

Halifax is this year to have the Provincial Exhibition. If it is not too much managed it will doubtless be a success. We have better facilities for a successful exhibition than any other town in the province.

The fact that King Kalakana, of Hawaii, was a student and a linguist is not generally known. Such, however, was the case, and his visit to the United States was partly for the purpose of securing a publisher for his latest work, "The Temple of Wisdom." Last year his book, "Legends of Hawaii," written in collaboration with ex-Minister Dagget, was published. In "The Temple of Wisdom," which was not quite completed, the royal author attempts to prove from the original Hebrew that the Trinity is a misnomer for one God, and further, that all things have their origin in fire, and will end in fire. The deceased King's contact with American and European civilization so colored his views and actions that during the seventeen years of his reign he completely changed the condition of his kingdom from semi barbarism to one of progress and enlightenment.

A Chicago paper states that there would be less vexation over the Bering Sea muddle if the newspapers would spell the name correctly. It is plain Bering Sea, not Behring, Behrings, nor Kamtschatka Sea. It was named for its discoverer, Captain Juan Ivanovich Bering, the Danish explorer, who was sent by Peter the Great to find out whether Asia was united to America by land. The h was interpolated to give the name a Russian form when Bering entered Peter's service. Ivan, who was addicted to "Bering," preferred the old baptismal. We always had a little uneasiness about the correctness of the spelling of this name, but now that we are informed on the subject, we will, when we are pressed for space, be able to leave the h out with perfect propriety, the more so since the United States Geographical board, established by Act of Congress, and appointed by the President, has recommended that in all maps, charts and official documents or publications, the name shall henceforth appear as Bering.

It has long been supposed that King Kalakana, of the Sandwich Islands, was ready to put his little kingdom on the market. Death has stepped in to prevent His Majesty from carrying out his by no means kingly purpose—if it ever *was* his purpose; but the destiny of the kingdom is not made any more secure by the change in the occupancy of the throne. The Princess Liliuokalan, sister of Kalakana, will probably ascend the throne without disturbance. She is the wife of an American, Hon. J. Owen Dominis. The new ruler, after tasting for a little while the sweets of sovereignty, and learning the insecurity of her throne, may acquire something of her brother's commercial instinct, in which case the Sandwich Islands will probably become an appendage to one or another of the great powers. They are fertile, and would undoubtedly be a very desirable addition to the British Empire. It is evident, however, that the Americans consider themselves to have the first claim on the Pacific Kingdom. American influence is predominant at Honolulu, and it is reasonable to suppose that the American Government would be looked to by the islanders as the most likely purchaser, especially as the Queen's husband is an American. If there be any fair means, however, by which England can obtain this most desirable territory, it should certainly not be neglected, for Honolulu would prove an invaluable link in the chain that connects Canada with Australasia.

While in other South American countries revolutions, according to our northern ideas, are to be expected with something like irregularity, we have come to regard Chili as the one impeccable exception. Chili has been praised for her stability, her progressive spirit, her commercial activity, her iron-clads, and her victory over Peru, till she has come to regard herself as a Triton among minnows and the admiration of the political universe. Her attitude toward her sister states of the continent has of late been most top-*lofty*. Yet she is one of them, and, as we see, the revolutions must come! Constitutional agitation is not in favor with the South Americans, who incline to speedier and more dashing measures. The present difficulty, in which the insurgents seem to be having the best of it, is in no way akin to that which so lately convulsed the Argentines. It is a struggle against autocracy, rather than against financial management. President Balmaceda, whose resignation is demanded by the insurgents, is a capable administrator, whose rule, though autocratic, has been beneficial to the republic. Nevertheless he is unpopular, for he represents a sort of family compact, which has for the past twenty years or more held the real reins of Government, reducing the principle of universal suffrage to a mere farce, which has served to keep the people more or less thoroughly amused. The President, who really directs the whole administration machinery, controls at the same time the election machinery as well. His power is practically unlimited. It can last but for one term of five years; but he is able to nominate and secure the election of his successor. This successor is invariably taken from the ranks of an oligarchy, consisting of the leading families of Santiago. Chili is a republic in name. The insurgents would have it a republic in reality. Here is the point at issue. The oligarchy is pretty strictly established, and it is just possible that constitutional agitation would be too mild a medicine for the disease that is to be dealt with.

The lamentably unhealthy state into which our one time healthy city has got during the past year is matter for great regret, and calls for efforts of all kinds to restore it to its original condition. We suggest, and it is merely a suggestion, that some active, sensible women should take the matter in hand. A statement recently made in a New York paper shows what women can accomplish in a public way when they are organized for work. The article in question is a sketch of the "Ladies' Health Protection Association" of that city. It was organized six years ago, and has done in this brief period no end of good in removing public nuisances and promoting the

general health. At the outset the Association comprised only eleven women, but undaunted by the work before them, so out of proportion to their force, they promptly began business, selecting for their first attack the horribly filthy methods of disposing of manure and offal in public and private stables, and did not rest until they had abated the nuisance and brought the methods into accordance with the conditions of health. Successful in this, they next moved upon the slaughter-houses, and after numerous conferences with the butchers, and appeals to the authorities, they secured the removal of the houses outside the city limits, and also such improvements in them that they have become model abattoirs. Leaky gas houses next occupied their attention, and these they have remedied, and are now working to secure their removal also beyond the city limits. They have cleaned out the swill-milk stables, and given the people of New York purer milk. They have purified the water, improved the hygienic condition of the schools, abated nuisances arising from sewers, and their last herculean task has been to improve the streets by securing better street-cleaning. Against all evils detrimental to health the women of this Association have directed their efforts. They have done what men have hitherto failed to do, and their work speaks for them. It is a far from a pleasant task for women to undertake, but they appear to disregard the obnoxious side of it in the earnest endeavor to do good to their fellow-citizens. We do not approve of a female Mayor and Aldermen, such as some towns in the United States have had, but there is certainly no reason why we should not have a health Association comprised of women, who would receive the respectful attention of the city authorities in any reform they might propose. Where there is sickness the women are those who suffer most by it, and they ought to at once take up arms against all disease causes coming within their notice. The effort to rid Halifax of diphtheria and other diseases must be a united one, and when it becomes so a healthy condition of affairs needs must prevail.

In looking over our exchanges we frequently see paragraphs that either astonish or amuse us. For instance, one paper told us that 50,000 workmen of *both sexes* were out of employment in Berlin. Can this be a sign that women are to be treated more on an equality with men in the matter of work and wages, since they are included in the term workmen, or is it only when out of employment that they are so called? Again, we are told that a mountain of glass has been discovered in Kamouraska, a province of Quebec, 98 per cent. pure glass, and that the quality is not equalled anywhere else in America. We never before heard of a mountain of glass outside of a fairy tale, but natural glass is not an impossibility, and this mountain has been given a local habitation if not a name, so that the matter can be investigated by those who are desirous of finding out if it is true. As if this glass story was not enough for us, one comes from Findlay, Ohio, anent a girl who has glass in her eye. This is the tale as given to the public in dozens of papers:—"The physicians and oculists of Findlay are greatly puzzled over the case of Jennie Sutton. From the right eye of the girl fifty-four pieces of broken glass were taken by Dr. T. C. Fritch. These pieces of glass have been coming from the eye of this girl for the last month, and only day before yesterday Dr. Fritch removed every evidence of glass in the eye and announced that all were taken out. Yesterday she came back and had fifty-four more pieces removed. The girl is a domestic in the family of ex County Surveyor Stringfellow, whose wife has been taking the particles of glass from the girl's eye for a month past. It is estimated that over one hundred pieces of glass have been taken from the eye since the case first attracted attention." When this lady hears of the glass mountain she will in all probability go out of the business, as there would be little use competing with such natural advantages.

There is perhaps no other legislative body in the world to match the United States Senate and Congress in lofty superiority to all the principles of political economy. The American eagle, they seem to fancy, if only stamped on a piece of American silver, and duly labelled, can sail serene through regions beyond the reach of "Gresham's Law"—that law by which the inferior money drives the superior out of market. We read many wonderful prophesyings as to the results which will follow if the Bill receives the consent of the President. But most of these are somewhat exaggerated. It is not probable that any immediate disturbance in prices will take place, except a jump in the price of silver. Gold will get out of the country as speedily as possible, and silver will flow in and take its place, and all who hold silver or silver mines will profit hugely by the operation. There will be no difference in the relations between debtor and creditor, for the merchant who takes 82 cents worth of silver in payment for a debt of \$1.00 is getting something whose purchasing power is \$1.00, which he in turn pays out as \$1.00, which legally and practically, as far as he is concerned, is one dollar, just as much as if it were a dollar in gold. It is a mistake to imagine that the Bill will in any sense cause a discount of 18 per cent. from all debts in the United States, as some have argued. There is no such financial upheaval in immediate prospect, and if any of our readers hold good American debts, they need have no anxiety on the subject, terrorists to the contrary notwithstanding. The only effect will be in the case of a debtor who is so fortunate as to possess silver in bullion, or a silver mine. He will find his ability to pay his debts suddenly increased in a most stimulating degree. The trouble will arrive by and by, when the silver dollar, becoming too abundant for the requirement of the nation's domestic trade, seeks a market abroad, and awakes to the fact that it is only 82 cents. Then it will turn back home for appreciation,—and find it can no longer do the same amount of business as it could before. Then, and not till then, it would depreciate, and then prices will go up. The process is indirect, and a host of such considerations may delay the result. But theoretically the result is inevitable.