

THE ZENANA.

This is the name which is given in India to the part of the house devoted solely to the wives and female attendants of a wealthy Mussulman, whose fortune permits him, in accordance with the tenets of the Koran, to have several wives. In Turkey such a place is called the "harem," a name better known among American travelers than its Indian cognomen. Nor is this habit of secluding womenfolk confined to the Mussulman; both Hindoos and Parsees have also adopted the custom of their early conquerors. The latter, though, being very liberal in his views, is rapidly attaining the western standard of civilization, and ere many years pass on he will have adopted all the ways of his European master and model.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OF 1883.

The Executive Committee of the World's fair, to be held at New York in 1883, are holding frequent meetings at their rooms in that city, and report a gratifying increase in popular sentiment everywhere; not only in this country, but in Europe as well. Gen. Grant has added much strength to the enterprise, and has taken hold of it with energy and determination. Mayor Grace, of New York, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee, is fast doing away with the temporary differences which beset the enterprise at its outset, and is now meeting with decided success in his efforts to interest and organize the support expected from the business men of New York.

The Centennial exhibition, although a grand success, was an experiment, and did not elicit anything like the full interest of all the States of the Union. Some, indeed, did not participate at all; but those that made appropriations were amply reimbursed in the advantages which they derived. The only regrets over the grand results have been formed in the minds of people whose States failed to make appropriations to enable their citizens to share in the benefits.

This was especially the case with California, but the recent Legislature found time in the midst of a greatly disturbed and exciting session to unite in a strong majority for the passage of a bill appropriating \$5,000 "to provide for a proper representation of the products of California at the next World's exhibition, to be held in New York, in 1883." The amount is small, but it is amply sufficient for all preliminary work; and there can be no doubt but that the next Legislature will supplement this appropriation by whatever additional amount the wants and needs of exhibitors may seem to require.

The States and Territories will determine, each for itself, the manner and character of their exhibitions. Some will prefer to make full exhibitions; others to exhibit specialties. Some will prefer to furnish their own exhibition buildings, after the manner of Kansas and Colorado at Philadelphia. Others will seek space in the buildings of the Commission. It is yet too early to forecast what may be the policy of California, but at the proper time this matter will take shape, according to circumstances. Efforts will soon be made to arrive at an approximate estimate of what will be the extent of California's exhibits, and the space which she may need. It has been suggested that a street of States should be laid out in one of the principal buildings, similar to the street of Nations in the main building at the Philadelphia exposition. Such a design, if properly carried out, would form an imposing feature in the exposition, and would do much to excite an honest spirit of emulation among the exhibitors from the different States. An avenue of States has also been suggested, with buildings for State exhibitions, like the Kansas building at Philadelphia, where the great mass of the exhibits of the several States could be aggregated. For such a plan the great grain-producing States of the

West might make their exhibits more prominent by introducing them in bulk; the Southern States would have ample room for their bulky products of cotton, rice and sugar; the mining States, their combined products of mine and field, and the New England States their manufactures, etc. Such an arrangement would be especially favorable for adding interest and zest to "State days," which will be set apart for the different States for especial State ceremonies. This feature contributed largely to the interest of the exposition of 1876.

The times are propitious. The country, and indeed the whole world, is fast entering upon an era of remarkable prosperity. Our experimental exhibition of 1876 surprised both our-

A NEW FLEA PEST.—The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* gives the following: A Hollis family by the name of Patch is tormented with fleas to a degree heretofore unknown in a civilized country. It appears that in 1876 a member of the family came from a sea-port town in a second-hand suit of clothing. Shortly after, the father, mother and three members of the household discovered the presence of a black insect. This insect is called a flea by the Hollis people. He burrows under the skin of the victim and tortures him day and night. Artificial heat makes him more lively, and hence the family have little or no fire in house, preferring to endure the cold rather than a terrible burning and itching. They have baked their clothes, and burned



SCENE IN AN EAST INDIAN ZENANA.

elves and Europe; and the announcement of another American International exhibition for 1883, is awakening interest abroad, far beyond that which was created in 1876. Our people, our merchants, our capitalists, our manufacturers and our producers of every class, should and will be fully aroused to the importance of the work in hand. The exhibition of 1883 will be commensurate with the growth of the country, and worthy of the exalted purpose to be accomplished in aid of the united industries of the world.

THE revised new testament will be published by the English University presses in May next in different sizes and styles of binding, at corresponding prices.

their beds, they have consulted medical men at home and abroad, have tried internal and external remedies, and still get no relief. They are isolated from the community and in deep trouble.

"HONEST JOURNALISM."—President Hayes recently made a speech in Baltimore in which he complimented "honest journalism." If the management of all newspapers were "honest," the country would be far better off than it is at present, for then newspaper would condemn all dishonesty; but, unfortunately, too many newspapers are now used to help plunder the people. They advocate the election of dishonest candidates to office for the purpose of making money for their masters through corrupt practices.—*Morning Call*.