

NO MORE CLERICAL THROATS.—An eminent throat specialist sounds a note of warning to clergymen regarding the cause of that well-known malady—clergyman's sore throat. After demonstrating that barristers, who certainly do as much talking, do not suffer from the disease, he points out that the lawyer looks up to the bench while pleading, while the clergyman looks down upon his book or manuscript with his chin sunk upon his chest. The doctor avers that if clergymen would accustom themselves to doing without the aid of text, and if they would both preach and pray in a more natural position, the great clerical trouble would be avoided.

HEREDITARY GENIUS.—The death of Edwin Booth is a severe blow to the dramatic world, for the famous actor, although sixty years of age, was still holding the public and charming it as he did when first on the stage some forty years ago. As an interpreter of Shakespeare he was perhaps without a rival in his generation, although the greater art and capability which his father Junius Brutus Booth possessed resulted in many unfavorable comparisons between the gifted father and the gifted son. Those of us who have been so fortunate as to have seen the younger Booth in his personation of Hamlet cannot but doubt that his peer on the stage has ever existed.

CHEAP FOOD AT LYONS.—Some French philanthropists have recently been struggling with the old problem of supplying good and cheap food to the laboring class. Their experiment has been made in Lyons, where they have opened a popular restaurant, which they are conducting on strictly business principles. Bread, soup, vegetables, meat, fish, wine and coffee, are included among the eatables, and a half a franc (10c.) will purchase an excellent and comfortably-served meal. The ten directors invested \$400.00 each in the undertaking. They have captured the working public to such an extent that the smallest day's custom shows that a thousand workmen have taken their meals in the establishment. The comfort of the customers is well assured, and as the profits for the directors have been 6½ per cent for the initial year, there seems to be a bright future for the undertaking.

UNGALLANT, TO SAY THE LEAST.—The Royal Geographical Society seems to be slightly behind the times in regard to its view of the continually advancing privileges of women. It is true that Lady Fellows have almost crept within the fold, and that many distinguished travellers who have added not a little to the knowledge of the erudite society have been of the fairer sex. If the society decides to adhere to the time-honored custom of excluding women from participation in anything which promises to be of signal interest, at least a dozen living explorers will have cause to be deeply affronted. Mrs. Bishop and Miss Gordon Cummings have done valuable work. Mrs. St. George Littledale has accompanied her husband in the dangerous journey across the Pamirs. Mrs. Archibald Little is the only European woman who has crossed the borders of Thibet, and Miss Bent is now absent in Abyssinia from which she writes most interesting and observant letters. In the face of what women have achieved and are achieving in the field of exploration it seems hardly credible that so studied an affront as their practical expulsion from the Geographical Society should be offered them.

BERING SEA ARBITRATION.—The British Counsel in the Bering Sea arbitration have finished their arguments and the arbitrators have now to give their decision. The claim of the United States, that as the seals propagate in their territory they have the right to protect them on the high seas, is something new and hardly a question of International law. The arbitrators have not to decide on the morality of the question, but on the legality of the claims of the United States. As Sir Charles Russell clearly pointed out, the American counsel have confounded law with morality, and that morality with its vagueness and uncertainties does not come within the scope of the International law which, like all law, must be a positive rule of action. There is now a decidedly friendly feeling between the two countries, and we believe that the decision of the arbitrators will finally settle a vexed question that might at any moment have plunged the two great English-speaking nations into a sanguinary and costly war. No greater evidence of the civilization of the age could be given than is found in these two great powers settling their disputes by peaceful arbitration. Truly, the millennium seems at hand.

SUMMER HYGIENE.—An earnest physician is making a strong appeal to all meat-eaters to pause for a moment and consider the evils which they are bringing upon themselves and their children. He declares that the meat-eating countries of the world are the unhappy countries; that the individual meat-eaters are of a more choleric temperament than are those who live on vegetables alone. In particular he points out the contrast between the homes of meat-eaters in England and the homes of the light eaters in France and Japan. According to his theory the fish and rice diet of the latter country is responsible for the exquisite politeness which prevails in all circles. While we are by no means prepared to accept the theory *in toto*, we are confident that a great portion of the discomfort caused by our summer weather is attributable to the hearty food with which we are accustomed to regale ourselves. Smoking roasts, spicy condiments and rich pies and puddings may tickle the palate momentarily, but they are far from necessary during the warm season. The health-seeker who lives a normal life—who dresses to suit the weather, and who eats sparingly of light but nutritious foods, is the one who will be benefitted and not injured during the coming weeks of almost ideal weather.

K. D. C. acts as a Cholera preventive, by restoring the Stomach to healthy action.

ENFORCING GAME LAWS.—Although the change is beyond doubt for the better, it is to be regretted that it has been necessary to interfere with the Indians of the North-West in their observance, or lack of observance, of the game laws. A notice has been issued from the Indian Department, stating that on and after January 1st the ordinary game laws of the Dominion will apply to fifty-one bands of our dusky brothers of the North-West. The few bands of Indians who live in the thickly-wooded sections and are dependent upon the forests for their food, are not affected by the regulation, which is designed to benefit such sections of the country as are being depleted without cause of wild animals.

IS THE CHOLERA COMING.—Cholera, that dreaded scourge, is now making itself felt in France, and only the other day a case was reported on one of the inward bound St. Lawrence steamers, the victim having been landed at the quarantine station and isolated from the other passengers. The report has not been confirmed, and it was most likely not a true case of cholera; but it is comforting to note that the authorities are on the alert and ready to cope with the disease, should it unfortunately make its appearance on this side of the Atlantic. Very stringent measures have been taken in the United States to stamp out the disease at its first appearance, and as a result passengers crossing the boundary line from Canada into that country are delayed and put to no small inconvenience. This largely arises from the careless way in which immigrants from Hamburg and other infected ports were last winter landed in Halifax and permitted to depart with little or no detention at quarantine. Although this has been remedied, the report has gone abroad, and now all travellers have to suffer through the almost criminal carelessness of the authorities in not sooner enforcing the quarantine. When it becomes known that this is remedied the annoyance which passengers from Canada have lately undergone will cease. With the care that is now being exercised, there is good reason to hope that the cholera will not pay us a visit.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN.—Major J. W. Powell, of the United States Geological Survey, has been carefully compiling statistics of the number and condition of the Indians now resident in the Western States. His estimate is that at the landing of Columbus there were not more than 500,000 Indians on the continent, and that as there are now 250,000 of the aboriginal inhabitants still in the country, the common argument that they are dying out without any special cause must be at fault. The three causes for the decrease in the number have been: first, the wars waged by the whites against the Indians; second, the many tribal wars of the Indians themselves; while the third and most potent factor has been the adoption of civilization. The future for the red race looks much brighter, the wars being for the most part over, and civilization cannot come with so great a shock to the present generation, who adopt almost instinctively habits which their ancestors would have spurned. The two great dangers of the day are the lack of settled policy on the part of the officials on the reserves, and the tendency of the Indians to copy the drinking habits of the lower class of his white neighbors. Of the Indians of the West two-thirds are actually engaged in industrial pursuits, and have abandoned the tribal habits of hunting and fishing, except as a means of recreation, and one-half of the whole Indian population have accepted some form of Christianity. Major Powell is hopeful that within the space of two generations the Indian will become a normal and useful citizen of the Republic.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The silver question is the absorbing one in the United States, and the crisis in the financial circles caused by the Sherman Act is so serious that the President has determined to call a special session of Congress in September to deal with that question alone. In his manly, straightforward way the President has given his views of the situation, and shown that it is not the rich alone who will suffer through the financial depression caused by the heavy purchases of silver, but that it will be felt in every humble home in the land. The *New York Herald* states that since the beginning of the year there has been a shrinkage in the value of stocks amounting to fully \$700,000,000, and hints that the end is not yet. The President will take no steps to relieve the situation until Congress meets, and in truth little or nothing can be done until the Sherman Act is repealed and the forced purchases of silver stopped. The tariff will not be meddled with at the coming special session, as there has not been time to formulate a well-digested measure of reform, and business is in too critical a position to be further endangered by ill-advised changes in the McKinley Act. The longer that Act remains in force the more apparent will become its absurdities, and it is wise not to make changes while the country is undergoing a financial crisis. Made at this time they would do harm to the free trade cause, as the protectionists would be sure to claim that the depression was caused by the changes in the tariff. Unsound financial methods and the McKinley Act have really produced the present crisis. As disaster is bound to come, do not make changes in these laws until the people have had time to place the blame where it belongs; and then when the changes are made they will know the sound from the unsound policy. In the West and South the silver heresy has had many adherents, who have only been converted by the grand object lesson of the disaster that has followed the putting into practice of their pet theories. They now see the error of their ways, and when Congress meets the Sherman Act will be repealed by the votes of many Congressmen who, when elected, were in its favor. When the currency of the country is placed on a sound basis, the time will soon be ripe for the repeal of the McKinley Act. It is well to make haste slowly.

Cholera threatens Dyspeptics. K. D. C. cures Dyspeptic, and makes them Cholera-proof. Try it while Cholera threatens.