

The green goods' men are still finding credulous dupes, and of late many private circulars and letters have been sent to Nova Scotian addresses. Some of the swindlers assert that their bills are not forged, but are printed from genuine plates procured from the Treasury department. The young people to whom these dishonest proposals are usually made will do well to remember that our Canadian Parliament has passed a law that calls for a sentence of five years' imprisonment for those who issue the circulars and also for those who agree to become confederates of the swindlers.

There is at present an enormously powerful magnet at Willet's Point, New York. It is constructed of two large 15-inch Dahlgren guns standing side by side and wound about by eight miles of submarine cable. A marvellous experiment was recently made in which several 15-inch solid cannon balls were held suspended in the air by the magnetic power. An ordinary watch will not tick after it has been brought within three feet of the great loadstone. Major King, who constructed the magnet, states that "a sledge-hammer wielded in a direction opposite to the magnet feels as though one were trying to hit a blow with a long feather in a gale of wind."

The election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as the representative of Central Finsbury in the British Parliament is of the greatest importance to the Indian Empire. The successful candidate has for the past seven years been endeavoring to secure a seat in the House of Commons—naturally, his color, his foreign accent, his ignorance of English customs, have been great obstacles to overcome. The Press of the Indian Empire is jubilant over his success after his years of patient effort. Mr. Naoroji will not only represent Finsbury, but he will be the mouth-piece of the three hundred dumb millions of his countrymen. The generous action of the electors in supporting the Indian candidate is thoroughly appreciated by the Indian public.

The artistic world is much interested in the trial of Prince Sciarra of Italy. Like many Roman noblemen, the Prince has a long line of noble ancestors behind him and an empty purse ahead of him. It seems that many generations ago, an ancestor of his, wishing to preserve the family name in the Eternal City, made what is now an invaluable collection of paintings. These treasures were entailed to his family with the understanding that they were never to be removed from the city. His needy descendant has nevertheless contrived to carry off some dozen exquisite paintings—Raphael's famous Violinist and several of Titian's master-pieces being among them. The precious canvasses have now passed the Italian frontier, but the Government is making strenuous efforts to secure their return.

Twenty-five years ago a Women's Society was formed in Vienna with the object of assisting the needy women of the great city. At that time there was little field for women's work, many with children to support could find no better employment than that of brick-laying. The factory work which was offered was both hard and ill-paid. The Working Women's Union was determined to find better employment for its members. Schools were established for higher classes of work. The sewing-schools alone have now turned out nearly 6,000 skilled needle-women, 1300 book-keepers and counting house clerks have been trained, 4,000 teachers of languages have found a field for their labors. This noble work has been carried on chiefly as a benevolent enterprize, and its good results are felt in many cities of Austria.

During the last session of the British Parliament much attention was given to the needs of the coast guard service. It was decided that telephone communication should be made between the lighthouses and the coast guard stations. The dangerous nature of the Goodwin Sands was at the same time carefully considered, and at last a plan has been devised which may be the means of preventing many vessels from sinking in those treacherous, shifting sands. It is proposed to erect an iron watch-house on top of an iron tank 160 feet in diameter, which will be sunk between piles driven into the chalk bed far below the surface. From the watch tower above electric lights would warn vessels of the whereabouts of the sands, and in case of danger telephonic communication with the mainland would secure the prompt help of the life-boat service. It is estimated that this novel lighthouse might be erected at a cost of \$500,000.

Some appalling figures on murder in the United States were recently given at Chautauqua by the Hon. Andrew D. White, the American Minister to Russia. He states boldly that the crime of murder is on the rapid increase in the American Republic—that in 1880 there were but 4000 murders in the country, while in 1891 the number had grown to 6,000, while for both years the number of convicted murders was ridiculously small. We disagree, however, most decidedly with Mr. White, when he draws this conclusion, that because only one in fifty of the six thousand murderers are executed, that lynching may be condoned as the natural protest of the people against what he terms "the maudlin, slushy sentimentality which is called mercy" on the part of the State governors. We consider that though the criminal laws of the Republic are extremely lax, yet it is the sheerest and most wicked folly to encourage mob-law. A lynching is but another murder added to the already lengthy list of crime, and we regret extremely that Mr. White has become the supporter of a barbarous form of injustice.

Sir Charles Euan Smith's mission to Morocco continues to be much talked of. The case briefly summarized is this. Sir Charles was sent to Fez to negotiate a trade treaty with the Sultan. According to the terms of the treaty all heavy duties on British goods were to be abolished—British subjects were to be at liberty to fish upon the coast, and to carry on any business in the interior of the country. The slave markets were also to be suppressed. The Sultan has shown himself an expert at Eastern trickery, and while apparently making the asked-for concessions, has been giving secret orders to the contrary. For instance, in the case of the slave trade, the Sultan readily agreed to use his authority in putting it down, while at same time he issued a letter to the traders which, although it forbade the public sale of slaves upon the street, yet actually established new slave markets in more remote portions of the State. The British diplomatist has not done badly under the circumstances, although many of the British papers condemn his modes of procedure.

The lives of the young people growing up in the remote portions of our Province are too apt to become monotonous. There are few opportunities for improvement—the surroundings are dull—and too often the young men and women decide to seek their fortunes across the border, in the hope of gaining there a training which they were denied in the Provincial country districts. Near Baddeck a sweet American woman, who has partially adopted Cape Breton as her home, is spending both time and money in training the girls of the neighborhood to useful handicrafts. She has established free sewing schools in Baddeck and in neighboring settlements, where the use of the needle is systematically taught by trained teachers. Each of the sixty pupils now under instruction will be given a regular course in plain and fancy sewing, in cutting and fitting—in fact they graduate from the school as trained seamstresses. Many tourists have become interested in this philanthropic undertaking, and have purchased many dainty pieces of the pupils' handiwork to the delight and profit of the bright-faced industrious scholars. The same thoughtful lady has also started a Social Club, which is a centre of culture throughout the county. The topics of the day are discussed and the best magazines read at the weekly meetings. A course of lectures and concerts is given to the public in connection with the club. Some famous men are induced to take part in the free course of lectures. In this summer alone Mr. Kennan, the famous Siberian explorer; Mr. Hubbard, whose noble work in the establishment of speaking schools for the deaf is so well known, and Major Powell, a leading geologist of the United States, are all among the number. The influences of these philanthropic efforts are far-reaching, the early disbanding of families is prevented, a love of industrious habits is implanted in the young girls, an intelligent interest in the affairs of the world and in literature broadens the horizon of many whose minds are too prone to be limited by the farm boundaries. The lady whose well-directed efforts are doing so much for our people, is Mrs. Bell, the wife of the famous inventor of the telephone. Scidom have wealth and energy met in more happy combination, for one great aim of her life seems to be the good that she may do to her fellow-women. We bespeak for Mrs. Bell's school the patronage which is its due.

One of the most delightful trips which can be taken at this season of the year is the tour through and about the Bras d'Or Lakes and through Cape Breton. The scenery is second to none on the continent, the atmosphere is delightfully invigorating, while the accommodation both on land and water is excellent. A sail through the lakes on the *Marion* is not soon forgotten. The great hills rise on either side for miles densely wooded. Low down, close by the water's edge the rails of the new road may be seen. The water birds—gulls and king-fishers circle above the little steamer, wild ducks lead out their broods of scantily-feathered ducklings and dive off with great splashes as the steamer approaches. Great cranes stand stock still on the shore until the waves of the steamer recall them to the facts of life, when they rise with a whirr of their graceful pinions. Whole schools of young fish jump from the water and gleam for an instant in the bright sun. It is almost with regret that the passengers allow themselves to be lured by appetizing odors into the dining saloon of the snug craft. There hunger asserts itself, and the order of one hungry American creates a smile at one end of the table—"Here, waiter, bring me a chop, and another one." And such is the power of the keen salt air, that not only the two chops, but a great variety of provisions beside disappear from the table. On shore at the Grand Narrows, at Sydney or Baddeck, there is much to interest the traveller. The quaint Gaelic service in the Kirk will not soon be forgotten by any who have listened to the bible reading, the sermon, the psalms of David sung to weird tunes, and all in the to us unknown Gaelic tongue. Scotch names predominate—the McDougalls, the McGregors, and most plentiful of all, the McNeils, for in the year 1800 the entire clan McNeil emigrated from Scotland. It is necessary to distinguish between the many who proudly bear the clan name, and we learn with amusement at a village post office that the proper address of one McNeil has the epithet "Sandy" appended, another is distinguished as the "long" McNeil, still another as the "fat" McNeil. There are many delightful drives throughout the country—that over "Smoky Mountain" will give a view which can hardly be equalled in the world. The coal mines are full of interest to the travellers, as are also the gypsum quarries, the lime-kilns, and the magnificent form of the undeveloped Marble Mountain. This portion of our Province, so rich in mineral wealth, in historic association and in magnificent scenery, should be known not only to the American tourist, but also to all the people of Nova Scotia.

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