

**HELP IN A SORE STRAIT.**—Sir George Dibbs, who has suffered much on account of the late financial disasters in New South Wales, has been tendered an address by the people. His most bitter political opponents praised the courage, intelligence and financial ability which he had displayed in meeting both public and private reverses, and asked that some substantial recognition should be given to the man who had been so buffeted by fortune. The sum of \$3,500 was at once subscribed and forwarded to the Premier. As he has recently passed through the bankruptcy court, the help is most timely, and the kindly wishes and good will which both his friends and opponents displayed will make the gift acceptable to the proud statesman.

**A VENTURE IN FISH.**—There seems to be a chance that Nova Scotia, which is so far removed from Australia, may yet profit directly by the newly-opened steamship line between the Island Continent and Vancouver. A gentleman who has resided both in the Maritime Provinces and in Australia, and is therefore acquainted with the demands and supplies of both places, states that there is money to be made in the fish trade if our dealers will but take it up. He said that canned fish, lobsters and dry cod are scarce in the Australian market, but that they are extremely saleable. Freight can be forwarded at low rates via the C. P. R. direct to Sydney or Melbourne. Should any of our dealers care to try forwarding a consignment Collector Harrington will be most happy to discuss the matter with them.

**AN UNPROVOKED DISTURBANCE.**—The telegraphic reports of the recent riots in Paris seem like echoes of the past, and yet there seems to be no serious trouble which is thus showing itself. Victor Hugo's books are full of pictures of Parisian conflicts, of mob-risings and of street-barricadings, but for every past disturbance some ostensible reason has been given. The trouble of to-day is a mere bagatelle—it is only the common feud which has existed from time immemorial between the civilian and student classes, and of late years between the student class and the guardians of the law. So far the policemen have borne the blunt of the fight, as many of their number who are wounded and some who are dead will silently attest. The students, though the responsible parties, have suffered comparatively little, but they should certainly pay some penalty for having so unnecessarily broken the peace.

**THE WHEEL GOES ROUND.**—What the Eiffel Tower was to the Paris Exposition, the Ferris Wheel is to the World's Fair. It is a unique American idea, and is perhaps more suited to American ideas than a stationary tower would have been, for it is built in accordance with the American motto of "keep-a-moving." The gigantic wheel, or more properly wheels, resembles a huge bicycle in shape and is hung on two towers. It is 264 feet in height and 250 feet in diameter. Thirty-six passenger coaches, each as large as an ordinary car, are hung from the outer rim of the wheel. The usual freight of the cars for a single trip on fine days is 2,160 human beings. The wheel revolves slowly, the cars maintaining the same relative positions. The view increases in beauty with each upward movement, and at last includes all of the Fair grounds and much of Lake Michigan. The aerial form of transit is more apparent than real, and crowds of sightseers are constantly awaiting their turns on the remarkable wheel.

**SEND TURKEYS TO GREAT BRITAIN.**—Prof. Saunders is most enthusiastic and persistent over his self-chosen work of "booming" Canadian farm produce. He has convinced many of our farmers, greatly to the advantage of their pockets, that there is good money to be made in sending eggs, butter and cheese to the British market. Some of our poultry men who took his advice made a good thing out of supplying chickens, geese and turkeys to the British markets during the last season, but a new departure have been made by Mr. Wm. J. Bell, of Angus, Ont., who shipped a live pair of bronze turkeys to the well-known dealers, Abbott Bros., Rookery Farm; Thuxton Hingham, Norfolk. The birds, which were of large size, were at once exhibited at the Royal Show, Chester, where they won the first prize. Mr. Bell received \$75.00 as the purchase-price of the pair, and has received orders for as large a price for any equally fine pairs which he may send. There seems to be money in turkey for him, and if for him, why not for scores more of our poultry-raisers.

**BREATHING VERSUS EXERCISE.**—Major-General Drayson, once well-known in Halifax, claims that he has made a discovery which will prevent much suffering to humanity. He asserts, and with a good show of reason, that the object of all exercise is to stimulate breathing, and thus give a larger supply of oxygen to the blood. Therefore, he says, why take vigorous exercise for the sake of exercise, when the body is already weary. A simpler way will be to obtain the necessary oxygen by stimulating the action of the lungs by rapid breathing—a process which may be effected while one lies back quietly in an arm-chair. If the process is kept up long enough the effect on the system is the same as if a long walk had been undertaken, while the body is not correspondingly wearied. Of course it is necessary that only pure air should be thus inhaled. Another advantage of the discovery is, that this same rapid breathing will ward off restlessness and sleeplessness. The man who tosses about at night has but to pace the floor for a few minutes, puffing like a steam engine, when he again reclines it will be to fall into a peaceful sleep. The Major's remedy has the advantage of being extremely simple, and is probably harmless; and while we are not prepared to endorse all of his conclusions, we recommend his idea to our readers for their serious consideration.

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

**THE COLD STORAGE DID NOT WORK.**—The fruit-growers of Nova Scotia are disappointed, and with reason, at the result of the fruit competitions at the World's Fair. Every effort was made to forward a fruit exhibit which would be worthy of the Province, and an excellent and experienced commissioner was appointed to represent our Province before the managers. The Dominion Government took an active interest in the display and paid all expenses incurred for transit and storage, and yet the display was a wretched one. The fruit, which was packed and stored in the autumn of 1892, was in an advanced state of decay when opened, and the exhibit was of necessity made up from a few barrels of apples which were forwarded in the spring. Yet, bad as the results have been, we cannot afford to lose the prestige which we have been slowly gaining among the fruit-growers. In October there will be another fruit exhibit, and a chance will be given to remove the stigma from our products. A choice collection of apples from some of our well-known orchards cannot fail to show up well even at Chicago. There will be less risk of decay, and no need of fatal "cold storage;" and if our growers will but make a united effort to show what can be done in the fruit line, they will have done both a temporal good to themselves and a vast missionary work for the Province.

**THE BAR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.**—Temperance workers hardly know whether to cry up or down the experiment which is being tried in South Carolina. Since the first of the month, the Evans Dispensary Law has been in force. This law is designed to prohibit all liquor-selling by private individuals, and to prevent liquor being sold to minors, drunken persons, habitual drunkards, or unknown persons. The entire liquor business is now in the hands of the State official. A special commissioner has been appointed to purchase all the liquors which are to be sold in the State. He is to buy largely from South Carolina brewers and distillers, and so encourage home industry. His stock is then to be sold to county dispensers, who are not permitted to sell less than half a pint to any customer, and who are liable to heavy fines if the liquor is drunk upon the premises. Each purchaser is required to be vouched for, and is then required to fill in a blank, giving age, residence, occupation, etc. It is thought by the promoters of the law, that on account of these restrictions on the traffic, and on account of the greatly increased price of the liquor sold, that the temperance cause will be benefited, while, on the other hand, many temperance workers object to the State recognition of the traffic, and fear that the liquor business, even when hampered as it is at present, will prove so remunerative that the result will be that the drinking habit will be encouraged by the State.

**BETTER TREATMENT WANTED.**—The travelling public is patient and long-suffering, but that is no reason why it should be imposed upon. Travellers leaving Halifax from the excellent station-house at the north end constantly complain, and we think with justice, of the treatment which they receive. On excursion days and on public holidays it is most difficult to secure tickets. There is a constant jamming between the railing and the agent's window, and the purchasing of tickets is only accomplished after a protracted and heated struggle that takes the edge off the day's enjoyment. It is extremely awkward and sometimes unsafe for women to push their way to the window, as many pleasure-seekers who left the city on Labor Day will testify. Another inconvenience which regular travellers have to put up with is the short time allowed them for purchasing their tickets and checking their baggage before the train starts. As the ticket window is not opened until a few minutes before the time of departure, and as the travellers are not permitted to obtain checks until they can show their tickets, there is a general scramble at the window and also at the baggage room. A third obstacle is the presentation of the ticket to the gate-man, and then comes a grand rush for the train. This state of affairs should not exist. It is an injustice to the travelling public who pay for comfortable accommodation. The railway companies should be the servants, not the masters, of the people; and in return for wages paid them should render efficient service. We trust that in the near future the much-needed reforms may be effected.

**A CURIOUS PARTNERSHIP.**—The Government of the United States and the Czar of Russia have in all probability entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the avowed object of curbing the power of Great Britain on the high seas. At the recent Columbian review, where the British men-of-war so easily carried off the laurels for speed, power and beauty, not a little ill-feeling was excited. It was especially hard to swallow the fact that the *Blake* was the cynosure of all sightseers, and that on the vessels and launches continually carrying strangers out, a fee was charged "to see the *Blake*, the trip to include the lesser war ships as well." It is bad enough to be overlooked, but to be bunched in with the ships of all nations as a sideshow to the *Blake* was more than the American and the Russian ships could stand. The pique has culminated in a general ill-feeling which in all probability is also connected with the sealing dispute, and in the event of an open rupture with Great Britain, the United States will have a strong ally in Russia. Three or four Russian war vessels are now in New York harbor, and negotiations have been begun for the establishment of a Russian dock in that port. The newspaper theory is that the two countries are "natural friends who will one day divide the world between them." We would humbly remark that grabbing is more usual with these two friends than dividing, and that in the latter the Russian method of division might not be well received in the United States. This, however, concerns the far uncertain future, the immediate matter is the present alliance. It is not probable that the Republic will long relish the idea of acting as a cat's paw for the Russian Czar.

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