Truly Polite. BY MRS GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

"Naughty boys," said Johnny's mother, "oft are rude to one another, but I hope that you'll remember careless manners are not right;

And, wherever and whatever your surround. ings, will endeavor to be scrupulously, cheerfully and ceaselessly polite."

"That I will," said Johnny sweetly, and he a way that's seldom heard,

And "Allow me" and "Excuse me"-oh, it really would confuse me to enumerate his phrases as they constantly occurred.

As a youth and as a man he still adhered ed as his gentle rule of life, servants and his children and his wife.

When his business up and bursted, and his changed his mind and stayed all night? or told them he regretted such an end; And at his wife's demising, with a courtesy you !" to the question of a friend.

ceased.

"ROUGH JACK'S LITTLE LAD."

A Story of the English Collierics.

BY DAVID KER.

"Rough" enough he looked, indeed, the great black bearded, grimy fellow, with his | dog cart came dashing down upon them both, greasy cap pulled down over his hard, surly, and everything vanished in a whirl of dust. bull dog face. And he was rough by nature as well as by name. Those huge bony hands rester was seen rising slowly to his feet. of his, which could swing the heaviest pick- There was a thin streak of blood stealing it to carry the largest vessel or steamer, ax for hours without tiring, and could toss down his smooth, white forehead, and his with cargo. The car or ship cradle will run could hardly lift, were always ready to his right arm was still firmly around the ing about one hundred and ten pounds. No lieries wore scars and bruises enough to make knowing whether to be frightened or not. him sorry for having ever tried his strength | Jack sprang to his child like a tiger whose against the terrible Jack.

that was his little Jim, the only child he again and again. had. Jim's mother had died soon after he was born, and his aunt, who kept house in a broken voice; "God bless thee!" for Jack, was a big, bony, sullen faced woman, almost asuntidy and coarse-looking as | flinging his cap on the ground at Forrester's | lowering vessels in transit. the rough collier himself. But no mother | feet, he folded his arms on his brawny chest could have been more tenderly careful of and locked the young man full in the face. the little fellow than they were. However dirty and untidy they might be themselves, as a birthday present for him.

Jim had been the pet of the whole neigh- [cowardly] thing." borhood ever since he could remember ; fierce and surly with every one else, well as their masters, and would wag their and in front the mighty figure of Rough stumpy tails and put up their flat-nosed | Jack, silently awaiting his sentence. heads to be patted whenever he went by.

such perfect trust in every one, and to be reser put the little boy into his father's so sure that nobody would hurt or vex him, arms, while with the other he gave the col- provided Mr. Frye and Mr. Butterworth that it was not easy for anyone even to think | lier s great black hand a cordial grasp. of doing so. The rough collier lads, whose 'If you've been wrong, my man, I dare young, but she is coming, and she will have its floods into Queen Charlotte Sound. great sport was to pelt each other with heavy say I've been wrong, too," said he heartily; the first practical marine railway in the lumps of coal which made a bruise wherever they hit, shouted to one another to stop the | things straight. We must just try and moment they saw the little fair haired head in the distance, and once, when Rough Jack and his mate-who had been great friends | help of this little peacemaker here." hitherto-quarreled about something, and were going to fight, little Jim stepped in between them and, taking hold of his father's jacket, looked up at them both with an air of such piteous astonishment, that the two fierce men, after eyeing him blankly for a moment, turned their backs and slouched off in a shame-faced kind of way; and the next morning they were as good friends as

upon Blackpool Colliery. Business grew ful whether any Cape Cod skipper would slack, and wages had to be reduced, which ever have thought of trying. bore very hard upon these reckless fellows, Before the net was dragged up I had notic who spent their money as fast as they got ed several curious black switches appearing There was plenty of grumbling and growl- the until I discovered that they were the ing against young Harry Forrester, the great tails of "stingarees." These are large, flat man of the district, whom his father's death | fishes like the skate, with a prodigiously long about a year before had left sole owner of tail armed near the base with three long, neighborhood began to tear a riot, and to press at pleasure. talk of sending for soldiers from the nearest

lad." Many a grumbler went without his them off. dinner to buy something good for Jim; Rough Jack, as he danced the little fellow on his broad shoulder, wore something as nearly approaching to a smile as his iron face

could assume. At last it began to be whispered one day among the colliers that a number of them were to be discharged. No one knew how the report had arisen, or even whether it was true or not; but the mere thought of it

as they already were for mischief. "We mun [must] strike," muttered a big, sullen-looking pitman.

"Ay, we mun strike-but not as thou mean'st," growled Rough Jack, clinching his sledge-hammer fist with terrible em phasis. "I'se not let my little lad starve for a' the' gentlefolks England. We mun strike Forrester's yed [head] so as he'll feel. Who'll join, lads?"

"I will." "And I."

"And I." "And so'll I."

ing young Forrester, and then beat him very serious one, because everybody here within an inch of his life-"and mayhap a does the same."

bi: farther," as the burly pitman muttered, BIG AND LITTLE SHIPS ON WHEELS with a cruel gleam in his eyes. Two sharp lads were at once chosen to keep watch upon "young Squire Harry," who had come down from London a few days before and, on the third morning, one of the scouts came running in to report that Harry had gone to see a friend a few miles from the colliery and had sent the groom home with his horse, saying that he would walk back in the evening, the road being too rough to risk a good horse on after dark.

The looks exchanged by the colliers at this news said more than any words could do. All was soon settled. Midway along the road which Forrester must take lay a patch of the people of this country for the last fifteen "Please," and "beg your pardon," in bare, lonely moorland, well known to Rough or twenty years. Grit and Tory have alike Jack as his little boy's favorite playground. Here they would hide in a deep hollow overgrown with bushes, and pounce upon their

victim as he passed. Night drew on. One by one (for they knew that it would not do for many of them unto the plan he had so earnestly adopt- to be seen together). Jack and his gang came stealing up to the fatal spot, and, crouching And was often deferential when it wasn't down amid the bushes, waited for their prey. quite essential, as for instance to his But as time went on, and it grew darker and darker, and still there was no sign of him, they began to get uneasy. Could he have creditors were worsted, with civility he | could their plot have been discovered? Nothere at last was a firm step approaching, and the rising moon showed them the tall, surprising he responded, "Dead, I thank | active figure and handsome face which they all knew and hated.

The savage men clutched their heavy probably be knighted if his railway proves What I write is but a sample of the daily | cudgels, and drew themselves together like | a success. bright example which he set to show | tigers crouching for a spring. But just then | how life by proper manners may be there was a rattle of wheels and hoofs in the opposite direction, and a light doguart came Would that we might see another one so rushing along the highway like a whirlwind, seventeen and one half miles, is historic mindful of his brother: but, alas! he evidently driven by some wild young fellow, isn't born, and John, alack ! is long de- who thought it fine fun to risk breaking his neck. At the same moment there appeared slowly crossing the road, right in the path days gone by, Vergaur, with his regulars

> colliers burst from their hiding place, forget- Lawrence and his British troops. Here the ting everything but the peril of their pet. loyal New England States generously As they ran they saw the child stumble and fall, trying to escape, and Harry spring forward to catch him up ; but then horse and

But as the dust cleared away, Harry Forabout great lumps of coal which other men | left hand was sorely bruised and cut; but knock any one who displeased him; and child, who was looking up in his face with wood will be used; all bridges and culverts many a sturdy fellow in the Blackpool Col. round, wondering blue eyes, as if hardly

Then his mood seemed to change, and

"we coom out this neet [night] to beat and | cradle sunk to the required depth. The they did their best to keep Jim's face clean hammer thee-mayhap to kill thee outand his clothes in order; and cross grained right; and thou'st nigh killed thysel' to on the cradle. Hydraulic pressure is ap-Aunt Susan, who was always grumbling at save you little lad, as I'd gi' my heart's blood plied and the platform raised until the rails having "sitch a power o' work to do," sat for onny day. Now, here I stand; knock on which the cradle rests are on a plane up at night several times, after her day's me down if thou wilt, or gi' me over to the with those of the main line, when a powerwork was over to knit a little pair of socks police, or what ye loike. I's ne'er lift hand ful engine is coupled on and away "sails" to stop thee, for I ha' done a craddently the ship past Beausejaur and Camberland,

and these savage, wild-looking men, so the older men, gathering round their leader. always had a kind word for "Rough moon fell in all its brightness: the wild Gulf of St. Lawrence, as the case may be. Jack's little lad," as they called him. Ev- waste of dark moorland in the back ground; ery day he used to carry his father's din. | the slender, handsome, gayly dressed young ner to the works in a little basket, going man, with little Jim's tiny face nestling fearlessly among the colliers' savage bull- against his shoulder; the sooty skins and dogs, which seemed to know him quite as savage faces of the grim giants around him,

But the sentence came in a form which Indeed, the "little lad" seemed to have Ja k little expected. With one hand For-

> "but, luckily, it's not too late yet to set world. understand each other a little better after this; and, please G.d, we'll do it, with the

He spoke truly, for from that day there were not three better friends in all England than Harry Forrester, "Rough Jack," and ' Rough Jack's little lad."

Sharp Teeth.

Yankees are ingenious, but they have no yet discovered everything. Mr. Eden describes an amusing trick of the Chinese fisher. But after a while troubles began to come men in Australian waters, which it is doubt-

it, never thinking of laying anything by. above the surface. They puzzled me not a litthe colliery; and the quiet people of the serrated spikes which they can raise or de-

The stingarees are very troublesome in a net, for if you haul slowly enough to give But amid all their troubles the rough men | them time they fasten upon the bottom by were still as loyal as ever to their "little suction, and it takes a cart horse to pull

The Chinese managed them very cleverly at such times, however, getting hold of the end of the tail and biting it severely. The pain, I suppose, caused the fish to relax its holi, when a sudden jark broke the spell,

Proc'aiming His Disgracs.

The Siamese have a curious method of punishing their police-constables when found us to love and to imitate their excellencies, was quite enough for these wild fellows, ripe guilty of an offinse. Not very long ago one those of an opposite description may exerstanding near the door of the police station cruelty which excites horror and indignation wearing on his breast a heard with the fol- passion. The selfishness which appears in lowing notice: "My name is Cuddy, and I such repellent features may cause us to have been placed here by the order of Cor- dread and shun it. The fretful and peevish poral Sin. Last night I stole a sword be- temper, so disagreeable to witness, may In fact every man there was as eager as I entreat the passers by to look me in the us. Jack himself; and it was soon agreed that face, and tell me sincerely if I ought to be they should watch for a chance of attack- whipped. In my opinion my crime is not a

The Chiquecto Marine Railway to Rival Capt. Eads's Project.

Across the narrow neck of land connecting the maritims provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia a work is now being constructed which, if a success, will cause Eiffel to look to his laurels if he expects to establish the claim he has made for his tower as being the eighth wonder of the world.

This marvel of modern engineering is the Chignecto and Marine or Ship Railway, a work which in prospectus has been before happened to be in or out of power. Nobody believed that the idea would ever be successfully carried out, but all scoffers were silenced by the arrival at Amherst in September last of the contractors, Messrs. Dawson, Symmes and Usher. These gentlemen at once began to push the work in a business-like manner, and will this summer find employment for about five thousand men. Dawson & Co. are well and favorably known in Canada and the United States as wealthy and successful contractors, one of their last operations being the construction of the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

The promoter of the scheme is H. G. C. Ketchum, whose pluck has at last brought its own reward. Mr. Ketchum will very

The little isthmus across which the line is being constructed from the Bay of Fandy to Northumberland Straits, a distance of ground. Here, within a stone's throw, are the old forts of Beausejaur (now Fort Camberland) and Fort Lawrence. Here, in of the maddened beast and the reckless dri- and Acadians, his habitans and Indians, ver, the figure of Rough Jack's little lad! struggled for colonial supremacy with Monc-With a cry that made the air ring, the ton and his brave New Englanders, with poured out their blood and gold in an effort to add one more jewel to the British Crown.

The contractors are under agreement to complete the work in two years from September 1888, and also to operate it for one year after its completion. It will be built in the strongest possible manner, enabling are to be built of hewn stone. At either terminus there will be two large docks, an outer one, 500 feet long by 300 feet wide, cub has been wounded, and, finding him forming a receiving basin, and an inner But there was one person to whom even quite unhurt, took the tiny face between his dock, 250 feet long by 300 feet wide. These Rough Jack never said a harsh word; and huge, black hands and kissed it passionately docks will be faced with hewn stone and "God bless thee, my little lad," said he, inner basin will be filled with an adjustable platform, operated by hydraulic pressure, for the purpose of raising and

A ship or steamer making the overland passage is first floated into the inner basin, "Look ee here, Mester." said he firmly and the platform supporting the car or ship ship is then floated until she rests securely over swamps, and bogs, through forests of "And so say we a', ivery mon of us," cried spruce and pine until, after sailing over some seventeen miles of dry land she is launched It was a strange scene upon which the full into the waters of the Bay of Fundy or the Vessels taking advantage of this short out will save some hundreds of miles of dangerous passage around the rock-bound coast of Nova Scotia. Especially will it be a boon to the Gloucester fishermen bound to the Labrador coast, the Bay Chaleur or other points north and east.

Mr. Katchum has some millions of Englisk capital at his back, and the line will certainly be built and operated-always

Pacific Cables.

If a million dollars have really been pledged in San Francisco for laying an ocean telegraph to Honolulu, it is a good start. Perhaps its first effect will be to stir up Bri tish Columbia, Australia, and New Zealand to push ahead their own larger project of the same kind. Their cable is to go from Vancouver to the Sindwich Islands, thence to Fanning Island, thence to Samoa, thence to the Figis, thence to New Zealand, which is already connected by wire with Australia. This is not the shortest route from the Do minion, but it is about the most advantageous. It lands in two neutral groups, the Hawaiian and the Samoan, although its other intermediate stations and the terminal points are British. But will two telegraphs to the Sandwich Islands pay? Will even one? There was a measure in the Fiftieth Congress subsid zing the American scheme on the ground of its strategic advantages; but there is no likelihood of its being successful. The present activity in the project is probably due to the hope of anticipating the intercologial plan, and absorbing the business by being first on the ground.

Good For Evil.

Cato said that wise men have more to learn of fools than fools of wise men. Probably he meant that, being wise, they would learn more. Everywhere the wise man is the apt learner; and the lesson of avoidance is one which wisdom will ever glean from the exhibition of folly. While the examples of good and great men are powerful in winning of these guardians of the peace was seen cise a warning and restraining effect. The with his hands tied behind his back, and may lead us to cultivate kindness and comlonging to His Majesty, the King, and was stimulate us to be cheerful and patient. taken in the act by a guard at the moment | The sight of dishonesty, with its lamentable when I was carrying off the article under results, may be the turning-point in the my arm. To day I repent that base action. | career of one just beginning to swerve from The inspector is very angry with me, and strict rectitude. Certain it is that we may,

knot at the waist line.

The Canadian North-West,

Until within a very few years, the accept ed opinion, as to the character of the Cana dian Northwest, was that, except as a hunting ground for fur bearing animals, it was of little value. Even now well informed people have, as a general rule, a most inade quate conception of its resources and immenso natural advantages.

The Canadian Senate has recently collected a great mass of information in regard to this territory, and as a result have reve sled to the world the existence of a vast fifty travelers under his immediate charge. region, possessing a highly fertile soil and a genial summer climate in a latitude surprisingly near the polar sircle.

It has been shown that wheat can be such cessfully grown at Fort Simpson, on the have at least a single traveling representa-Macker z'e River, in latitude 61 51', or tive, and from one lone man the traveling eight hundred and six by two miles north of | force ranges up as high as 125 or 150 men, the northern boundary of the United States; and there may be one or two houses with that barley is a safe crop at Fort Norman, even more. The average of the mest reliable on the same river, in latitude 65°; and that estimates places the total number of compotatoes can be grown with fair success | mercial tourists in this country at 250,000, within the Artic zone. It is a revelation to and, mind you, this does not mean peddlers, be informed that the Peace River country, but only those who sell goods at wholesale. which lies between 56 ° and 59 ° north latitude, is "almost semi torrid; it is the region of the cactus."

The Peace River is a feeder to the great penses of these men will range between \$4 river and lake system, of which the Mackenzie is the outlet. The Mackenzie has \$25 in a single day for these purposes withits source in the Great Slave Lake, a vast out resorting to any extravagance. Take, inland sea, rivalling Superior in magnitude, for instance, some of the carpet, clothing, or and empties into the Arctic Ocean, after a fancy goods men who carry ten to fifteen course of one thousand one hundred miles. trunks full of samples, take a packer with With the great lakes which it drains, and them, and hire a hotel parlor to display their the tributary rivers received by them in turn, goods whenever they open their trunks. it forms one of the most extensive waterways | But the number of these men is comparativin the world.

mountains of British Columbia to the ocean you have \$1,500,000 per day for expenses the distance is upwards of two thousand alone. Multiply this by 365 and you have five hundred miles, and for the greater part \$547 500,000 as the amount expended in of the way the navigation is excellent, in one year. some places for the largest steamers. The "The item of salaries is nearly as large. Athabasca is another river of this system. Few men are paid less than \$900 a year. It is a thousand miles long, and empties its | The largest number receive between \$1,500 waters into the lake of the same name, which, in its turn, finds an outlet to Great sions. A lesser number are paid from \$3,-Slave Lake by means of the Slave River.

thousand miles through a region highly there are travelling salesmen who are always a lapted to agriculture. The Canadian Sen- in demand at \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year; ate Committee reports that they, with but they are few and far between. The the Saskatchewan River, drain an area of lower salaried men predominate, as might eight hundred and sixty thousand square be supposed, and an average of \$1 800 per miles, of "which there is a possible area of three hundred and sixteen thousand square miles-over two hundred million acressuitable for wheat."

If this is even approximately correct, its bearing upon the food supply of the hundreds | \$997,500, for these two items. of millions of people who will inhabit North America within half a century, at present rates of increase, can hardly be over estimated. The whole area sown to wheat in the United States in 1888 was, according to the reports of the Department of Agriculture, thirty-six million acres.

On first considerations it will seem incredible that conditions favorable to agricul ture can exist at such high latitudes, but when the explanation has been given, the case appears plain enough.

As is well known, elevation above the sea level has a potent effect in determining temperature. The Canadian Northwest is much lower than the Western States. For a dis. attendance 1 389 208 out of a total register tance of fifty miles east of the Rocky Mountains, the average elevation above the sea level of the Union Pacific Railway is five quantity of wine made in the different counthousand feet.

descent, until when the Mackenzie River than all the rest of Europe, is now very Valley is reached, the altitude is only three little in advance of Italy and Spain. Averhundred feet. It is asserted that this dif- age production from 1880 to 1888 - France, ference of altitude is equal to thirteen de- 671,000 000 gallons; Italy, 665,000,000; grees of latitude.

of America is made, it will be seen that no great river enters the Pacific Ocean along the coast of California and Oregon, and, as most people know, the mountains form a lofty barrier to the warm winds, which The four countries which have no vineyards sweep eastward over the Pacific. But just are England, Belgium, Holland and Denat the northern boundary of Ocegon, the mark. Columbia River debouche, and still further north, a short distance above the interna-

rivers penetrate far into the mountains, so Belgian ships, there were over 5,000, 00. flows into Lake Winnipeg, and of the Athabasca and Peace Rivers, already spoken

Through the passes thus formed, the Pacific winds, the Coincoks, as they are called, find their way out on the Canadian plains, and carry a genial summer climate far beyond 'he Arctic circle.

In addition to the Pacific winds, there is a constant current of air, warmed on the plains west of the Mississippi, flowing northward. Canada has all the disadvantage resulting from the cont current from the Polar region, as cass.u : down over ! abrador it drives the isothermal lines ar below the latitude they occupy in Euro c. It is only a just compensation, therefore, that the warm currents, which ascend to supply the vacancy of the year, very delightful.

centre of the Peace River country, the longest summer day is seventeen hours twenty.

rapid and vigorous growth. produced in their greatest perfection at the northern limit of the zone which they characterizs. Wheat, oats and barley are essentially the products of the north temperate zone. Hence we would expect to find them in their greatest perfection in high not a matter of surprise that the best wheat shown at the Centennial Exhibition in Poiladelphia was grown in the Peace River valley .- [Chas. H. Logrin, in "Youth's Companion."

Some time ago a Detroit girl was shot and nearly killed by her lover because, having discovered that he was already married, she refused to have anything more to do with him. Last week the villain was acquitted by a jury of twelve of his tellow-citizens on | call for some regulation of this occasionally the ground of emotional insanity, the twelve | dangerous pastime, just as the sale of poison says I deserve a punishment, my offense if we will, in some of these ways, resp har. holding that he was insane at the moment is controlled by law. As long as such accibeing a serious one, as I belong to the police. vests of good from the evil that is all around of committing the act. The incident leads the Datroit "Tribune" to remark that such an "outrageous and idiotic verdict on the the hands of youngsters who ought to have Ribbon four inches wide is set in the side | part of twelve prize jackasses " gives popuseams of bodices, and drawn forward to a lar faith in the boasted jury system of the vice to our western brethren .- [Toronto United States a tremendous wrench.

EQUAL TO THE NATION'S DEBT.

The Enormous Cost c and Army Traveling year to foot "The money used in a

the salary and expense bill the traveling salesman of the United States would pay off the entire national debt and leave a few dollars over."

This rather startling statement was made by a junior member of one the large drygoods houses of this city, says the Philadelphia "Record," who has a force of about As proof of his assertion he presented these particulars: "There is hardly a wholesale, bbing, or commission house in any line of pusiness in the United States that does not " The railroad fares, charges for carrying

sample bagge by freight or express, hotel bills, and numerous incidental traveling exand \$12 per day, but some men will spend ely small and \$6 a day will fairly represent From the source of the Peace River in the | the average expenses of 250,000 men. There

and \$2,500, either in salaries or commis-000 to \$5 000-those receiving the latter The rivers named flow for nearly two amount being comparatively few. But year is not far out of the way. Figuring 250,000 men at an average salary of \$1,800 per year gives a total of \$450,600,000, according to my arithmetic. To this add \$557 500,000 for expenses and you have

STATISTICS.

The National Society of Church of England schools last year numbered 11,890, with total registered number of scholars 2 162 441, and an average attendance of 1,669,222; Wesleyan, 555 schools, 174 356, registered scholars, 131,069 average; Roman Catholic, 917 schools, 249 125 registered scholars, 188 592, average; British, undenominational, and others, 1 376 schools, 331 438 registered scholars, 255 023 average; Board schools. 4 590 in number, average of 1,796 686 scholars.

From the following particulars of the tries of Europe, it will be seen that France, As we go northward there is a gradual which some years ago produced more wine Spain, 630,000,000; Austro Hungary, 225,-If a close examination of any good map | 000 000; Portugal, 125 000 000; Russia, 75,430,000; Germany, 75 000,000; Turkey (in Europe) and Cyprus, 58 500,000; Servia, 45,000 (00; Greece, 32,000,000; Switzerland, 24,750,000; and Roumania, 15,750,000.

During the last 21 years 4 500,000 persons have emigrated from the British Isles, don't scoop the waole business. Canada is | tional boundary, the Fraser River empties of which 2 750 000 were English, 500,000 Scotch, and 1,250,000 Irish; but, if we add The numerous tributaries of these great | those who went by German, French, or far, indeed, that they interlock with the The emigrants consisted of nearly 502,000 upper branches of the Saskatchewan, which | going to Canada, 670,000 to Australia and New Zsaland, while 240,000 went to the Cape and elsewhere, and the very large number of 3,000 000 to the United States. We have no accurate means of obtaining the destinations of the other 500 000 who went by foreign steamships. About £21,000 000 sterling was sent back by settlers from Canada and the United States, and £1,250,-000 sterling from Australia, during the past 21 years. The approximate return of travellers, emigrants, &z., to England shows about 1 700,000; and during the same time, over and above deaths, emigration, &c., Great Britain added 8,500,000 to her population.

The Shah in London.

The second visit of the Shah of Persia to at the North, should render the climate of | England will scarcely excite the curiosity the Canadian Northwest, for a large part of the first, but it will be viewed with considerable more of apprehension and alarm. An important influence in determining Red Cloud or Spotted Tail could not conthe agricultural capability of this north land | vert a Washington hotel into a scene of more is the length of the summer days. In the painful disorder than the Perslan monarch left behind him in the palaces which he inhabited. Along with those unfragrant eight minutes long, that is from sunrise to | memories of his earlier visit, and the exsunset. The prolonged sunlight promotes | tremely unfavourable impression it made of Oriental civilization, are some reminiscences It is a recognized fact that all plants are of Oriental wisdom, such as the Shah's refusal to witness the Derby, upon the ground that it was already known to him that one horse ran faster than another. London society, however, is about as sorely in need of amusement as any body of equal numbers in the world, and quite as unscrupulous in latitudes where the conditions necessary for | the means of supplying this need. If the their growth can be found. It is therefore | Shah succeeds in amusing London for a week, he will, for the purposes of London, have fulfilled his mission. - [N. J. Times.

> The craze for carrying a revolver rules the population of our Pacific province. The Nanaimo "Courier" says: "Over a large section to the Pacific coast it is not necessary to ask a man-nor very often a womanwhether he carries or possesses a revolver, but what particular type of this weapon happens to be his private fancy." There is a dents occur in Ontario as were recently recorded through the free use of the pistol in been in the nursery, we cannot give any ad-Empire.