

Kiel, nearly fifty years ago, before the war between the Duchies and Denmark, was the principal port and city of the Duchies, chiefly famous for its university. But in June next this quiet city will see a celebration, on the occasion of the opening of the Baltic Canal, that will henceforth make it one of the famous towns of Europe. The great canal which will then be opened with imposing ceremonies was begun June 3, 1857, and was recently completed at a cost of \$37,440,000. It has been pronounced the greatest piece of canal engineering since the Suez Canal, and, like that, the occasion of its opening will be made historical. Over 25,000 sailors of all nationalities will participate in the exercises, even France sending two of her best ironclads to represent her on this international occasion.

It is in connection with the participation of France that most interest has been aroused. The exiled Rochefort on his return to France signaled the event by criticizing with his accustomed vigor and directness the action of the government in accepting the invitation to be present at Kiel in the ceremonies of the opening of this new highway of commerce. Jules Simon, on the contrary, in a recent article in the Paris Figaro, commends the action of the government and improves the occasion to make an eloquent plea for peace. As a leading member of the International Peace Society, M. Simon's labors in behalf of international arbitration as a means of settling national disputes have added to his distinction as a statesman and writer and his pen has never been better employed than on the present occasion.

In contrast, also, to a prevailing notion in France, M. Simon, who knows the German emperor better, perhaps, than any other living statesman of France, is earnest in his expression of his belief that Emperor William sincerely desires peace and that he has never lost an opportunity of acting in furtherance of these wishes. Among other things favoring the view of the German emperor, M. Simon instances the exceptional courtesy with which he and the other French delegates were treated at Berlin five years ago, the telegram sent to Mme. Carnot after the assassination of her husband, and the release of the French spies imprisoned at Gratz. Emperor William has been steadily gaining the respect and good will of his great European neighbors the last few years and there are many facts which tend to confirm M. Simon's view of him as a wise and able sovereign, conscientiously discharging to the best of his abilities his high duties in the interest of the empire and of the peace of Europe. The hearty participation of France in the fete of peace at Kiel next June will do much to strengthen the kindly feelings between the two countries and prove that Chauvinism is no longer dominant in France.

The completion and opening of the Baltic Canal will make the old patriotic ditty of "Schleswig-Holstein, meerumschlungen" (sea-surrounded), something more than a poetic rhapsody, and it will be difficult to overestimate its importance in peace and war to Germany. Had it not been that Russia and other European powers objected to Germany's controlling the entrance to the Baltic, Denmark would probably before this have been merged in the German empire. Germany has, however, out the narrow neck of land and finds a ready outlet to the German Ocean without asking leave of Europe. This new path of commerce possesses also a historical interest and association to England and America, which will of itself render the Kiel celebration interesting to all descendants of the Jutes, Angles and Frisians, who sailed forth from this region, conquered England and founded one of the greatest empires of ancient or modern times.

Women Cure a Wife-Beater.

Edward Tucker, a merchant of Port Tampa, Fla., was taken from his home the other night and unmercifully whipped by female white caps. Tucker has been in the habit of going home drunk and abusing his wife. Some time ago he was warned that he must treat his wife better or he would be severely dealt with. Tucker went home drunk and soon Mrs. Tucker was heard screaming. Soon afterward a number of men entered Tucker's residence and dragged him to the outskirts of town, where a number of women wearing white caps were waiting. Tucker was stripped to the waist and tied to a tree. Then the women, each of whom was armed with a rawhide, began to whip him. Tucker's screams were heard a mile. When the women finished the man's back looked as if it had been knouted. The skin had been cut in dozens of places and blood was streaming from the cuts. Tucker promised never to abuse his wife again. It is thought that some of the most prominent women of the place were engaged in the affair.

Not Open to an Engagement.

Mistress (a widow)—Well, Johnson, I'm sorry you are going to leave us, but you're very fortunate in having this money left you. (Pleasantly) I suppose you'll be looking out for a wife, now!

Johnson (the butler)—Well, really, ma'am, I feel very much honored by what you propose, but I'm engaged to a young woman already.

Health Department.

Pure Water.

In determining the suitability of water for drinking purposes it is necessary, for practical purposes, to ascertain not what are its true constituents, but whether it contains an excess of animal matter.

Of course this rule applies only to the "soft" waters in general use, and not to the "mineral" waters, which form a class by themselves. All "soft" waters, unless they have been distilled, contain more or less of the lower forms of animal and vegetable life. It is the presence of these that gives the water its peculiar taste, just as the peculiar taste of the so-called mineral waters is due to the presence of different minerals, like iron and sulphur, in solution.

These low forms of life are in themselves of no particular detriment to the water, as long as they remain healthy or are unaccompanied with germs of disease. But if the water is allowed to stand, or is contaminated by foreign substances, it immediately assumes a dangerous aspect, owing to these same low forms of matter. The greater their number, the more dangerous does the water finally become.

There are two general methods in vogue for the purifying of water known to be more or less polluted.

The first of these, filtration, is employed usually where there are immense quantities to be handled, as in the case of the water supply of a city. It can be made as thorough as is desired by simply repeating the process, or by passing the water through finer material; and is generally sufficiently effective.

In the household, however, this process is not so practicable, partly for the lack of proper means, but more especially because, the subject not being understood, the end in view is defeated by the very measures taken to secure it.

We have all noticed the little bags of muslin which are often tied around the ends of faucets, and most of us have probably wondered what advantage was to be gained from their use. All faucet-filters are necessarily imperfect in their operation. It is possible, however, by boiling the water, to destroy all source of danger from any form of animals life which may be present.

By this method, to be sure, many of the minerals which are of use will be separated out but they will again be taken up if the water is allowed to cool in the same utensil in which it has been heated. The water should never be boiled for any great length of time, and should be kept covered while it is cooling.

Fainting Fits.

Many years ago, says Dr. Balfour, a gentleman of 77 consulted me as to severe fainting fits to which he was liable. He had been told by other consultants that these attacks were due to fatty degeneration of the heart, and that treatment would be of no avail. I told the patient that hearts supposed to be fatty were very often only weak. The result of treatment was a steady improvement in health and in power of heart-beat, and the patient lived till 90 and did not then die of heart failure. This ought to be good news to many who are in the sore and yellow leaf. Moreover, the diagnosis of fatty heart is almost impossible during life. But numbers have weak hearts, that a course of iron (alone, or with quinine), and abundant exercise in the open air, with a more generous diet, would entirely relieve. The exercise must be kept up day after day, at the same hour for a month or months. Walking or the cycle is best, but there must be no sprinting or straining going up hill. Remember that the heart is a muscular organ, just like the biceps, and can be strengthened in much the same way.

Disinfection After Scarlet Fever.

Experiments by Dr. William Gibson of Campbeltown, Scotland, in disinfecting scarlet fever patients so as to free them from contagion before the process of desquamation is completed, have resulted successfully, according to The Philadelphia Ledger. His method was to give a succession of three or four comfortably warm baths, sometimes daily, at other times on alternate days, using freely carbolic acid soap, and washing the patient thoroughly from top to toe. After each bath, except the last, the patient was put back to the bed on which he had lain with the disease. After the last bath he was taken into a clean room, dressed with clothes free from infection, and then allowed to mingle with the rest of the family. In most cases the body was anointed daily with olive oil mixed with some disinfectant. Patients with such complications as otitis or ulcerated or suppurating throat were not subjected to the process. No complications followed the cleansing process in any case, but convalescence seemed to be rather hastened than retarded.

Perils of Football Playing.

The English football season is closed and the Westminster Gazette publishes its annual football "butcher's bill." The "bill" shows that during the season there were twenty deaths from injuries received on the football field and that over 150 legs, arms and collar bones were broken, besides many cases of concussion of the brain or spine, paralysis, knee caps split, peritonitis and hundreds of minor casualties.

Wood Pavement in London.

The new tower bridge is paved with the wood of the eucalyptus tree from Australia. The blocks are about the size of building bricks and their top surface has beveled edges, thus affording horses a foothold. They are fastened together by means of pegs put through them and fitted into corresponding holes in the adjoining blocks. This wood is a dark mahogany color, is very expensive, but heavy and durable, is laid according to the Duffy patent system with special machinery. Wood is replacing stone pavement in many of the London streets, but in them it is laid in a simpler and less costly manner.

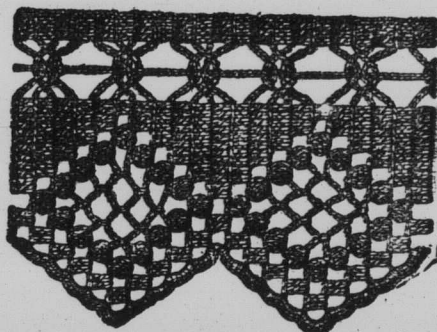
Crocheted Insertion and Lace for Bedspread.

To own a fancy bedspread is quite an fait now-a-days; for the guest chamber at least, one is quite indispensable. The illustrations show a choice design to be crocheted and made up with a stripe of drawn-work or scrim, or if one has a fancy for color, some of the pretty linens embroidered with white Roman floss in an open running pattern is quite effective. The blue linen comes in the most delicate shades, but it is well to be governed by the decorations of the room in which it is placed; the stripes of any material employed should be twice the width of the insertion, as they will hold the bedspread in shape better.

The same design can also be used for a bureau scarf, combined with white satin or moire ribbon; one row of the insertion in the centre with a width of ribbon on each side, the lace sewed across the ends; a pale shade of ecru is striking and attractive, especially if ecru thread is used; to match the scarf a cover for a pincushion can be made in the same manner, the lace sewed all around a square of ribbon and insertion. Crochet is so much resorted to for making dainty articles for the boudoir and dressing-chamber, that one must be out of touch with the times not to possess something fashioned in its manifold devices.

Eighth row—3 ch, 4 d c, 16 ch, 4 d c, 2 d c in space, repeat fourth row.
Ninth row—3 ch, 3 d c, 16 ch, 6 d c, 2 d c in space, repeat third row.
Tenth row—3 ch, 4 d c, 16 ch, 8 d c, 2 d c in space, repeat second row.
Eleventh row—Repeat first row.
For the chain rope running through the long chains from the centre of the first 16 ch; 9 ch, * fasten in the centre of fourth 16 ch; pass needle under first and fourth 16 ch, 1 ch, fasten, bring needle out over second 16 ch, 9 ch, * repeat from * to * to end of insertion on both sides.

LACE—Chain 30.
First row—3 ch, 3 d c, 16 ch, 12 d c, 2 ch, 2 d c, 2 ch, fasten in last st.
Second row—5 ch, 2 d c in first loop, 2 ch, 3 d c in second loop, holding each d c on the needle and drawing last slip st through 5 d c, 2 ch, 10 d c on top of 12 d c, 16 ch, 3 d c in top of 3 d c.
Third row—3 ch, 3 d c, 16 ch, 8 d c on top of 10 d c, 2 ch, 5 d c in space for rosette, as in 2nd row, 5 ch, a second rosette in next space, 2 ch, 2 d c in last space.
Fourth row—5 ch, 2 d c in first space, 2 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 5 ch, fasten in centre of ch on last row, 5 ch, 5 d c for rosette in next space, 2 ch, 6 d c on top of 8 d c, 16 ch, 3 d c.
Fifth row—3 ch, 3 d c, 16 ch, 4 d c on top of 6 d c, 2 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 5 ch, fasten in centre of ch on last row, 10 ch, fasten in next ch, 5 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 2 ch, 2 d c in space.
Sixth row—5 ch, 2 d c in first space, 2 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 4 ch, fasten in centre of ch on last row, 10 ch, fasten in next space, 10 ch, fasten in next space, 5 ch, 5 d c for rosette.



EDGE FOR BEDSPREAD.

Insertion—With the Glasgow Twilled Lace Thread make 47 chain.

First row—3 ch, 3 d c, 16 ch, 12 d c, 2 ch, 12 d c, 16 ch, 4 d c.

Second row—3 ch, 4 d c, 16 ch, 10 d c, 2 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 2 ch, 10 d c, 16 ch, 3 d c.

Third row—3 d c, 16 ch, 8 d c, 2 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 5 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 2 ch, 8 d c, 16 ch, 4 d c.

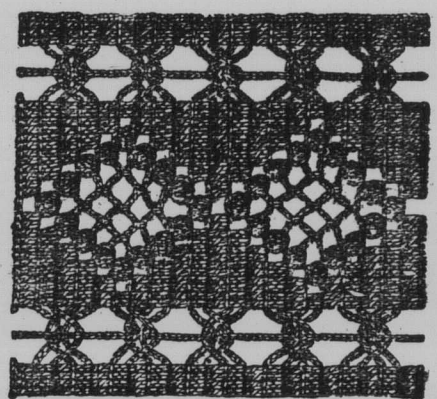
Fourth row—3 ch, 4 d c, 16 ch, 6 d c, 2 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 10 ch, fasten in ch of preceding row, 10 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 2 ch, 6 d c, 16 ch, 3 d c.

rosette, 2 ch, 2 d c on top of 4 d c, 16 ch, 3 d c.

Seventh row—3 ch, 3 d c, 16 ch, 2 d c on top of 2 d c, 2 d c in first space, 2 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 5 ch, fasten centre of ch in last row, 10 ch, fasten in next space 5 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 2 ch, 2 d c in last space.

Eighth row—5 ch, 2 d c in first space, 2 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 5 ch, fasten in centre of ch, 5 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 2 ch, 2 d c in space, 4 d c on top of 4 d c, 16 ch, 3 d c.

Ninth row—3 ch, 3 d c, 16 ch, 6 d c in top of 6 d c, 2 d c in space, 2 ch, 5 d c for rosette in 1st space, 2 ch, 5 d c for rosette,



INSERTION FOR BEDSPREAD.

Fifth row—3 ch, 3 d c, 16 ch, 4 d c, 2 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 10 ch, fasten, 10 ch, fasten, 10 ch, 5 d c for rosette, repeat previous row.

Sixth row—Repeat 4th row to 2 d c, 2 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 10 ch, fasten, repeat four times, 5 d c for rosette, repeat beginning of row.

Seventh row—3 ch, 3 d c, 16 ch, 2 d c in top of 2 d c, 2 d c in space, 2 ch, repeat fifth row.

in second space, 2 ch, 2 d c in next space.

Tenth row—5 ch, 2 d c in first space, 2 ch, 5 d c for rosette, 2 ch, 2 d c in space, 8 d c, 16 ch 3 d c.

Eleventh row—Repeat first row.

For edge of lace—6 ch from first to second loop and repeat to each 2 d c; on the return row 6 c in each space. Work the chain rope as directed for the insertion.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.

160 CASES OF TYPHOID.

An Epidemic in Stamford, Conn., Traced to a Milkman's Well.

There are 160 persons sick with typhoid fever, in Stamford, Conn. There are also twenty-four suspected cases. No special attention was paid by the health authorities to the first cases, but when the physicians began to report typhoid fever patients to Health Officer Hexamer at an alarming rate, he at once set about making a thorough investigation. He immediately sent for Dr. Linsley, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and the result of their investigations showed that all cases reported were on the milk route of Henry Blackham. The officials concluded that impure milk was the cause of the disease.

Blackham buys his milk from farmers although his wagon is lettered "Driver's Own Dairy," but as these farmers also sell their product to other persons, who were not reported sick, it was evident to the health officers that the germs entered the milk after Blackham had obtained it. His premises were inspected and water, taken from the well with which it was his custom to cleanse his cans, was sent to Prof. Bruden of New York for analysis. He says that on the average of two samples, the number of living bacteria of various kinds in one cubic centimetre is 69,660, and this number of living germs would be reasonable in sewer water or a cesspool, and indicate in

a well gross contamination.

Dr. Smith of the State Board of Health reported, as a result of his examination of several samples of water taken from wells in West Waterside, where Blackham lives, that the water is unfit for drinking purposes and dangerous to use. Acting upon these reports Commodore J. D. Smith, who is a member of the Board of Common Council, offered a resolution, which was immediately passed, that these wells be filled up.

In West Stamford, where most of Blackham's customers live, there is hardly a family without one or more persons down with the disease. Baker Frey whose bakery is in the front part of his dwelling, has five in his family seriously sick, and has been compelled to give up business. By order of the Board of Health, Blackham has delivered no milk for a week or more. The first death was that of Bernard Greevy, which occurred on Saturday afternoon. There are several well-known persons dangerously ill. The general health of the city is exceptionally good, and now that the health authorities feel certain that they have discovered the cause of the disease, they think that they will be able to stop its course.

One of His Minor Miseries.

Hold up your hands! sternly commanded the footpad.
I'll throw up one of them, said the sour-looking man, suiting the action to the word. If you want the other one up you'll have to raise it yourself. I can't. Say, do you know of anything that's good for rheumatism?

OPIMUM FIENDS OF INDIA

NOT HALF AS BLACK AS THEY HAVE BEEN PAINTED.

The Commission's Report Will Be Read to Those Fond of Biting Upon the Awful Ravages of the Evil Effects of Opium Have Been Exaggerated.

The report of the Royal commission on the use of opium, presented to the British Parliament last week, will much astonish many people, but it must be accepted as a decisive verdict of truth and science on this vexed subject. The enquiry was conducted on a very great scale and the opinion was practically unanimous. Over 100 witnesses were examined, including those called at the desire of the anti-opium society. Every care was taken to obtain representative testimony and the commission record their conviction that the conclusions reached. Upon this crucial issue, whether the use of opium, as habitually practiced in India, is or is not injurious, the commissioners relied to a great degree on the statements of 161 medical witnesses. The evidence of the doctors in the service of the Government was practically unanimous. It is corroborated by other medical men in private practice and by some medical missionaries. The medical witnesses who advocated prohibition were few; all of them were more opposed to the use of alcohol than to that of opium. The general effect of

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY

is declared in the report to be that "the temperate use of opium in India should be viewed in the same light as the temperate use of alcohol in England. Opium is harmful, harmless or even beneficial, according to the measure and discretion with which it is used."

That is the judgment of science upon the actual consequences of the opium habit. The natives of India, on the whole, agree with the doctors, but they attach greater value to the drug than science directly warrants. It is universally allowed that the excessive consumption of opium is an evil, though an evil of which the effects have been grossly exaggerated. Opium is largely taken as a stimulant by those past middle age, they use it, in the striking phrase of one of the witnesses, as a prop to a falling house. In the opinion of the great majority of the native medical practitioners and representatives of large influential classes, this employment of the drug is attended by beneficial results. Opium eaters of fifteen to twenty years' standing appeared before the commission. They believed the habit had done them good. Their appearance and vigor satisfied the commissioners at all events that it had done them

NO PERCEPTIBLE HARM.

Opium is also used as an occasional stimulant in physical emergencies. It has been issued by medical advice to troops engaged in fighting and road making among the mountains of Sikkim. It is taken occasionally by camel drivers who work in the extremes of heat and cold that prevail in the Rajputana deserts. Many consumers in the Punjab use the drug in the winter months only. Another striking fact about the opium habit is that it prevails among some of the most manly, hard working, thrifty races of India. The splendid Sikh soldiers and peasants, the active Marwar traders and Rajputs are among the opium eaters. Opium is consumed in the native army and the witnesses say does no perceptible harm and is often beneficial. It is used among many of the natives in the public service and in the service of railroad companies, planters and mill owners. The evidence of employers is all to the same effect. Dismissals for intemperance in the use of opium are practically unknown. Opium, Sir Wm. Roberts observes, does not appear to beget any specific disease. Opium eaters bear surgical operations as well as non-consumers, and the manager of a large insurance company said that after twenty years' experience his company charged no extra premium on the lives of moderate opium eaters.

An Anecdote About Bismarck.

When he was a young man Bismarck was for some time an official reporter for one of the courts of justice. In those days his temper sometimes got the better of him; but, upon one occasion, at least, his wit saved him from disgrace. This was when questioning a witness. The latter made an impudent retort, whereupon the embry Chancellor exclaimed, angrily, "If you are not more respectful I shall kick you out of the room!" "Young man," said the Judge, interrupting the proceedings, "I would have you understand that this is a dignified court of justice, and that if there is any kicking to be done the court will do it!" "Ah, you see," said Bismarck to the witness, "if you are not more respectful to me the court will kick you out of the room. So be careful, very careful, sir!"

The World's Coffee Consumption.

The following figures show the consumption of coffee throughout the principal countries of the world during 1894—

Bags of 132-pounds each.	
United States.....	4,375,000
Germany.....	2,625,000
France.....	1,930,000
Austria and Hungary.....	525,000
Belgium.....	410,000
Holland.....	425,000
England.....	230,000
Sweden.....	190,000
Russia.....	250,000
Italy.....	245,000
Turkey and Levant.....	205,000

M. de Blowitz says there is a general change in French minds towards Germany. The hatred seems to be dying out.

From Venice comes the announcement that the bodies in the old Protestant cemetery, where many Americans and Englishmen are buried, are to be removed to the new municipal cemetery.