

A DEATH FROM CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The very unwholesome but authentic news has been received that a quarantined passenger from Italy has lately died at the quarantine station on Staten Island with the Asiatic cholera. On the Continent the disease has been claiming many victims in France, Italy and Russia, but until the above case was reported had not thus far this season appeared on this side of the Atlantic, and fears of its effecting a lodgment here had almost died out. It had not, however, caused the health authorities to relax their vigilance and the first infected steamer has been well looked after. We trust the health authorities here are equally on the watch, as if due care is exercised the disease may be stamped out at quarantine and never find a lodgment on our shores.

NEW POLICE BOARD.—The new Board of Police have now had charge of matters pertaining to the force for some time, but we must confess that we can see little change from the state of affairs that prevailed under the old regime. Complaints against policemen are promptly investigated, it is true, and one officer has been removed for drunkenness; but we note that some members of the board take a partizan stand and show an inclination to shield the men from punishment. Also, that investigation of charges have been delayed, awaiting the presence of certain members of the board, who have been absent from the city. These delays may have been necessary to the cause of justice, but a suspicious public will be inclined to put another, and we trust, erroneous construction on the matter. The board should be above suspicion.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A section of the Press, for what reason it is impossible to divine, unless it be pure cussedness, has taken upon itself the task of spreading every possible report derogatory to the World's Fair. Great undertaking that it is, it has had its troubles, but the success with which these have been met and overcome redounds only to the credit of the management, and should excite admiration and not envy. The Fair is doing financially well, when the unprecedented hard times are taken into consideration; and if cholera does not make its appearance, the attendance from now to the end of October will be very great, and the grand total of paid admissions will come well up to the expectations of the promoters. Those able to visit the Fair who neglect doing so, will miss seeing the crowning triumph of the century.

NEW YORK DRAINING GOLD FROM NEW CANADA.—From Montreal come mutterings of discontent at the action of some of the banks in sending gold to New York, thus reducing the volume of currency at command to move Canadian crops. To counteract this movement, the Government have been requested to pay out sovereigns instead of eagles, and as large supplies of gold are now being received in the States from England, it is probable that the Canadian gold circulation will not be further depleted. As call loans, backed by gilt edged collateral, are now being made in New York and Chicago at the rate of 15 per cent per month, the temptation to our banks to loan their money where such profitable rates of interest prevail must be very great, but to their credit be it said, they have not at all curtailed discounts to their home customers at usual rates.

CIVIC EXPENDITURE.—The construction of an additional pipe line and the building of new sewers are improvements that were necessary and could not well have been longer delayed, as an abundant supply of pure water and perfect drainage are essential to the good health of the community. It may appear to some that the times are too hard to carry out such expensive works, but if they will reflect a moment and look well into the merits of the case, they will be forced to confess that longer delay was impossible. The works are works of necessity, but the times are hard and the taxpayers demand that due economy be exercised in all Civic departments. Some complaints are being made that too much work is being done by the city laborers and too little by contract. The contract system should in all cases prevail, as it is by far the cheapest and most satisfactory. On this question an investigation would be in order.

STOPPAGE OF FREE COINAGE IN INDIA.—The silver question is cropping up in England almost as fiercely as in the United States, and the Government are being vigorously assailed for the stoppage of free coinage in India. The Hon. Mr. Balfour lately addressed a distinguished gathering of business men and financiers in England, upholding the necessity of bi-metalism and deploring the demonetization of silver. In the Imperial Parliament he supported a Mr. Chapin in his attack on the Government for the stoppage of free coinage in India, and stated that it was no less than a crime against the latter country. He pointed out that it had caused an immense shrinkage in values in India and had paralyzed business in both India and China. Such a distinguished convert to this theory will delight the silver men at Washington, and will tend to encourage them in their opposition to the repeal of the Sherman Act.

THE SHERMAN ACT.—Congress has now been in session for over a week and it has been demonstrated that the silver men are determined to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the repeal of the Sherman Act unless some concession looking towards free coinage at some established ratio is introduced. In the Senate it would appear that there is not a majority in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Act, but in the House less difficulty is anticipated. An agreement has been arrived at between the silver and the anti-silver men and a limited time set for the debate. Some of the

Senators are quite incendiary in their utterances and predict all manner of evils if silver is demonetised. Bi-metalism has many strong advocates, both inside and outside of Congress and in Europe as well as in the United States; and as there are many arguments to be advanced in its favor, the coming debate on the silver question should prove both interesting and instructive.

THE HOT WAVE.—During the past week we were visited by a hot wave which caused the mercury to jump well up into the nineties and to remain in that vicinity long enough to demonstrate how almost unbearable a continuation of such hot weather would prove. The intense heat was tempered by refreshing breezes from old ocean and the nights were cool, advantages that New York and other great cities in the States are often denied, the heat at night proving even more stifling than by day—so in comparison with other places our hot wave was simply a slightly disagreeable experience which soon gave place to enjoyable weather. Short as the experience was, it was a sample of what our neighbors at the South have to endure for weeks at a time, and we cease to wonder at the great exodus northwards that takes place from there in July and August.

NOVA SCOTIA AS A SUMMER RESORT.—Beautiful scenery, a bracing summer climate and unsurpassed facilities for bathing, boating and fishing, make Nova Scotia a delightful country to resort to during the heated term in the States and Upper Canada. These natural advantages alone should be sufficient to entice thousands to spend their vacations here; but when they are supplemented with splendid facilities of travel, both by water and rail, by good board at most reasonable rates, and the hearty welcome extended to visitors by our truly hospitable people, it is little wonder that the fame of Nova Scotia as a summer resort is yearly spreading, and that the stream of travel this way is continually increasing in volume. Correspondents of United States papers write columns descriptive of the delights of residence in this favored land finding much to praise and little to condemn, and this unanimity of praise is having the right effect in stirring our people to provide adequate hotel accommodations for the great increase of business that is certain to follow.

THE BOND-BLAINE CONVENTION.—The Government of Newfoundland is again pressing the Home Government to assent to the Bond-Blaine Convention, which at the instance of Canada has so far been withheld. The position now taken by the Newfoundland Government is that Canada has had full opportunity to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States and that her failure should not be visited on Newfoundland, which has already negotiated a treaty to which Her Majesty's Ministers only withheld their assent, pending similar negotiations by Canada. As Canada has not had full opportunity to negotiate a reciprocity treaty since the holding of the conference between it and Newfoundland at Halifax in November last, the contention of the Newfoundland Government has little or no foundation and is not likely to carry much weight if Her Majesty's Government are at all of the same opinion as they were when they withheld assent to the treaty at the instance of Canada. The arguments remain today as strong as when Canada first appealed to the Home Government.

YACHTING AT COWES.—The series of races recently sailed off the Isle of Wight has been given added interest by the fact that the American yacht *Navahoe* has taken part in several events, in only one of which she has proved successful, and then only in the absence of the *Britannia*. It has been demonstrated that only in light winds and moderate seas can the American yacht hold her own with the crack English yachts. In heavy weather she had in one case to retire, and her owner admits that she is only a fair weather boat. Both the *Valkyrie* and *Britannia* are too much for her and are in every way excellent sea boats, fully able to weather any gale. A curious controversy has arisen between the designer of the yacht and her owner who is sailing her. The designer claims that the owner has made serious blunders in sailing and rigging the yacht, which he points out. In fact he plainly intimates that it is not the fault of the yacht that she has been beaten. Thus the owner has not alone to suffer the stings of defeat, but what is much more trying to the yachtman's soul to be accused of want of seamanship.

POSITION OF HOME RULE BILL.—Step by step the Irish Home Rule Bill is being fought through Parliament, and it is really wonderful to note the way in which the Grand Old Man meets every obstacle and quite unmoved carries point after point that he is contending for. The strain should be enough to tax to the full the powers of a man in the prime of life; but Gladstone shows no signs of weakening, on the contrary it is evident that he is tiring out his opponents. On the question of allowing the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament the privilege of voting on motions only affecting English interests a staunch Liberal has gone over to the Unionists, and there are fears that there will be other defections from the Liberal ranks, so that there is no certainty that the bill will pass in its present form or without another appeal to the people. The disgraceful scuffle between the Unionists and Liberals, in which blows were struck and most approbrious epithets hurled, was a sad lowering of the vaunted dignity of the British Parliament, and shows the extreme bitterness that has been evoked by the very radical changes proposed in the bill. With us politics are all powerful, and such a thing as a member deserting his party in the heat of debate for purely conscientious reasons, as is constantly occurring in the British Parliament, is far in advance of our so-called deliberative bodies.

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

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