

bin in the Cana-

After Killing
Wives.

and explorer
ed in Superior
River country.
north for the
explorations
g. His tips are
about his trip
through which
concerned. But
was of a tragedy
in forests. The

wild, and the
me that if I
ident a mystery
transported to
ould never be
asure to find,
leton of some
ceded me
mess, and who
terrible form.
I was following
utary to Rainy
ly upon a half-
in an opening
glance that it
y interest and
his unexpected

PLORATIONS

abin was built
and chinked
level. I should
ected early last
er, or, in fact,
pleted. I fitted
readily.
There was
pan. A table
om, and upon
ife and fork. A
and a packer's
The pack
one side of it
mpt at art, the
particular about
als upon the
ish the iden-
ortly after as-
perate a battle
I went outside
of the in-
something out of
of the man who
had
circumstances,
the place, he
t. Here was a
ed to solve it
an I anticipat-
to the south
literated, but
sed eye of a
for a distance,
think, when I
pening. Here
y. Directly in
of a large man.
rifle with
ide the skeleton
y rusty blade.
lay the skeletons.
It requir-
grasp the story

FATE.

open boot. He
ives and over-
he had sold
the skeletons
ame convinced
announced where
id in this I was
ill further and
other wolves,
from any of
ave been the
and had been
was evidently
as possible
in his rifle. It
ere desperate,
s of his cabin
ed to make a
ainst hopeless
of cartridges
the man had
the early part
of this last des-
t have fought
of his dread-
ave been com-
pe axe that his
ought only of
for a man who
ily could. All
perished a man
he known. He
ers, however,
The incident
at spring, when
acks, do not
y are terrible
y hunger, but
and seldom per-
men."

ember.

g town was
and family. It
nd home from
and he was
ble, when he
man behind was
The faster he
t, until they
I'll find out
e entered the

ague visions of
w upon him.
did mausoleum.
m round and

ed the fellow,
eckens do you
wing me for?"
go home like
house with a
at the station
I should find
ou. Are you

ing up, in habits,
but but is trem-
moment once
ated work can
neglected blow

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

The price of bread in Hamilton has been reduced to eight cents a loaf.

The population of London, Ont., shows an increase of 900, according to the assessment returns just completed.

At a meeting of the City Council of Hamilton, Ont., Dr. J. D. Edgar was appointed superintendent of the City hospital.

The Newfoundland elections have proved a decided Government victory. Sir William Whiteway, on his arrival in St. John's on Friday, was given a hearty reception.

The statement that Mr. W. Wainwright, assistant general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, intended to resign his position, has been officially contradicted from Montreal.

Mr. Geo. A. Stinson of Toronto, has purchased debentures of the city of Kingston, Ont., amounting to \$31,100, for \$101.26.

Mr. Emmanuel St. Louis, the contractor for the work on the famous Curran bridge, has instructed his lawyers to take proceedings against the Dominion Government to have his account settled.

The man Kennedy who has been convicted in British Columbia of the murder of John O'Connor, and who admitted that he committed a murder in Essex county, Ont., is supposed to have been the slayer of Gaoler Leach in 1883.

The semi-annual statement of the Bank of Montreal, just issued, shows the profits for the half-year ended October 31st to have been about thirty thousand dollars better than for the corresponding period last year.

The estate of the late Sir John Abbott has offered for sale to the city of Ottawa his house as a viceregal residence. The idea of providing such a luxury for the Governor-General is meeting with considerable opposition, many citizens being of the opinion that under present circumstances the city should not go to such an expense.

Mr. James Power, a wealthy farmer of Keppel, Ont., was killed on his farm the other day. It is supposed that his horse slipped and fell on him, as when he was found, the horse was lying on Mr. Power's head.

An important conference was held in Montreal the other day between representatives of the Dominion Government and the railway and steamship representatives, to devise ways and means of promoting immigration from Great Britain to the Canadian North-West.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre's palatial residence at the foot of Mount Royal, in Montreal, has been offered to the city for three hundred thousand dollars, and the Mayor is in favour of the city acquiring the property as a residence for the Governor-General.

BRITISH.

Two firms in South Lancashire will reopen their coal mines shortly, paying the miners the same rate of wages that they received before the strike.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are to spend their Christmas holidays at Cannes, where they will be the guests of Mr. Stuart Kendal, at the Chateau de Thorence.

The English reporter and two travelers who were recently expelled from Millilla are now declared by the Spanish newspapers to have been English officers in disguise.

The British Government has submitted to King Humbert the name of Sir Francis Clareford, the present British Ambassador at Constantinople, as successor to the late Lord Vivian.

A report issued by the collector of Customs at Calcutta shows that the trade of that port with Germany during the past five years has increased threefold, while the trade with England has decreased from sixty five to fifty-seven per cent. of the whole trade.

The Viceroy of India made a speech at Agra on Friday, in which he deplored the recent riotous, and implored all religious sects to show tolerance for the beliefs of their fellow-men.

Mr. Gladstone has informed the Woman's Emancipation Union that a clause will be introduced in the Parish Councils bill giving women the right to vote for and be elected as parish councillors.

In the English House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that the Duke of Edinburgh, who is now the reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, would be allowed to retain his place on the navy list without pay.

The Westminster Gazette, a Liberal organ, declares that the Government is determined that Parliament shall not be prorogued until the Parish Councils and the Employers' Liability bills have passed the House of Commons.

Three thousand miners in the Leigh district of Lancashire have resumed work at the rate of wages paid before the great strike commenced.

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Agnes McKinley, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Buffalo for importing a girl from Canada for immoral purposes, and was pardoned by President Cleveland, was released Tuesday, and left for Toronto.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of the Homestead, Pa., steel works, says the outlook for the winter is very discouraging, and that he does not expect a revival of business before next spring.

The village school at Coopersville, N. Y., caught fire Tuesday afternoon, and Miss Porter, the teacher, perished in the flames while rescuing the children, two of whom were also burned to death.

A fourteen-year-old boy set fire to a San Francisco grammar school on Friday, to see if the children could get out of the school without being panic-stricken.

The Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has reduced the price of steel rails five dollars a ton, and proposes to defeat all competition.

It is stated in Washington that the English Government, through its ambassador, has urged the United States to exert its mediating influence between the conflicting elements in Brazil.

The family of George Buchner, a farmer living a few miles north of Milwaukee, are afflicted with trichinosis, the result of eat-

ing diseased meat. Mrs. Buchner is dead, and the husband and four children are in a dying condition.

GENERAL.

Native spies who have been among the Matabele report that Lobengula's warriors are utterly disheartened.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the province of Barcelona, and the police and detectives are hunting the Anarchists day and night.

It is stated that a well-known retired English naval officer is forming a small fleet of cruisers and torpedo boats, in command of which he intends proceeding to the assistance of Admiral Mello, who is in rebellion against the Brazilian Government.

The Spanish Government has sent a note to the Sultan of Morocco asking him to give a guarantee of the payment of the entire cost of the Melilla expedition.

Private despatches from Cuba say that the insurrection is under full headway, but no information is allowed to pass.

Emperor William has decided that the next manoeuvres of the German army shall be held in Silesia.

Mr. Georgevitch, special envoy from Serbia to France, was stabbed in a restaurant in Paris on Monday evening. His condition is serious.

Admiral Mello, leader of the Brazilian insurgents, denies that he intends declaring in favour of monarchy. He advocates the overthrow of the present military Government, and the establishment of a civil Republican Administration.

Lessons from the Late World's Fair.

The great Columbian Fair has gone into history and in a few months there will be hardly a vestige of the White City left on the shores of Lake Michigan. Its success was recorded from day to day in the numbers attending and the beauty and extent of the display. But there were other features of the show, little noticed by the people, but which helped materially to make the exhibition the success it has been generally voted. They were the wheels within wheels without which the machinery of so vast and intricate an enterprise would not have moved as smoothly and as noiselessly as it did.

The great attendance of 21,469,461, exclusive of the 6,052,188 who went in on passes, making a total attendance of 17,539,041, has been recorded. It has also been told that the total receipts will be almost \$14,000,000, as compared with \$8,300,000 at Paris in 1889, the only fair which offers an adequate comparison with Chicago. But this success would not have been reached had not the facilities for getting to the Fair grounds been ample. The great work done by the Chicago street railways can be estimated from the fact that 78,000,000 passengers were transported from May 1 to October 31. Another company carried 22,500,000 passengers during the same time, and the total number of passengers carried by the city lines while the Fair was open undoubtedly reached 150,000,000. And yet, notwithstanding this enormous increase, the number of casualties was much less in proportion to the business done than last year. Safety in street car traveling has approached near to perfection when only twenty-six passengers out of 78,000,000 met with accidents. But even this good record is beaten by the work done by the steamboats on Lake Michigan and the pleasure boats inside the grounds. The total number of passengers carried by the Lake steamers was 1,758,665 and not one was lost or injured. The electric launches were the favorite boats inside the Fair grounds and had a total patronage of 839,757. The steam launches came next with 196,698 patrons and the gondolas last with 149,192 patrons. About 10,000,000 people were fed in the restaurants of one catering company, and judging from this less than 15,000,000 took meals on the grounds. The comparative smallness of this number can only be explained by the reign of the lunch baskets. The record also shows that notwithstanding the millions of tickets handled only 175 mistakes were made, and so carefully was the money guarded that not a dollar was lost by robbery. One of the most interesting sights of the Fair was the Day Nursery where babies were cared for while their parents were sightseeing. The work done at this branch of the Fair is shown by the fact that 7,000 babies from 3 weeks to 6 years old were received, ticketed, attended to and returned. There were good babies and bad babies and prize babies' abies that cried and those that didn't cry' and mothers that were grateful and those that were ungrateful. More than half the babies were under one year old. The weather was unusually propitious, there being only eight rainy days while the Fair was open. The average temperature for the six months was 64 degrees and the average temperature of each month was very near the average of some years past. The season was exceptional, there being no excess of heat or cold. Another feature of the Fair showing how thoroughly all departments were organized was the emergency hospital, where 18,500 cases were treated, or an average of 120 a day, most of them being trivial. The total deaths were twenty-three, or less than an average of one a week. The fireworks were a feature that attracted a good deal of attention. There were 105,000 rockets fired off and 15,000 shells and a great number of wheels and devices, and twenty-five tons of red fire were burned. When to these are added the model post office that handled over 15,000,000 pieces of mail matter and an organized guard that met all demands upon it some idea of the work necessary to prepare and run the Fair can be gained. The last distinguishing feature of all will probably be the speed with which nearly every vestige of this great aggregation will disappear.

Both Were Pleased.

A farmer who was plagued with a scolding wife, hit upon the following plan to cure her.

On a snowy day he tied her to the door of his barn, and amused himself by throwing snowballs at her. The village curate happened to pass whilst Hodge was doing his best to score bulls-eyes on his living target, and of course reproved him for his unmanly conduct.

"Oh, it's all right, sir," quoth the farmer, "it gives us both pleasure. When I miss her she is glad; and when I hit her I am glad."

"I've seen that same gentleman with Mrs. Sweetly very often; is it some one she cares for?" "Oh, no; that's her husband."

No unvaccinated man is permitted to vote in Norway.

COMMUNAL EDUCATION.

Rabbi Schindler on the Co-operative Rearing of Children.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler, who has been visiting an Orphan Asylum, and has deemed the thoughts suggested by his visit to be of sufficient importance to print them, and give them to the world. His article to which is assigned the place of honour in the current number of the *Avena*, will be read with interest by a good many who will not be able to accept his conclusions. The worthy Rabbi seems to think that dry-nursing is to be preferred to the mother's breast; and that the co-operative method of rearing and educating children, is to be preferred to the old method, bringing them up in the home. The officers of the Asylum visited by him were so much wiser and better than the average parent; the employees of the institution were so much kinder, and more skillful in the management of the children than parents and household servants generally are; and, as the result, the care of the children were so much better attended for than they commonly are in the home, that he was tempted to desire that all children might be deprived of parents in order that they might be in a position to enjoy the superior advantages of such an institution as this. Of course Rabbi Schindler did not entertain this desire that sprang up unbidden in his breast. He is not quite radical enough to advocate the wholesale slaughter of all the parents in the interest of the children. Indeed the difficulties in the way of this are such that he judges it to be impracticable; and the thought of it is, therefore, dismissed. But, as the next best thing, he advocates what he calls "communal education," or what might better be called, perhaps, as it has been called above, the co-operative rearing of children, for his scheme of education includes the housing, the clothing, the feeding, and the care as well as the instruction of the young.

Rabbi Schindler's method of rearing children is not an altogether untried one. Perhaps the most successful trial that it ever received was in ancient Sparta, to which the Rabbi refers in its support. But the Spartan system aimed at a single object. Everything was made bend to the attainment of a single end. Even chastity was not allowed to stand in the way of this. The aim of Lycurgus was to raise a race of soldiers such as would prove invincible in the field. In such a scheme of education, of course, the principle end contemplated was physical perfection. It failed all with the weaklings. The state had no place for them, no use for them, and the first part of the process of education was to weed them out. So far as the training of the intellect was concerned little more was aimed at than the strategy and quick-wit-tending of a beast of prey. The all-comprehending virtue in which the Spartan youth was trained was that of physical courage. There was no place for the play of the affections; and the only vices that were punishable or odious were cowardice, lack of fortitude, or the non-concealment of vice or crime. There was little that was intellectual in this scheme of education, less that was moral, and of the highest element in human nature, and in human character, the spiritual, it knew nothing. The dry-nursing process was perhaps well enough suited to rearing and educating with such an aim. But the Spartan system was only possible under a military disposition of the most absolute form.

It is strange that in the discussion of the subject of the rearing and education of children he does not once refer to his own race. The Hebrews are perhaps as ancient a people as the Lacedaemonians, and they are equally deserving of careful study. Besides, while Sparta exists only as one of the dim and distant recollections of the past, the Jews are a living people to-day, and show no less signs of life than they did many centuries ago. What means this inexhaustible vitality, this persistency of type, this survival of persecutions and all sorts of adverse circumstances. They have been in all their various fortunes and in all the lands of their dispersion a domestic people. Jacob has loved his wife, and Rachel has loved her husband; and their love for one another has only been equalled by their love of their children. Whatever have been their faults they have sacredly guarded the family. They have given perhaps more remarkable men to the race than any other nationality of equal numbers—and, not to speak of the great men of Israel, the common people generally succeed in the ordinary pursuits of life. A larger proportion of them are rich than of any other people; they are seldom found begging their bread, they manage to generally keep out of the Police Courts, and they enjoy perhaps more than the average share of the good things of life.

While Rabbi Solomon Schindler advocates the practical abolition of the family and the home in the interest of the improved physical and social condition of the rising generation, Mrs. Laura E. Scammon advocates the virtual abolition of childhood in the interest of their purity. The Divine Father does not teach his children everything at the beginning, but has adopted the principle "little by little" as the means of imparting knowledge. He goes on the principle in imparting knowledge that, of the evil, so of the good that comes, to us in life, sufficient for the day is that which belongs to the day. The light comes as the need for it arises. And when curiosity seeks to know what is not yet best to be known, he does not teach us what we are not yet prepared to receive or to profit by, but bids us wait, telling us that what we know not now we shall know hereafter. But Mrs. Scammon thinks she has found out a more excellent way. She thinks that while the little child is curious to know just where the baby came from and all about how it came, its curiosity is to be gratified to the full. The lisping little girl must know all that mother knows about the mysteries of procreation and reproduction. But TRUTH is willing to run the risk of being regarded as an old fogey, rather than accept this doctrine. Blessed be the memory of the dear old mothers, that told us as much as we ought to know about these and other things too high for us, but who judiciously taught us at the same time, that there were things that we should know by and by, that it was not best for us to know just then. TRUTH believes the old method better than the new, believing this new fangled idea of filling the minds of little children with what belongs to people of riper years a mistake.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY.

The dusky monarch of the Matabele appears to have suffered seriously in the attack by the forces of the South African Company, reported in the last despatches from Cape Town. His impi cannot stand before Maxim and Gatling guns, and appear to have succumbed to the fate of dark races who have not immense resources of population to fall back upon. Neither can Lobengula summon to his aid, as a Mahometan leader could in such a pass, the forces of fanaticism. His soldiers are physically brave and trained to feats of hardihood, but they are not sustained by dreams of a paradise which will be theirs when they die. By the latest news the Matabele appear to be considerably routed, while the forces of the South African Company have lost very few men. Although King Lobengula has adopted to some extent European methods, and now lives in a brick house surrounded by irrigated gardens, the party in England who are inclined to side with the South African Company wish us to understand that he is a bloodthirsty savage whom it is the duty of all civilized people to help to put down. But the affair is regarded in diverse ways in Britain. The proceedings of the South African Company have been considerably reprobated there. They have been called the employers of irresponsible filibusterers, who have not scrupled to carry on indefensible proceedings under the folds of the British flag. As a matter of fact, the trouble arose out of a descent by some of Lobengula's soldiers on the Mashonas who work in the company's mines, and from whom the supply of labour is maintained. This resulted in the Mashonas running away in fright, so that the mines were deserted. Lobengula on his part, seems to have thought that the interference of the South African Company was altogether uncalled for, seeing that his men had only done what they had been accustomed to do for the past fifty years. As the Mail says, the whole question turns on how far a private commercial company, ostensibly British, and supported by the moral force of the British Empire, can go in making war. The critics of the South African Company say that they have provoked this war; that Lobengula did not want it, but that what the company wished was to raise a quarrel, on the pretence of which they could exterminate him and open up his splendid country for their future operations. Notwithstanding the feeling that it is the fate of these savage nations to pass away before the methods of the white man, there is a feeling on the part of many people that some show at least of fair and equitable dealing with the aborigines should be maintained, and that in the mad rush for diamonds and other wealth native rights should be borne in mind. As Sir Henry Loch, the High Commissioner of the British Government, has taken the matter in hand, an attempt may be made if things do not go well, to make a political use of the support of freebooting by the Government which has been alleged. On the other hand, Lord Ripon has told the South African Company that if the British force have to come in and settle the difficulty the company's charter must disappear. It will therefore be interesting to observe the treatment of the matter by the foreign Office.

THEY CAN'T STAND ALONE.

The *Mail* calls attention to the fact that the United States is beginning to find that it cannot afford to adopt an insular spirit in legislation affecting the security of property and the stability of value. Such laws must be made to suit people who send no representatives to its Congress. These are the very numerous and substantial class of foreign investors. The withdrawal of their wealth would cause incalculable disaster, beside which the consequences of the late revision of confidence would seem a small misfortune. It was the foreign investors who gave the initial impulse to that outbreak of distrust from which the country is recovering, and the general steadiness of foreign investors assisted the bankers in preventing a panic. It was largely in deference to the same outsiders that the silver purchase law was recalled. The influence of foreign trade, as well as that of foreign investments, pressed heavily on public sentiment in the country, and helped to force through repeal. It was large foreign trade balances that exhausted the Treasury of its free gold and a great portion of its redemption fund. External influences have, therefore, to be reckoned with even by the self-complete Republic. But it will have to go farther to assure investing foreigners against loss upon properties subject to its laws. The monetary policy is not the sole basis of confidence. The laws which govern the formation and management of those great joint stock corporations which attract so much capital from abroad need supplementing in some material respects by provisions protecting the interests of shareholders. This is a matter, however, for the various States to legislate upon, but it would conduce greatly to the end aimed at by recent Federal legislation, namely, the dissipation of distrust. Though the great stringency of the past summer was due to a monetary cause, it abounded in incidents which disclosed other dangers than those which proceed from a depreciation or inflation of the currency. The first approach to a panic, that caused by the astonishing break in industrial stocks last April, brought before the attention of shareholders the urgent need of laws to suppress the increase of capital by the watering process. In order to effect the combination of a group of industries this process had been freely resorted to. The various buildings, plant, stocks, and other properties of the individual manufacturing concerns which combined to form such a company as the Linseed Oil Trust, for example, were taken by the Trust at an excessive value in order to induce each concern to come in. The aggregate of these values was presented as capital, though it was enormously more than the real capital. Among the original members of the Trust were divided the shares of the preferred stock, representing about all the real value of the combined property. The common stock, representing the water, was allotted to the public. Attention was drawn very sharply to this state of things when the Trust stocks were struck by the whirlwind that visited the New York Exchange last spring. Outsiders will not be eager to buy shares in a property of which one-half or more of the value is fictitious.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Number of Passengers Carried—Other Interesting Figures.

In the last number of *Engineering* we find some striking statistics in connection with English railways. Here the returns for 1892 are compared with those for 1879. It appears that in the year last mentioned the number of first-class passengers carried in England represented 6.5 per cent. of the total number, the second-class passengers 11.3, and the third-class 82.2. Last year, on the other hand, the proportion of first-class passengers had dwindled to 3.27 per cent., and that of the second-class to 7.43 per cent., while the proportion of the third-class had risen to 89.3 per cent. In Scotland the difference was still more noteworthy. In that kingdom during 1879 the first-class passengers constituted 11.05 per cent. of the whole number, the second-class 7.45 per cent., and the third-class 81.50 per cent. The latest returns credit the first-class with less than 1 per cent., the second-class with less than 3 per cent., and the third-class with 93.8 per cent. Even in Ireland the same tendency is manifest, although in this, the poorest of the three kingdoms, the first-class and second-class passengers are relatively numerous. This is because in Ireland the whole number of passengers is comparatively very small, the masses of people being too poor to pay even third-class fares. Thus, last year, in Ireland but five railway journeys were made for each inhabitant, whereas in Scotland there were twenty railway journeys to each inhabitant, and in England and Wales the number of passengers was equal to twenty-six times the population. Still, even in Ireland, as we have said, there has been, between 1879 and 1892, a falling off in the number of first-class and second-class passengers, the former declining from 10 per cent. to 6.63 per cent., and the latter from 23.3 per cent. to 18.57 per cent. The only part of the railway system of the United Kingdom where no marked change has occurred is that comprising the Metropolitan Underground roads and the suburban lines which carry season-ticket passengers to and from London. Here, as the distances are short, and the difference in fares, therefore, small, the proportion of third-class passengers is sometimes as low as 75 per cent., and in no case is it over 85. It is a matter of observation that many passengers will travel second-class on a short journey, and yet go third-class when on a journey of more than forty miles. Where considerable distances are traversed, the difference in fare between third-class and second-class carriages is so great that few consider as of any importance the fact that a second-class carriage has a carpet on the floor, and perhaps a slightly better cover and finer hair in the cushions. Otherwise, it offers no extra accommodations, not even in respect of space, which is remarkable, when we keep in view the advantage enjoyed by the first-class passenger in this respect. In a first-class compartment, there are but six seats, whereas there are ten in the second or third; moreover, in each first-class carriage, there are but four compartments against five in most other carriages; so that a railway company is satisfied with twenty-four first-class fares each carriage, although fifty fares are exacted from the second-class as well as from the third-class carriage.

The decrease of the second-class passengers is due, as we have seen, to the gradually improved accommodations of the third-class carriages, and the latter fact is traceable to the immense influence exerted upon railway managers by the greatly preponderant contribution of third-class passengers to the receipts. Last year the first-class passengers on all the railways of the United Kingdom paid 3.12 millions of pounds sterling, the second-class 2.37 millions, and the third-class 22.21 millions of pounds sterling. In other words, of the receipts for ordinary passenger fares, season tickets being excluded, 80.3 per cent. comes from passengers travelling third-class, 8.5 per cent. from those by second-class, and 11.2 per cent. from first-class, whereas thirteen years ago out of each \$100, the first-class paid \$18.40, the second-class \$16.30, leaving only \$65.30 to be contributed by the third-class. The obvious meaning of these figures is that, eventually, English railways will provide for only two classes of passengers. The second and third classes will be amalgamated, with the result that what used to be called second-class accommodation will be procurable for third class fare. This is one of the satisfactory results of the strong drift toward political and social equalization observable in the United Kingdom.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Imperial parliament resumed business last week. Mr. Gladstone proposes to give up the whole session, which is only expected to last about six weeks, as an adjournment must be had over the Christmas holidays and the regular session must commence in February. Every indication at present that this programme will be carried out without excessive friction. The attitude of the Opposition is tranquil, as if it had been determined to rest from fighting for the present. Some little ripple has been caused by the attitude of the *Parliament* under Mr. John Redmond who demanded a general amnesty for the imprisoned dynamiters and the immediate passage of a bill for the relief of evicted tenants; but as they can only command nine votes all told and the opposition are disinclined to accept their aid, it is not anticipated they will succeed in causing any serious trouble. It is probable that the local option bill will be shelved, as likely to create a division in governmental ranks, but it is regarded as almost certain that both the Parish Councils and Improved Registration bills will be successfully put through.

TOTAL DEPRIVITY.

"Just think of it," exclaimed Mr. Lushby's wife. "Just think of it." "Just think of what?" asked Lushby. "This newspaper states that in Belgium there are 150,000 saloons and 5,000 schools. Lushby was silent in thought. "What do you think of that?" asked his wife. "Why-er-ain't that a good many schools for such a small country?"

REFUSED.

Father—Did Mr. Sappy propose to you last night?
Daughter—Yes.
Father—And is he to be my son-in-law?
Daughter—No. Son.