

TORONTO TO RIVAL CHICAGO.—Early in September travellers to the World's Fair will be strongly urged to make a short stay in Toronto where they will be invited to attend the Industrial Exhibition. Those who are interested chiefly in Canadian products and manufactures will find these lines better developed than at the World's Fair, although of course in other departments the Toronto Fair will be lacking. Another of the special features will be the exhibit of all manner of electrical inventions by the Canadian Association of Electricians who will hold their convention during the time of the Fair. We would advise intending travellers by all means to take in the lesser as well as the greater show.

A WARNING TO WHEELERS.—A new disease has arisen which if we mistake not will soon appear in our own Province. It is called by the imposing name of *Kyphosis Bicyclistarum*, which in plain English is the bicycle safety stoop. It affects chiefly the young lads who use their machines constantly but who are careless as to the matter of position. The stoop is familiar to all who take an interest in this agreeable form of roadstering, although few of us have thought seriously of it. The soft bones of the young riders are twisted out of position and the injury which is done to the spinal column frequently results in a train of physical ills. By all means let our boys enjoy to the full the delights of the wheel but let them beware of doing themselves a life long injury through carelessness.

THE STOVE WITHOUT A FLUE.—During the present summer the patent fuel man will probably make his rounds. He is a new, plausible type of agent, and despite all warnings his dupes will doubtless be many. He is also the agent for a new stove which is so extremely portable that it has no chimney connection whatever, but needs simply to be placed on the floor and filled with the fuel in question. The grave objection to the stove will be slightly hinted at by the agent when he states that ventilation is required for the apparatus. The actual fact is that the gases generated from the stove are poisonous, and that unless the stove is placed out-doors, it will be a source of danger to all who are near it. A little study of the practical nature of combustion will deter many from purchasing the breath-killing apparatus.

A POINT TO SETTLE.—The legal status of the half breed has never been properly recognized in our Canadian courts, and in a recent lawsuit the question arose as to the several identities of a half-breed, an Indian and a Frenchman. According to the Indian Act, "a person of Indian blood reputed to belong to a particular band" is an Indian, and no mention is made of such persons as may be the result of a mixture of bloods. Although the Judge in the case maintained that an admixture of Indian blood is all that is necessary to stamp a man as an Indian, his decision will not hold good. The late Mr. Norquay was a half-breed and yet he was by no means an Indian as regards his civil rights. Mr. Chapleau, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, is an Indian chief, although he has all the privileges of a Canadian citizen. The question, if not promptly settled, may make trouble at no distant day.

CAUTION TO BATHERS.—Now that the summer bathing season is well begun, it is but right that a few facts with regard to sea bathing should be set before those who engage in the healthful, though often harmful, pastime. No bath should be taken sooner than two hours after a meal, although robust persons may indulge in baths before meals. Bathing should never be kept up so long as to cause fatigue, nor should it be indulged in when the perspiration is standing on the body. Much injury has been done to bathers by the careless habit of sitting or standing on banks or in boats after the clothes have been removed. The body is thus chilled and the results are often bad. There are a large number of people who should not bathe in the open air at all—those who are subject to giddiness or faintness, or those who suffer from palpitation of the heart should not venture in without the approval of a medical adviser. If these rules were generally observed, there would be fewer drowning accidents, and the ordinary bathers would derive more good from their exercise.

SENSIBLE, THOUGH AN EARL.—A Toronto editor has had the bad sense, to say nothing of the bad taste, to object to the appointment of Lord Aberdeen to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, on the ground, forsooth, that his Lordship is too near akin to the laboring man, that he is in fact "in trade." The objection thus advanced will not, we fancy, weigh heavily with the home authorities; but as it is being widely circulated, it may create some feeling throughout our Provinces. It is surely Canada's gain that a clever, practical man has been chosen for the vice-regal office. We have no need in our Dominion for titled or untitled loafers, we need workers to develop our resources, and philanthropists to ameliorate the conditions of life. Lord Aberdeen has done much for the welfare of Ireland, and he is prepared to do as much for Canada. It is to the direct advantage of our fruit-growers that he is interested in that branch of work, and it is as much to the advantage of our canning factory owners that he is one with them in their interests. We wish prosperity to his Lordship's orchards and to his factory which he is to build, for we are confident that he has a key to the British markets which will open the door to Canadian producers, and we are aware that he will have the means and leisure to experiment with the introduction of fruits which we do not now possess. So that it is with still deeper feelings of interest and respect that we welcome the Governor-General who does not think it beneath his dignity to take an active interest in the affairs of the country to which his duties call him.

BRAZIL REGRETS DOM PEDRO.—It is not many years since a great power was made over the establishment of a Republic in place of an Empire in the State of Brazil. The Government of Dom Pedro was kindly and paternal, but it was undoubtedly a despotic Government. Since his expulsion the country has never been at rest. There has been no unity of purpose among its leaders who have striven for selfish aims, and the present condition of affairs in the "United States of America" is worse than ever before. The President of the Republic, Floriano Peixoto, has shown himself to be both tyrannous and incompetent, although by exercising a strict censorship over the press, he has been able to prevent truthful reports of the affairs of the Republic from being circulated. The most important State, Rio Grande, has rebelled openly against the President, and even a trifling aggravation on the part of Peixoto may precipitate the fall of the venturesome nation.

HEROISM IN HALIFAX COUNTY.—A brave action calls for admiration from all classes, whether it be the proud Admiral, constant at his post, although a chance for life offers, and he knows for a certainty that he is fast sinking into a watery grave, or whether it be the brave deed of girlish hands hastening to the rescue of a companion in trouble. Down at Eastern Passage two children have proved themselves to be as brave, clear-headed and self-possessed as many heroes who have achieved a wider notoriety. They were mere slips of girls, twelve and fourteen years of age, and yet they made an heroic attempt to rescue two lads whom they saw struggling in the water. They were able to rescue one boy from his perilous position and place him safely in their boat, and they made a desperate effort to save the other who was sinking for the third time. Bravery such as this should not be permitted to pass unrecognized, and it is to be hoped that the testimonial talked of may reach the brave children.

PROF. GRAY'S TELAUTOGRAPH.—There is little doubt that the Telautograph is a genuine invention, though whether it can be perfected in our day so as to be of real use, remains to be seen. It is the invention of Professor Elisha Gray, a well-known electrician, and it is devised to do at once the work of the telegraph, the telephone and almost of the photographic camera. The instrument is an electrical contrivance for transmitting writing or drawing to distant places. The transmitter has simply to write his letter or order at the instrument, and if he wishes he may illustrate his text. Each line as it is written is flashed along the wire and is re-produced at the other end by means of an electrical pen. The writing is a *fac simile* of that sent, and any error in the original text will be repeated in the copy. If the instrument is put in general use it will afford great convenience to business men living in different cities, for cheques may be signed, drafts accepted, and stock, etc., sold and paid for on a telautograph order. The idea of the instrument is not modern, for in 1856 the Abbé Caselli of Florence operated an imperfect but somewhat similar affair between Paris and Marseilles.

A BURIED CITY DUE UP.—Pompeii and Herculaneum have been and are famous and interesting as buried cities, but their glory bids fair to be eclipsed by the unearthing of a buried city in the new World. The city is situated in Guatemala, at the foot of the Volcano Agua. Many interesting relics have been found in the district surrounding it, and the scientists of the neighborhood have long suspected that "there was more there than appeared on the surface." Recent excavations have led to excellent results, for the city has been bared and the manner of life of the early inhabitants made known. A comparatively high stage of civilization seems to have prevailed, for beautiful vases, jars and household utensils were found, while the statues which are carved in black basalt show skilled and artistic workmanship. It is supposed, however, that the city was swallowed or buried in the latter part of the stone age, as no trace of metal work of any description has been found. The hieroglyphics on the different articles cannot as yet be interpreted, although they are not dissimilar to those found in the southern part of Europe and the northern part of Africa. Another interesting feature is the gigantic size of the skeletons found in the city, six and a half feet in length being a not uncommon measurement.

THE VILE ABUSE OF PICTURED PAGE.—It is a serious question whether the world is not over-burdened with illustrated papers, magazines, etc., at present. Even our ordinary daily prints feel called upon to show something beyond lines of close print; and in order to break the monotony, exhibit drawings and cuts which are of little value, either from a realistic or an aesthetic point of view. This crude form of picture-making is pernicious and hurtful to the readers who become little better than children who find it easier to grasp the connection between the printed word "cow" and the animal if a picture of the cow is at hand. But the grown-uppers are more badly off than the children, for the illustrations provided for them are not exact or truthful. On the contrary they are of the poorest description; they are inexact and usually have but scant excuse for elucidating the text which they accompany. The horrible little cuts which appear in the columns of "Wit and Humor" of the daily papers have almost no connection between themselves and their text, and a joke that is in need of illustration, in order that the point may be made clear, is hardly robust enough to undergo the ordeal of setting up in type. In our judgment it would be better for the papers of the proper class to devote the art of illustration to its highest powers, and for the ordinary prints to leave the matter entirely alone.

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