

Dreyfus guilty, his pardon would turn their hatred from him to his pardoners. The trial of Royalist conspirators to make a revolution would of itself be sufficient to cause the Dreyfus case to sink out of sight, unless the two cases could, in some way, be shown to be connected.

In the British Post Office Department Report, recently issued, the Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-General, points out that Australasia and Cape Colony are the only important parts of the empire which have not adopted penny postage. These colonies take the view that the service should be self-sustaining, or that revenue considerations should prevent the adoption of a rate of postage which it might otherwise be desirable to adopt. It cannot be said that this is bad political economy. A great arm of public service, like the post-office, should, if possible, be made self-sustaining, otherwise the deficiency must be made up out of other sources of revenue, which is only another way of saying that one man enjoys what another pays for. The desire to do brilliant things is a weakness to which public men sometimes succumb. Our own Postal Department was in no condition to submit to the sacrifice involved in the adoption of ocean penny postage. Exacting economies, oppressive to the employees of the Department, if the stories printed from day to day about the under-manned state of the Toronto office be true, match ill with the boast of a resort to ocean penny postage.

A large number of mine-owners, in British Columbia, have memorialized the Government not to put into force the Eight Hours' Mining Law, and giving reasons in favor of such a course. Whether the Government possesses the power to do what is asked is the first question; the next is whether there is any disposition to do so. The memorialists state that the enactment was as great a surprise to the miners as it was to the mine-owners. The principal argument brought against the law is that experience shows that miners, in Rossland, cannot do as much work in eight as in ten hours, which can scarcely be doubtful, and that if hours be thus curtailed, wages must be reduced, or the majority of the mines must close. The Premier, Mr. Carter Cotton, replies, indirectly, that the Eight Hour Law has come to stay, backed by the opinion that eight hours is long enough for any man to work, and that the Government has no power to prevent its going into effect.

COUNTERFEIT LIFE INSURANCE.

FIFTEEN YEARS' RECORD.

Continuing the record of assessment societies, interrupted last week by the necessity of holding over part of the article under this caption then begun, we give below the yearly figures of the remainder of the thirty-five societies, whose growth or decay are illustrated:

Name and date of Origin.	Year of Record.	No. of Mem- bers.	Cost per \$1,000.	Year of Record.	No. of Mem- bers.	Cost per \$1,000.
16) Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879.	1884	.....	.....	1891	33,301	15 50
	1885	15,613	.....	1892	37,460	19 40
	1886	17,441	.....	1893	31,194	20 30
	1887	20,755	13 00	1894	29,203	21 44
	1888	22,693	13 33	1895	29,896	21 19
	1889	27,072	14 58	1896	Winding up.	
	1890	32,933	15 05	1897	Disappeared.	

Name and date of Origin.	Year of Record.	No. of Mem- bers.	Cost per \$1,000.	Year of Record.	No. of Mem- bers.	Cost per \$1,000.
(17) I.O.F. (Oronhyatekha), Toronto, Ont., Canada, 1878.	1886	5,720	8 90	1893	54,484	9 45
	1887	7,700	10 40	1894	70,055	9 45
	1888	11,618	9 90	1895	86,521	9 78
	1889	17,026	9 80	1896	102,838	9 48
	1890	24,604	9 02	1897	124,685	9 77
	1891	31,667	10 30	1898	143,416	11 00
	1892	43,024	9 60			
(18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo., 1874.	1884	128,607	15 10	1892	127,073	20 30
	1885	125,395	15 70	1893	123,354	21 15
	1886	126,169	16 00	1894	119,785	20 54
	1887	122,912	16 90	1895	115,212	22 30
	1888	125,417	17 23	1896	96,633	23 30
	1889	137,753	17 34	1897	89,679	27 00
	1890	135,213	18 63	1898	82,256	28 30
	1891	132,499	19 50			
(19) Knights of Pythias, Endowment Rank, Chicago, Ill., 1877.	1884	16,489	17 20	1892	30,225	18 10
	1885	17,151	17 80	1893	32,922	16 08
	1886	16,273	18 40	1894	36,371	15 81
	1887	17,083	17 60	1895	40,988	14 43
	1888	18,233	17 90	1896	46,833	15 31
	1889	20,635	16 10	1897	51,715	14 20
	1890	23,501	16 60	1898	54,771	15 79
	1891	27,269	17 82			
(20) Kts. of Maccabees, Supreme Tent, Port Huron, Mich., 1883.	1884	.....	.....	1892	38,227	10 30
	1885	2,127	8 00	1893	53,222	9 70
	1886	3,790	8 00	1894	76,620	9 79
	1887	5,936	8 50	1895	101,869	10 00
	1888	8,771	8 70	1896	118,767	7 72
	1889	13,696	10 50	1897	138,663	8 00
	1890	16,904	10 01	1898	162,252	10 50
	1891	23,176	9 40			
(21) Kt. Temp. and Mas. Mutual Aid Asso., Cincinnati, O., 1877.	1884	4,560	12 48	1892	4,372	18 30
	1885	4,695	11 77	1893	4,403	20 00
	1886	5,026	12 60	1894	4,508	19 60
	1887	5,287	14 00	1895	4,656	21 54
	1888	5,340	14 00	1896	4,945	20 71
	1889	5,356	15 61	1897	5,367	21 56
	1890	4,618	16 30	1898	5,605	20 82
	1891	4,051	15 54			
(22) Knights Templar and Masons' Life Indemnity Co., Chicago, Ill., 1884.	1884	.....	.....	1892	7,330	15 88
	1885	1,500	.....	1893	7,333	15 20
	1886	2,365	6 00	1894	7,255	16 12
	1887	3,976	8 30	1895	7,509	16 03
	1888	5,260	9 58	1896	7,472	15 56
	1889	6,123	11 00	1897	7,847	14 85
	1890	6,541	12 71	1898	7,253	21 00
	1891	7,265	13 74			
(23) Maine Benefit Association, Auburn, Maine, 1885.	1884	.....	.....	1892	6,402	13 90
	1885	1,503	.....	1893	6,054	14 50
	1886	3,675	8 60	1894	6,263	15 28
	1887	4,788	10 40	1895	6,501	14 23
	1888	5,594	8 64	1896	6,041	18 70
	1889	6,383	13 60	1897	6,052	18 67
	1890	6,178	15 10	1898	5,613	19 15
	1891	6,381	12 00			
(24) Mass. Benefit Life Association, Boston, 1879.	1884	9,966	12 80	1891	29,081	18 55
	1885	10,570	16 20	1892	34,343	19 78
	1886	12,702	14 00	1893	35,164	18 30
	1887	13,406	16 50	1894	39,880	20 40
	1888	16,133	16 42	1895	51,940	17 00
	1889	21,666	14 90	1896	46,399	23 60
	1890	23,759	18 40	1897	Closed up.	
(25) Modern Woodmen of America, Fulton, Illinois, 1884.	1887	15,286	.....	1893	82,223	8 92
	1888	24,980	.....	1894	114,945	8 67
	1889	39,547	7 05	1895	158,781	9 05
	1890	42,694	.....	1896	206,536	8 60
	1891	52,085	9 46	1897	259,584	8 12
	1892	72,644	.....	1898	358,926	8 32
(26) Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association, New York, 1881.	1884	20,779	7 10	1892	72,342	16 26
	1885	21,288	8 10	1893	82,716	16 09
	1886	37,953	13 00	1894	96,067	15 19
	1887	42,625	13 70	1895	105,878	15 39
	1888	47,693	13 61	1896	118,449	16 53
	1889	53,215	15 59	1897	111,908	16 80
	1890	58,515	14 85	1898	102,879	18 00
	1891	64,679	15 15			
(27) National Union, Toledo, Ohio, 1881.	1884	5,901	7 60	1892	40,566	9 88
	1885	8,391	7 20	1893	43,559	11 45
	1886	13,421	8 20	1894	44,707	12 24
	1887	14,759	7 30	1895	46,206	12 98
	1888	17,014	9 10	1896	46,782	13 59
	1889	20,879	9 10	1897	46,602	12 80
	1890	26,300	9 43	1898	47,002	13 10
	1891	32,127	9 78			
(28) N. Western Life Association, Chicago, Ill., 1874.	1884	25,572	10 13	1892	49,417	16 67
	1885	32,329	11 05	1893	45,773	16 36
	1886	37,020	11 40	1894	48,081	17 10
	1887	41,343	11 93	1895	44,996	17 78
	1888	47,041	12 40	1896	40,104	19 69
	1889	53,040	11 99	1897	34,717	20 50
	1890	54,977	13 83	1898	20,431	24 00
	1891	58,290	14 67			