

Some speculators in Bombay mean to erect a novel Oriental booth at the World's Fair, where exhibitions of suttee, cremation, jugglery, nautch, and wrestling, will be given, where elephants may be mounted by means of step-ladders and led through the fair grounds. Even a plain untitled Nova Scotian would be privileged to ride "in howdah with mahout," and for refreshment at the end of his journey be served a genuine cup of Ceylon tea at ten cents a cup.

There is perhaps no more remarkably named town in the world than the little settlement of Oklahoma, W. S., which proudly bears the title of Tipperusalem. It appears that the Mayor of the town desired to christen it with the scriptural name of Jerusalem, while the Sheriff being an ardent Irishman would hear of nothing but Tipperary. After a mild civil war had been indulged in a compromise was effected and the euphonious cognomen of Tipperusalem was agreed upon. The name is indeed rich in historic associations of a widely differing character.

The Emperor of Germany has shown himself to look askance at international union as typified by the marriages of his nobles with the daughters of wealthy Americans. The craze was a popular one, both with the non-titled but by no means penniless maidens and the aristocratic but impoverished noblemen. If a prohibition is put on this form of reciprocity, the Republican titles of Mrs. Colonel —, Mrs. Judge —, will be more in demand, while the flaxen-headed frauleins of the father-land will doubtless be accorded the privilege of assuming the ancestral titles, jewels and mortgages.

The famous *Pall Mall Gazette* has again changed hands. Mr. Yates Thompson, the proprietor, has tired of his expensive toy and has sold it at a fancy figure to an Austrian Hebrew, Loenfeld by name, who is well known as a stock speculator and as the proprietor of a famous temperance drink. Mr. Stead, of the *Review of Reviews*, has been most anxious to obtain this powerful paper, but the fancy price at which it sold kept out all those who were not likewise gifted with fancy purses. The future policy of the *Gazette* is unknown as yet. Now that it is in the hands of an illiterate man it may even become a mere vehicle for advertisements.

Mr. Biddulph, one of the most recent explorers in Asia, has discovered an immense salt district in Persia, seventy miles south of Teheran. The great salt valley extended for eight miles between the neighboring hills. It glistened in the sun like glass. On closer inspection it was found to be surrounded by a kind of salt bag, from which arose the solid surface of the salt rock. Camels, horses and mules travelled over the incrustation by the common route. The salt was found to be of the purest variety, but the specimens which the explorers endeavored to take away with them speedily lost both their pure color and their solidity owing to the action of the atmosphere.

The German residents in Africa who have been siding with the Dahomeyans in their recent revolt against French authority, have decidedly had the worst of it. Although they supplied the Dahomeyans with arms and ammunition and sent experts to assist in the fortification of the native towns, the uprising was promptly put down. The natives of Dahomey are a degraded and fickle-minded people who hate both German and French authority. The only motive which the German settlers can have had in assisting them was the hope of thwarting the extension of French trade in Africa, the selfish yet protective policy of France being the imposition of heavy duties on all goods but her own which are imported into the colonies.

A very warm discussion has been going on in British Army circles over the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief for India. Lord Roberts is soon to be recalled, and the coveted position is already being vigorously canvassed for. Among the aspirants are the Duke of Connaught, who will, however, be pacified if awarded the Governorship of Malta, General Sir George Greaves, who is a popular Bombay commander, and Sir Evelyn Wood, a gentleman highly esteemed in the war-world of Britain. The appointment of either Greaves or Wood will be a popular one, there being not a little well-earned prejudice against the custom of giving responsible and exalted positions to scions of the Royal family, whose abilities do not, as a rule, compare with those of practical military men.

The school boys of Montreal seem to be very like those of our own city. When the marble, the base ball, or the foot ball fever begins, there is no remedy but to let the disease take its course, and in truth the disease in itself is only the natural outcome of the high spirits which should characterize boyhood. During the recent foot ball fever the window glass of the Montreal schoolhouses suffered so severely, that a proposal was made to adopt the Chinese system of making each family responsible for the misdeeds of any member, by levying a damage fund tax on each pupil attending school. Luckily some astute member of the school board bethought him of his own boyish proclivities, and saw the fallacy of the proposition. He pointed out that trait of boy-nature which demands a *quid pro quo*, adding that the boys, instead of becoming more careful at their play, would feel a certain responsibility about getting back their money's worth in damages to school property. Happily his reasoning carried the day, and the individual glass-breaker will still be held responsible for damages to school property. A little practical knowledge of boy-nature is very necessary to school commissioners.

Your best chance to be cured of Indigestion  
Is by Trying K. D. C.

The Government of New Zealand is taking a most paternal interest in developing the industries of the country. The exportation of frozen meat has been found a most profitable business, and by aid of special legislation it is hoped that commercial enterprise will be encouraged. Agents are to be appointed to inspect and grade all produce leaving the colony, and it is also proposed to place an expert inspector in London to report on the condition of the produce at the end of the journey, and to give exporters the benefit of his advice as to methods of packing and ventilating. The result of the Government interest would undoubtedly be a firm market for such thoroughly warranted merchandise. If our Canadian apples had the same inspection given them it would be highly advantageous to both the apple-growers and to the consumers.

The dangers attendant on the "castaways" at sea are becoming every day less in number. The ocean is no longer trackless, vessels sailing between America and India for instance are constantly following each other over the watery route. The castaways, if they can but keep to the track of their vessel, will be sure to be picked up within a few hours. Countless vessels and steamers are following the beaten track, and the adventures of Robinson Crusoe would be almost impossible in the present state of ocean-navigation. We trust that within a few years the awful spectacle of the sailor

"Afloat in an open boat,  
Upon an open sea,"

half-crazed with the torturing thirst and the blinding glare of the sun upon the waters may be almost an impossibility.

Many of our Canadian geniuses are brimful of inventive power, but not being in a position to know where their services are really needed, their skill is too often wasted. There are numberless machines and conveniences that are as yet but half-invented. The bicycle, for instance, can be much improved upon in the present clumsy method of connecting the crank shaft and drive wheel. The ancient oar for propelling life and pleasure boats should be superseded by some more modern form of power—some sort of screw-propeller perhaps. A great field for inventors lies in making conveniences for use in domestic life—adjustable, packable furniture being in great demand for flats and apartment houses. Food products presented in new forms and under new names take remarkably well, and all sorts of pocket conveniences, "notions," or toys, have been found to be of the greatest advantage to the wide-awake inventor.

Now that red-cheeked apples are to be found in every home, a few words as to their medicinal properties may not be out of place. There is more phosphorus in apples than in any other fruit or vegetable, and phosphorus, as is well known, is a grand nerve food. The acid juices of apples are of great benefit in quickening the action of sluggish livers, and so cleansing the system from matter which, if retained, might cause headache, jaundice, skin eruptions, and several allied troubles. The apple, when baked or stewed, acts quickly on the digestive organs, and custom and the laws of health both sanction the use of apple sauce with roast pork, roast goose, and other dainties notoriously trying to weak digestions. The gods of old held the apple in high repute, though they were probably indifferent to its effect on human beings, and we who are blessed with the ruddy fruit, cheap, choice and plenty, remembering its medicinal value, should cast a very lenient eye on the apple bill of the fruit merchant.

Much is said and written now-a-days of the superiority of the woman of the later part over the woman of the early part of the nineteenth century. Perhaps a little reflection on the varied cares of our grand dames will explain why it was impossible that their brains should be as highly developed as they are in the case of the women of our own day. Every energy and resource must have been taxed to the utmost in the days when household labor of all kinds devolved on the housekeeper. Spinning, weaving and knitting, cooking, nursing, butter and cheese-making, sewing and mending—no cooking or other household convenience invented, soda even being unattainable except after a troublesome process—and withal a plentiful number of olive branches about the family table to be trained in the ways of thrift and righteousness. Let us be thankful indeed that the day of such heavy labor has passed away, but let us do justice to our sturdy predecessors, who were unable to take their place in the intellectual world because every power of their being had need to be concentrated on the necessity of "keeping the pot boiling."

A form of superannuation insurance for railroad employees has been suggested by Theodore Voorkees, of the New York Central. Some attempts have been made to provide for disabled workmen, and to give assistance, in case of the employee's death, to his widow and orphans, but for the most part any help thus given has been the gift of the fellow-employees, and its value was dependent upon the state of their own pockets. Mr. Voorkees believes that British precedent should be followed, and that the insurance against superannuation, injury or death, which is provided for the employees on most of the British lines, should be adopted in America. Each man entering the service should pay a small sum weekly towards a fund to be used for his future benefit. This positive form of insurance is attractive to the ordinary workman, who sees in it not only a provision for himself and family in case of accident, but also a solid protection between himself and the needs of his old age. The fund, if kept in the hands of the Company, would bind the interests of employers and employed firmly together, and the fact of its existence would do much to put down incipient strikes.

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K. D. C. quickly relieves and positively Cures Indigestion.