

The *Militia Gazette* expresses its regret that to-day, the twenty-fifth anniversary of Confederation, is not being more extensively celebrated by the military.

One of the subjects most interesting to the German mind just now is the marriage between young Count Herbert Bismarck and the Countess Margaret Malvine Hayoes. Both of them are strikingly handsome, and the match is considered an excellent one. The bride is of English extraction, being on the maternal side a grand-daughter of Robert Whitehead, founder of the world-famed torpedo factory near Fiume.

Paderewski, the noted pianist, is creating a furore among the musicians of London over his exquisite playing. The gifted young Pole will have no reason to think that the English are either cold or undemonstrative, for at a recent appearance, when bowing his acknowledgments to the applause of his audience, it is averred that "a seething mass of delirious women" surrounded him, pelting him with flowers and striving for the privilege of touching the supple hands of the master. And this in sober London too!

An unfortunate church quarrel is now going on between the Protestants and the Roman Catholic priests, lately of Uganda. The priests claim that the British East African Company are abusing the privileges of their charter by allowing their employes to persecute the Roman Catholic residents in that place, and as for themselves they claim that they have suffered personal indignities. Their accusations, if well grounded, will weigh heavily against the trading company, but on the other hand we must remember that there is another side to this dusky continental squabble which has not yet become public property.

The Mormon fraternity of the United States is in a very disconsolate state of mind. Since the days of Brigham Young the polygamous members of the community have been steadily growing in ill-repute, and now that his faithful followers are to be allowed but one wife apiece, there is schism among the brethren. Several members now propose to desert Salt Lake City, and to take up their abode in Mexico, where the administrators of the Republic have set aside for them a tract of 100,000 acres. The Mexicans are not particularly squeamish as to the marital relations, but it remains to be seen if they will allow the young girls of the country to be made proselytes to the erroneous Mormon faith.

The Hotel proprietors of New York City and State have at last secured a protection from the Legislature, for which they have been striving for some years past. The proprietors have been continually made responsible for large sums of money, or for valuable jewels, which have been deposited in the hotel safes. The Legislature has now decreed that the sum of \$250.00 shall be the maximum liability which the hotel-keepers shall refund in case of fire, theft or other accident. It is but a short time since a package of \$18,000 was removed by a bell-boy from the safe of the Hotel Vendome, and though the delinquent has been caught, the money is gone, and will have to be refunded by the proprietors of the hotel.

The license given to the Press of France has long been a cause of wonder to other European nations, whose newspapers have had to be carefully guarded in their statements. But the recent decision of a Paris jury in a suit for libel, brought by M. Burdeau against Deputy Drumont, has somewhat curtailed the boasted liberty. The plaintiff was wrongfully charged with having received a bribe from Baron Rothschild in a business matter relating to the Bank of France, and the indignant court, in addition to the sentence of three months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200.00, has decreed that the result of the suit shall be published in several newspapers throughout France, and also that for eight days Drumont's own journal, *Le Libre Parole*, shall on its first page bear witness to the defeat of its proprietor. The little incident would seem to point to the fact that the vaunted liberty is after all but a hollow sham.

One of the most interesting census bulletins which has yet been published is that relating to the manufactures of the country. Everyone was prepared, despite the discouraging features of the census returns with respect to population, to find a marked increase in the number of manufacturing establishments, the amount of capital employed, the number of employes, the amount of wages paid and the total value of the manufactured products, but few people could have realized the giant strides the country had been making in its manufactures during the last decade. Some idea of our development in this respect may be gathered from the following facts. Our manufacturing establishments have increased over fifty per cent., the capital employed one hundred and ten per cent., the number of employes engaged forty-five per cent., the amount of wages received sixty-five per cent., and the value of products fifty-three per cent. In other words, in 1891 as compared with 1881 we have three manufacturing establishments where there were but two ten years since; we have two dollars and ten cents now engaged in manufacturing for each one dollar employed at the beginning of the decade; three men are engaged in industrial occupations where two were formerly employed; five dollars were paid out in wages in 1891 against three dollars in 1881, and we receive three dollars upon manufactured products for every two received in 1881. This record is one that the country has reason to be proud of, and forms the silver lining to the cloud which o'er-spread the Dominion when the first bulletin with respect to population was made public.

Sober and staid "Blackwood's Magazine" has published an attack upon "The Civilization, Order and Morality of the People of the United States," which, coming from such a conservative source, will be much commented upon. The writer attacks the system of government, with its opportunities and temptations to fraud for the poorly-paid office-holders. He deplors the freedom of the Press, and does not scruple to attribute the lynchings and murders to the feeble administration of justice. The lack of self-control in individuals is another point to which he calls attention. The self-willed, ill-disciplined children of the nation become the ill-balanced, insane or suicidal citizens of maturer years. A lively American protest will probably soon appear.

There seems still to be a large number of unemployed women who have no need to work for money. To this class an English journal is appealing in the interests of the sick and afflicted. It is proposed that a volunteer corps of nurses be formed as a complimentary order to the volunteer soldiers, that the nurses shall at their own expense take a full course of hospital training, and shall afterwards give their services where they are most needed. In Canada there is perhaps no large class of women who have the necessary means, time, health and inclination to take up so absorbing a life-work, but there is ample field for this and similar work. There are innumerable ways in which those who are blessed with even a little spare time may benefit their fellow beings, and if in any part of Nova Scotia there are women, rich or poor, who desire to give some few hours each week or month towards benefiting those less blessed than themselves, we shall be delighted to give them fuller particulars.

The Halifax City Council is evidently on the *qui vive* with respect to the importance of the extension of the railway into the city. A representative committee of the Council has been appointed to interview the Minister of Railways during his stay in Halifax, and supposedly a strong case has or will be prepared. If the Board of Trade and City Council could but fix on one definite policy with respect to extension, and then go in for it in season and out of season, something might be accomplished; but divided councils have always weakened our case, and have really been the chief cause of the vexatious delays. The interest of the individual in this matter of extension is secondary as compared with many other matters of his own business, but to the community as a whole railway extension is of the most vital importance, and hence the representative bodies of the city have to be patriotic both as to thought and time if anything is to be accomplished. The members of the Board of Trade and City Council must first unite on a distinctive extension policy, and this being settled, the men who are appointed to carry it out must be prepared to be self-sacrificing, making railway extension paramount to all other business.

President Harrison's latest message to Congress fully confirms the report made by the Canadian ministers as to the negotiations between Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The United States was prepared to enter into a full reciprocity treaty with Canada, provided that the list of articles placed upon the free list included manufactured goods. So far so good. If our manufacturers are not prepared to compete with those of the United States, it is time they were, and it is too much to ask of the Canadian consumer that reciprocity should be sacrificed in order that Canadian manufacturers should have plums in their cake. Had the United States been content with this reciprocity, manufactured goods included, without making any other condition, the trade of the two countries might even now be flowing in its natural channels. But the United States would only consent to reciprocity upon the condition that our tariff should be raised against the rest of the world. In other words, that all outsiders should be excluded from participating in the Canadian markets. As we see it, this condition completely bars reciprocity, as it implies differential duties, not only against foreign countries but also against Great Britain and our sister colonies.

Two great national elections are now under way, two of the most important elections that the world has ever witnessed, the interest in which extends far beyond the confines of the respective countries in which they are being held. On one side of the Atlantic the election for the members of the British Parliament is being vigorously fought out. Salisbury and Balfour with their Unionist supporters are asking the people of Great Britain to maintain the Government under which Irish ills have been redressed and Ireland given a respite from the tyranny of the boycott; while Gladstone appeals to Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen alike to support the principles of the great Liberal party which he so ably commands, and give to Ireland that control of home affairs which in his judgment will best conduce to her peace and prosperity. On this side of the Atlantic Harrison and Cleveland are rallying to the standards of protection and tariff reform the citizens of the United States. Thus the two great English-speaking nations are both in the throes of political strife. They both have momentous questions to settle, and in the settlement of these questions every man in Canada has a direct or indirect interest. The triumph of Gladstone would ensure at least that measure of home rule which Ireland and Irishmen require, and in the settlement of the Irish question the only immediate danger to the unity of the empire would be removed, and in this every loyal Canadian would experience a feeling of deep satisfaction. The election of Cleveland would tend to break down those barriers to trade which now handicap the business men of Canada, as well as those of the United States.

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

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