it were delivered, the Germans might well be pardoned had they carried their rejoicings further than they have. The annihilation of Prussia at Jena exposed the German people for a time to absorption by other nations, and had not the oppression of Napoleon stimulated dormant national sentiment, it is possible that they might have shared the fate of the Poles. As it was, the downfall of Napoleon was largely due to German arms, though international jealousies and adverse conditions prevented the realization of their desire for unity on the collapse of the Napoleonic empire. Sectionalism, factional differences and the jealousies and intrigues of strong neighbors further postponed its accomplishment, and even when the break with France finally came, Italy and Austria stood ready to throw their weight on the French side on the first German reverses.

But organization and method turned the scale, and the terrible blows of a campaign swift as that of Napoleon in Italy averted the menace; and won unification for Germany as it could only have been won with Europe constituted as it then was and continues to be. The series of communications thus stands with the German nation for the realization of an aspiration and a right that belongs to every strong people, and remembering the humiliation that nation once endured at the hands of Napoleon, and its long waiting and struggle, the world will have little sympathy with French complaints of undue exultation. Nevertheless, there are many dangers confronting the Germany of to-day which might well serve to temper the general rejoicing, notably the growth of militarism and the greed for heavier armaments, reflected in the emperor's declaration at the dedication of the national monument to William I., that he intended to make the German army strong enough, not only "to guarantee, but to dictate, the peace of Europe." But the process of making the army stronger has already gone so far that it threatens to break down the nation, as the mad desire for organization threatens to destroy its government.

Something Else.

A London journal makes fun of the lady bicyclist, or rather of her costume. There had been an accident, though happily it was not very serious. I am very sorry, sir, said the fair cyclist to the victim of the accident, but what can you expect at this period of the nineteenth century if you ride a horse that shies at a bicycle? Possibly her manner gave offence. At all events, he answered in a very dry tone: Madam, it was not the bicycle the horse shied at.

Carrie's Blunder.

Little Carrie had been instructed to learn a Scripture verse with the word good in it. Accordingly her parents taught her. It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day. The little maid repeated her text many times softly to herself before the beginning of the general exercise, in which all the Sunday-school classes were to join. Then, when her turn came, she sent a ripple over the audience by reciting, in clear but lisping accents: It is awful to be good on the Sabbath day.

Very Considerate.

A true husband thinks first of his wife's comfort, says a French journal. Friend Ferrichon, accompanied by his wife, took a trip to the outskirts of Paris. Very tired and hungry, they entered an eating-house. The proprietor declared that he had nothing but a chop to offer them. Only one! exclaimed Ferrichon. Then what is my wife to have?

The Rival Beauties.

Dear Girl—I wouldn't go down in a coal mine for the world. Rival Belle—It's nothing. I went down in one once. Dear Girl—I know I'd get all black, and look like a fright. Rival Belle—I spent an hour in one, and none of the party spoke of any change in my appearance when we came out. Dear Girl—But you are a very pronounced brunette, you know.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading. CANADA.

Hamilton now proposes to terrace part of the mountain. Typhoid fever is reported to be on the increase in Chatham, Ont.

Mayor Stewart of Hamilton, is expected home from Florence at the end of next month. Orders have been issued to have the Sault Ste. Marie Canal kept open on Sundays until the end of the season.

Constable Kenyscot of the Northwest Mounted Police, at Wapella, was fatally kicked by a horse. Hon. Mr. Dickey has ordered 1,500 Lee-Metford rifles and 800 Lee-Netford carbines for the Canadian militia.

The statue of Sir John Macdonald has arrived in Kingston, and it is possible that it may be unveiled next month. Over four hundred of Winnipeg's citizens attended the farewell reception at Government House given by Sir John and Lady Schultz.

The Queen's Hotel property at Montreal was sold by the Sheriff to Mr. William Hanson, acting on behalf of some of the creditors, for \$21,000. Forty-four cents a bushel is the price buyers have fixed for Manitoba wheat at points where the eighteen cent rate to Fort William still exists.

Lord Dufferin has acceded to the request for his portrait for the National Gallery at Montreal, accompanying it with a very complimentary letter. A sharper who gave his name as Fred Wilson of Montreal was arrested at London after he had bamboozled Mr. James Blakie, a White Oak farmer, out of \$50.

The C. P. R. is opening new stations, putting on night operators and employing additional train crews to handle the big wheat crop in Manitoba and the Northwest. Two of the women employees of the W. C. McDonald tobacco works at Montreal who were injured in the recent fire have entered actions for damages against Mr. McDonald.

The services of Rev. Prof. B. Warfield, D. D., of Princeton University, have been secured by Knox College, Toronto, for a course of lectures on the general subject of systematic theology during the month of October. The Montreal Company contemplates holding a grand fair in Montreal next year, covering between May 24 and October 12. The exposition will be called the British Empire Exposition and International display of All Nations.

An agitation is being worked up amongst the Germans of the Northwest Territories to have the use of the German language allowed in the schools. Mr. Peter Glaassen of Roathern has written a strong letter in support of the movement. The Toronto City Council at a special meeting held on Thursday afternoon by a vote of 13 to 8 decided to engage Mr. Mansergh, the eminent water works expert, of London, Eng., to come to Toronto to report on the best system of water supply for the city.

Mr. Hayter Reed, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, has returned to Ottawa from the West. Regarding the rumored uprising among the Blackfeet Indians, Mr. Reed says there is no trouble whatever. In fact, he contends that there never was anything serious or unusual. A memorial service to the Rev. Robert Stewart and his wife, who were murdered recently in China, was held on Sunday evening in St. George's church, Ottawa, when the Rev. G. O. Troop, of Montreal, declared that Robert Stewart is as nearly a martyr as Stephen, who prayed for his murderers, and as much deserves to wear the martyr's crown.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Sims Reeves is reported to have married again at the age of 73. The British Association for the Advancement of Science has decided to meet in Toronto in 1897. Forty thousand pounds' worth of jewels belonging to Mrs. Langtry were taken from the Union bank, London, on a forged order. The steamers Constantine and Trevelthick collided on Friday off the entrance of the River Tyne. The Constantine was out to the water's edge, and foundered, but her crew were rescued.

The story that the sum of one billion dollars is to be raised by the faithful Catholics of the world to obtain for the Pope temporal power is utterly discredited in Washington. Geoffrey Perkins, an American, who represented himself to be a lawyer and journalist, was sentenced in London on Tuesday to ten years' penal servitude on the charge of levying and collecting blackmail. The news that an American sugar planter has obtained the exclusive right to land a submarine cable in Hawaii is the occasion of much discussion in London among the advocates of a British cable to the island.

The highest speed ever attained upon the water is credited to the new Russian torpedo boat Sokol (Russian for hawk), just launched in England, which went thirty-five miles an hour on her trial trip. At that rate an Atlantic liner would cross the ocean in three or four days. Discussing the revival of the rumour that Italy may be induced to sell a small territory to the Pope, a Paris correspondent telegraphs to London that the project for the Pope's return by the Catholic world is no secret in the Cabinets of Europe.

The prompt denial of the Dominion Government that Canadian filled cheese were placed on the English market has had the desired effect. The editor of the North British Agriculturist admits and regrets the grave error made in using the word Canadian instead of American, and

promises an editorial explanation and the publication of evidence showing the purity of the Canadian product. Business in the United States this week has been to a certain extent influenced by the financial situation, but the volume of trade, while not up to expectations, shows an increase of twenty per cent. over last year, though still behind the showing of 1892. The cotton market has been unsettled, and stocks are large. The Stock Exchange at New York has fluctuated considerably all the week, and dearer money is probable. Iron continues to increase in price, and there is a noticeable shrinkage in the home demand; the mills are loaded down with orders for months ahead, notwithstanding a lessened enquiry. Cotton mills are advancing the price of goods, though demand just now is easier. There is a falling off in the enquiry for some lines of woollen goods, and a few mills have closed.

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Vanderbilt denies that Miss Vanderbilt is engaged to the Duke of Marlborough. There are twenty-four creameries in Maine that do nothing but manufacture butter the year round.

A Wabash, Ind., jury has decided that kissing a woman against her will does not constitute an assault. A true bill has been returned against Mrs. Mack at Buffalo for uttering counterfeit American stamps.

Steps are being taken to hold on Occidental and Oriental Fair in Tacoma, Wash., in the summer of 1900. A man in Gilsam, N. H., while cleaning out a raceway recently, found a gold ring which his wife had lost seven years ago.

About 1,000 Grammar school graduates of Brooklyn are unable to find places in the High schools, so crowded are those buildings. A herd of 7,000 horses was bought on a Washington ranch the other day by the Portland Horse Meat Canning Company at \$3 a head.

Boston is said to have spent \$75,000 to entertain the Knights Templar, and the knights left behind \$1,000,000 in the city of baked beans. A movement has been projected at Vincennes looking to the establishment of a university at Lincoln City, Ind., on the site where Lincoln spent his boyhood.

The record of attendance at the Public schools of the United States during the last year gives a total of 15,580,263 pupils, a figure larger than that of any other nation. The battle-field of Chickamauga, in Tennessee, where, thirty-two years ago, thirty thousand dead and wounded lay, was on Thursday dedicated as a pleasure park.

The Kansas City Board of Education has promulgated an order forbidding the smoking of cigarettes by pupils during school hours (on penalty of expulsion), and instructing teachers to rigidly enforce the rule. The Cotton States Exhibition at Atlanta, Georgia, opened on Wednesday with much ceremony. President Cleveland started the machinery at a set time by touching the electrical connection at his residence, "Grey Gables."

Daniel Spraker, of Fonda, N. Y., is the only president the Mohawk River National Bank has ever had. He has held the office for forty years, and, although he is 97 years old, goes to the bank daily and attends to business. General Greely, who has been interviewed on the proposed balloon polar expedition of Mr. Andree, does not believe the plan is feasible or likely to be successful. Engineer Melville is of a like opinion, and regards Mr. Andree's scheme as foolish.

GENERAL.

Chili has renounced the commercial treaty with England, concluded in 1854. Several cases of cholera have been reported in Constantinople, and one of them has resulted fatally. A military train returning to Paris on Thursday night was wrecked, and thirteen were killed and sixty injured. Fifty houses and the Dominican Monastery at Friesach, Carinthia, Austria, were burned.

A second Chinese loan guaranteed by France and Russia will be undertaken in November. There are indications that the powers may be invited to interfere in the affairs of Belgium and the Congo Free State. A lot of rifle and military stores intended for the Cuban insurgents have been discovered on the British Island of Andros. Two gunboats have been ordered to Kucheng, China, to enforce punishment of the rioters who attacked the missionaries there.

In the Province of Volhynia, Russia, during one week towards the close of August there were 5,849 cases of cholera, with 2,134 deaths. A Spanish warship was sunk in collision near Havana. Admiral Parejo, Captain Banoz, three other officers and 30 of the crew were drowned.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that from a good source it is learned the Porte has accepted the demand of the powers with regard to reforms in Armenia. It is reported that a rebellion has broken out on the border of the Province of Fokien. A detachment of Imperial troops are advancing to give battle to the insurgents.

The Brazilian Government has decided to present the British Minister at Rio Janeiro with his passport if England establishes a cable station on Trinidad Island. During a review of the Sultan's troops at Foz the soldiers made an attack upon the tribesmen who were among the spectators, killing nine and making prisoners of seventy.

The National Zeitung has authority for declaring that the rumours that Prince Hohenlohe is about to retire from the post of Imperial Chancellor are utterly devoid of foundation. A Paris inventor named Turpia claims to have authority from the Porte to fortify the Dardanelles, and to be able to make the straits impassable to the united fleets of the world.

After a suspension of fifteen years the meteorological observatory on the Brocken, in the Harz mountains, where witches hold their Sabbath on May day night, is to be re-established this fall. A Spanish court-martial in Havana has condemned the captain of an American vessel to eight and the firemen to ten years' imprisonment at hard labour for landing cartridges in Cuba for the insurgents.

It is reported that five British cruisers are ascending the River Yang-tse-Kiang in consequence of information that foreigners are being threatened with violence in the interior of China. In honour of the fetes commemorating the entry of the Italian army into Rome in 1870, King Humbert has granted a pardon to all the Sicilian rioters who were undergoing sentences of imprisonment for less than ten years.

The uprising among the natives in Morocco is spreading and assuming a much more serious aspect. Three great tribes have made a combined attack upon the stronghold of a chief who is one of the principal adherents of the Sultan and routed his forces.

Captain Maurice Vermont, a member of a French mission on the Upper Ubangi, who has returned to France, penetrated into Emin's province of Equatoria, and explored the watershed between the Waile, the rivers flowing into Lake Tchad, and the tributaries of the White Nile.

The manoeuvres of the French army in the Vosges closed on Thursday with a grand review at Mirecourt, which was made remarkable by the presence of the Russian General Dragomiroff and Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Russian officials were received with immense enthusiasm.

Although the more humble among those concerned in the massacre of missionaries at Ku-Cheng have been punished, the utmost efforts of the British Consul have been unavailing to induce the authorities to deal with the Viceroy of the province and other high officials who are alleged to have been responsible for the riots.

PESTH'S TELEPHONE NEWSPAPER.

It Has 6,000 Subscribers and Has Been in Operation Two Years.

The telephone newspaper organized at Pesth, Hungary, has now been working successfully for two years. It is the only newspaper of the kind in the world. It is called the Telephone Hirondo, or Herald, costs 2 cents, like a printed paper, and is valuable to persons who are unable or too lazy to use their eyes or who cannot read. It has 6,000 subscribers, who receive the news as they would ordinary telephone messages. A special wire 168 miles long runs along the windows of the houses of subscribers, which are connected with the main line by separate wires and special apparatus which prevents the blocking of the system by an accident at any one of the stations. Within the houses long, flexible wires make it possible to carry the receiver to the bed or any other part of the room.

The news is not delivered as it happens to come in, but is carefully edited and arranged according to a printed schedule, so that a subscriber at any time knows what part of the paper he is going to hear. It begins with the night telegrams from all parts of Europe. Then comes the calendar of events for the day, with the city news and the lists of strangers at the hotels. After that follow articles on music, art and literature. The staff is organized like that of any other newspaper, and is on duty from 7:30 in the morning till 9:30 at night. After the copy has passed through the editor's hands, the paper is subject to the same restrictions as ordinary newspapers and is liable for its communications, it is given to the "speakers." These are ten men with strong voices and clear enunciation, who work in shifts of two at a time and talk the news through the telephone. There are twenty-eight editions uttered a day. Additions to the first edition are announced as news items.

To fill up the time when no news is coming in the subscribers are entertained with vocal and instrumental concerts. These were first given for them especially in the office of the Hirondo, but now the wire is in communication with the opera house and the music halls, and on Sundays and saints' days with the churches. The music is transmitted at times to other places in Austro-Hungary, and recently the Hirondo microphone was connected with the circuit going from Trieste through Vienna, Bremen, and Pesth, to Berlin the music being heard in all these places with equal clearness and force. The happy Hungarian can lie abed all day and hear everything that is going on in his town.

The New Woman as a Nimrod.

A few days ago, at a shooting party in the north of Scotland, a woman appeared clad in the orthodox sporting outfit, hitherto monopolized by the sterner sex. Although she expended a considerable number of cartridges, she did not succeed in bringing down a single bird. The gamekeeper, after the return of the party, expressed himself as follows regarding the lady's performance: "She spit the gentlemen 'a' that she cud. She wore the same class, she smoked, drank a nip o' whusky, ay an' ance gied a bit swear laich in, bit as for shutin, she cudna hit a barn door at 10 yards, an' she never ance said thank ye too mazel. If my mair o' her kind come aboot I'll throw up ma job."

One Defect Counteracts the Other.

In Paris it takes twelve minutes for a steam fire engine to get under way. But you must remember that fire burns very slowly in Paris. Their system of construction is vastly better than that followed in this country, and the losses in consequence materially less.

While there are no complete statistics available, careful estimates from all possible sources of information make it probable that, at the time of the discovery, there were no more than 500,000 Indians in all North America.

HOUSEHOLD.

Mother Doctors.

It frequently happens in families of many children, that the mother is compelled to assume the duties of the physician, writes a correspondent. Hence I briefly suggest the following: A two ounce hard rubber ear syringe. This instrument is invaluable in a house, and will last for generations if cared for. Filled with warm water and used gently in the ears in case of ear-ache, or to wash out foreign substances that have accidentally gotten beyond the reach of fingers or tweezers. It will quickly wash out bugs that get in the ears, gravel, grains of corn, beans, and other round and slippery objects that children seem especially fond of poking in such cavities. The same remark applies to the nose, from which I have removed pieces of rags, chewing gum, peas, etc. These substances produce great mischief if allowed to remain, but the early application of the syringe and warm water saves untold misery and often many dollars.

A good supply of ointment is another essential. It will cover and heal many cuts and bruises that, if left unattended or chafed by the ordinary rags usually bound over the sores, are long in healing and often serious conditions result, entailing suffering and expense to cure. A big bottle of simple arica liniment should always be found on a particular shelf for hurried needs. Its vigorous application will soothe many a sore spot or bruise in children, and lame backs in the older members of the family. A smaller bottle 20 per cent. solution of menthol should be kept so handy as to be found in the dark. The days—especially nights—will come when Johnny or Susie screams with a violent tooth ache. Then it is that a little bit of cotton wool saturated in menthol and applied to the aching tooth soothes the young or old sufferer into blissful sleep. Or perhaps mother has one of her excruciating headaches, most likely the result of overwork and care. A piece of old linen sprinkled with the menthol, pressed firmly to the forehead and covered with a few thicknesses of paper, to prevent too rapid evaporation of the medicine, and that headache passes off like a charm. Or perhaps grandpa has a pain in his back, or neuralgia of the face, or a swollen joint, then is the menthol applied as before directed, worth its weight in gold. But be very careful not to permit any of the liquid or its fumes to get into the eyes, as it will prove very painful. Cold water applications kept over the eyes is the best remedy in case of accident.

Lastly, a good magnifying glass. There are many painful points that cannot easily be seen with the naked eye. Thorns in the flesh, cinders or other minute substance in the eyes that the help of magnifying glass will enable you to detect and remove. Beside this valuable use it is an exceedingly useful necessity in any home—to develop many interesting facts in nature—to study the beauty of flowers, and the intricacies of animalcule life so instructive and interesting to one and all. By all means equip the home with a good, large magnifying glass. The cost is small—a dollar or two—and will last a life time.

As for the washing: Always remember that all table linens should be washed in water by themselves, and not with the ordinary wash. This goes far to insure clean linens. Wash them on a day separate from the general washday, and a bright day is indispensable. Examine every piece, and if there are any wine or coffee stains wash them out in a weak solution of borax water, and put them in the sun for awhile before being put in the wash water. Fill your tub with clear, hot water in which you have dissolved three or four tablespoonfuls of pulverized borax. Wash the linen through this without soap, and without using the washboard, sousing it well in and out of the water. Then work the borax water out of the linens in clear, hot water. Next put them through a clear cold water in the same way (no board or soap), but into which cold water you have a very little starch, and a little pulverized borax. Wring carefully, and stretch out on your line in the shade till dry. Take down, and pull all wrinkles out gently. Sprinkle, and fold evenly at edges, and leave in your basket a couple of hours. Iron till smooth and perfectly dry, and fold lightly, having shelves or drawers in which to keep them out of the dust, of such size and shape as will need but little creasing and folding of the linen.

Table Linen.

As all our lady readers know, it is now quite fashionable to use pale-tinted linens for luncheon cloths, and most ladies complain of its being very hard to keep them pure and fresh. The same may be said of white linen. With the following points closely adhered to, such articles will remain all that is desired for a much longer time if laundered in the ordinary way.

Delicate forget-me-not blue, pale green, cream color bordered with brown, delicate pink, are all good for luncheon cloths and can be matched in napkins, and found in beautiful artistic designs. With such table linen luncheon tables may be daintily set with white and gold china, or with china of white ground and Dresden (small flower) design in faint colors of the cloth. The flowers decorating the table should match in color. Roses or pinks for a pink one, corn-flowers or forget-me-nots for a blue one, and so on.

Window Boxes.

The attractiveness of a window garden may be increased by the addition of a window box. These boxes are made just the length of the bottom of the window frame. The width can be varied to suit the circumstances, but it must have a depth of earth to do well. These boxes have a neat moulding around the top and are fastened to the window frame with stout brackets of iron or wood. They may be painted or stained any color desired, or may correspond with the other colors of the room. Smaller boxes or brackets to hold plants may be fastened at convenient distances along the sides of the window, odd-shaped hanging baskets may be suspended from the ceiling, and we will thus have a glimpse of summer when all outside lies white and bare.