

According to an article signed "Germanicus," in the Contemporary Review, the hatred of the Prussians, which used to animate South Germans, has revived and is assuming formidable proportions in Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden. The facts, it seems, are attested by some recently published letters of Mr. Reinhold, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Berlin, who, as an appointee of the Prussian Government, must be deemed a reluctant witness. We are not surprised that the record of the Professor's observations should have produced a sensation throughout the empire, for he does not hesitate to say that the detestation of Prussia in South Germany recalls the state of things which existed immediately before and after the war which ended at Sadowa. The feeling of the South Germans with regard to the Prussians at that time was expressed in the words of a Bavarian soldier, who said to the Crown Prince Frederick William, "If you had been our commander in 1866 we would have whipped these beastly confounded Prussians."

For a little while after the union of Germany, accomplished in 1871, all seemed to go well, but the honeymoon did not last long. Owing to the overbearing attitude which the Prussians assumed, the minds of serious men in South Germany were soon occupied with the question, whether it would not be better to be free than united. At present, according to Prof. Reinhold, the whole of the German people south of the Main now echo the words of the Saxon member of Parliament, Hausmann, "Thank God, we are no Prussians." In the Hessian and Bavarian Palatinate even worse signs of the time were observed, for here, on all sides, is heard the declaration: "We would rather be French." Common, is it, also, for South Germans to say that it was stupid to kick Austria out of the German Bund; Austria, who was liked by everybody, and whose absolutist system was, at least, patriarchal and good natured, whereas the modern Prussian feudalism is unbearable, and its representatives are personally insolent. In a word, the excitement in South Germany is asserted by Prof. Reinhold to be as great as to bring about a coalition of malcontents which threatens to paralyze the whole mechanism of the State. He predicts that the next general election in Germany will exhibit the almost unanimous opposition of an angry people against the authority of the Government.

The disappearance of the enthusiasm which attended the creation of the new empire is, no doubt, attributable to the change in the ideals and principles of the Imperial Government. The National Liberals and the Progressists, who conceived the idea of a resurrection of the German Empire, thoroughly understood that a lasting unification of the German nation could only be brought about by giving ample liberty, social, economic, and political, to all classes. This was promised and so long as the National Liberals and Progressists retained a majority in the Reichstag the promise was in some measure kept. The few concessions, however, which were made to Liberal ideas during the first years of the empire are now undergoing restriction, and Kaiser William II. is governing on the theory that political rights ought to be reserved as closely as possible to the so-called nobles. Naturally the bureaucrats have taken their cue from the Court. At the same time it must be admitted that the present Emperor is not exclusively responsible for the rekindling of dislike for Prussia in South Germany, seeing that the reaction against Liberalism began while Bismarck was still Chancellor. Of course, disaffection is unlikely to impel South Germans to succession so long as Prussia has at its disposal the colossal standing army, and so long as Austria, their natural ally, is bound by treaty to the house of Hohenzollern. But now that a union of hearts has ceased to exist in Germany, it is impossible to look upon the present political system as indestructible.

ANENT YOUR CORRESPONDENCE. What a high-bred, well-groomed look there is about an envelope that is properly prepared for the mails. A little thing of course! But one of the little things which tells. The handwriting! No, the handwriting doesn't stand for much, because each individual has its own special cigraphy, and it is more characteristic that should be. But the writing on a well-looking envelope is begun far enough to the left to be well balanced. The last word is not squeezed and crammed. The address, with name of state and city, is written in full. The stamps are evenly placed in the upper right-hand corner, with a slight margin left between the top of the envelope and the edge of the stamp. The flap, laid down in a clearly, orderly manner. It is often rendered muddled with treating wax, and the sender's monogram.

LEARNED A TRADE. Mr. Newwood—Oh, dear, such a time! The bird girl has gone off in a huff and left a great pile of dishes for me to wash. I can't possibly get through in time to go out with you. Mr. Newwood—Yes, you can; I'll help you. I'm an accomplished dishwasher, my dear. I've washed dishes sixteen hours a day, month in and month out. Mrs. N.—Goodness me! Where? Mr. N.—I once went West to seek my fortune.

### Mr. Gatherwick's Prodigal

"Dawson stay behind to-night; I wish to speak to you," said Mr. Gatherwick in a peremptory voice one day when that dusty summer was merging into autumn. He was opening his private door as he spoke, and he passed in and shut it with an ominous click. Mr. M'Callum twirled round on his stool to inspect the delinquent. "What pranks have you been up to now, Davidson?" "None that I know of," was the answer; "unless— There he stopped, with a sudden fear that he did know, and that there would be a bad half hour before him. How it could have come to his master's ears puzzled him; he had never mentioned Mr. Maurice's name even to M'Callum.

"Well, returned Mr. M'Callum curiously, "there is something, and you know that quite well. Better make a clean breast of it at once. Don't wait till it's a case of disappearing, like—well—like some one who shall be nameless. The downward track is easy, but there's no turning back, my lad."

"There ought to be a turning back," said Davidson glibly; "it's hard lines if one slip is to be reckoned up against one always."

"Now, then," began Mr. Gatherwick sternly, when six had arrived and, very unwillingly, M'Callum had retired downstairs—"How long have you been in communication with my son, my I ask?" "Since last January," came the unwilling answer.

"Indeed, knowing it to be against my orders."

### SCANDALS IN UPPER LIFE.

WHERE THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IS CORDIALLY DETESTED. Some Spley Reports About the Nobility Have a Base Origin—The Kaiser and His Entourage—An Earl's Career. Emperor William is evidently impressed, and perhaps a little alarmed, by the manifestations of hostility against him in Southern Germany. For when he reviewed the Bavarian army, the other day he did not venture to put forward the demand which caused so much indignation five years ago, namely to have his imperial flag flying from the flagstaff of the saulating point in lieu of that of the Kingdom of Bavaria. This time he did not even raise the question, and none but Bavarian flags were seen upon the field, while it was beneath the fold of the standard of the crazy King that he took up his position to pass the army in review.

CIRCULATING SCANDAL. There are considerable grounds for discrediting the reported marriage of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, to a lady of obscure birth, who is asserted to have formerly occupied either an equivocal or menial position in the household of Herr Krupp, the German canon king. For in the first place the story comes from Berlin and received publicity originally in the columns of a newspaper known as the "Lokal Anzeiger," which is noted for its lack of veracity; and, secondly, if the marriage had taken place as alleged in London, the news thereof would have come from thence instead of from Berlin. For the registrations of marriage are very carefully watched by the newspaper men in London, where by the way, the Archduke is well known and which is about the last place to which he would resort were he anxious to contract a secret marriage.

THE HATES THE KAISER. Now, of all the members of the reigning House of Austria, there is no one except Empress Elizabeth herself who more cordially detests Kaiser William than Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, the heir to the Austrian throne. He has been adherent to the old-fashioned Hapsburg idea that the Hohenzollerns are mere vulgar upstarts who must be kept down, and all his sympathies are with Russia rather than with Prussia. Indeed he is a warm friend and admirer of the young Czar, and, like his father before him, is more at home at St. Petersburg than at the Kaiser's court. There is an effort to conceal his antipathy to Emperor William and while he makes a point of appearing at the members of the reigning House of Russia who happen to visit Austria, and takes part in the festivities given in their honor, he pointedly keeps away whenever the Kaiser appears upon the scene.

SOME NARROW ESCAPES. Other Persons Than the Narrator Have Cause for Gratitide. Miss Elvira Tobey had reached the age of 70 without becoming the victim to matrimony, but according to her own views she had some hairbreadth escapes.

"What if I had of married old Hi Skaggs?" she said with a great sigh of relief one day. "He's tormented three wives to death and what if I'd been one of 'em!"

### SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

Having Completed our New Factory we are now prepared to FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY. We keep in Stock a large quantity of Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Flooring and the different Kinds of Dressed Lumber for outside sheeting. Our Stock of DRY LUMBER is very Large so that all orders can be filled. In Stock. N. G. & J. McKECHNIE

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY DISEASED MEN CURED. THOUSANDS of young men, middle aged men and old men can look back at their boyhood days or early manhood with a sigh of regret. The ignorance of early youth, or later on a misstep in life as "one of the boys" has sown the seeds for future suffering. SELF ABUSE is a terrible sin against nature and will bring a rich harvest. Blood and Private Diseases sap the very life and vitality of the victim. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure all the following diseases:

VARICOCELE, EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SYPHILIS, STRICTURE, GLEET, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, PIMPLES, LOST MANHOOD, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES. ARE YOU? NERVOUS and despondent; weak or debilitated; tired mornings; no ambition—lifeless; memory poor; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; eyes sunken, red and watery; pimples on face; dandruff; hair falling out; nervous, red and watery; pimples on face; dandruff; hair falling out; nervous, red and watery; pimples on face; dandruff; hair falling out.

A KING'S APPAREL. The Crown, one Shirt, One Pair of Epau-lettes and Three Feathers. An order which has been received in England from a dusky monarch in a British colony, for his regal robes and crown, indicates that civilization is making very rapid progress in West Africa. The kings who were content to be clothed solely in a top hat and a pair of anklets, if they have not actually all gone are fast disappearing. The enumeration of the articles asked for will no doubt be of interest as showing the clothing of a king—in West Africa. They are: One pair of trousers, black silk cloth, embroidered in rich heavy silk. One shirt, black superfine cloth, embroidered with gilt, straight lines of gilt braid. One mantle to design, lined black silk, embroidered all around edge in gilt oak leaf, with fixtures for epaulettes. One gilt nine-inch crown. One pair epaulettes with gilt top and gilt fringe. One cap to design star in center. Three feathers for ditto. Six yards silk lining. It is a circumstance worthy of note that a cap, star in center, with three feathers, is an indication of royalty in Africa, when the crown, gilt nine-inch, is absent, and also that his majesty is the proud possessor of one shirt and one pair of trousers.

MR. SPURGEON AND HIS PIPE. "Cantab" writes: "It has never been stated yet how and when Mr. Spurgeon learned to smoke. It was while he was an usher in a boys' school at Cambridge, and became the pastor of the little Baptist chapel at Waterbeach. He used to stay with one of the deacons from Saturday to Monday. Admiring the zest with which his host enjoyed his clay pipe, a churchwarden was promised in the following week, which offer he eagerly accepted. Said the old man: 'He smoked his pipe as he did everything else thoroughly. I have,' he said, 'I think I have had enough.' 'Yes,' I replied, 'I think you have,' and he thereupon left the inside for the outside of the cottage."

### BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

James R. Greene's Great-Grandfather, General of the British Army, was present at the Battle of Waterloo. The battle of Waterloo was fought on the 18th of June, 1815, between the French army of Napoleon Bonaparte and the British and Dutch armies of the Seventh Coalition. The battle resulted in a decisive victory for the British and their allies, leading to the end of Napoleon's rule in France. The battle is considered one of the most important in military history. The French army, led by Napoleon, had a reputation for being invincible. However, the British army, led by the Duke of Wellington, was able to defeat them. The battle was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars. The French army was forced to retreat, and Napoleon was eventually exiled to the island of St. Helena. The battle of Waterloo is remembered for the bravery of the British soldiers and the leadership of Wellington. The battle is also remembered for the role of the Prussians, who joined the British army and helped to defeat the French. The battle of Waterloo is a testament to the power of the British Empire and the importance of military strategy.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, No. 148 SHELBY ST. DETROIT, MICH. A KING'S APPAREL. LADY BURTON'S COURAGE. When Sir Richard Burton was consul at Damascus, his wife shared the perplexities of that complicated Eastern life. She was braver than many men, and situations which would have seemed impossible to some women did not trouble her in the least. One day she was riding through a village where, as usual, every one rose up and saluted her, and where she was joined by several native Christians. Suddenly Hasan, a youth of twenty-two, thrust himself before her horse and called: "What follows you, my fellower, to salute this Christian woman? I will show you the way to treat her."

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