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The World.

The anti election excitement is waxing hot in England. It is rather humiliating at this stage of political progress to find that the arguments advanced are not always of the most advanced kind. The logic of rotten eggs, cudgels, and broken chairs is not usually either persuasive or convincing, yet it seems to be pretty freely used in certain localities. Such incidents as the pelting of the Marquis of Lorne, an advanced Liberal, on the one hand, and the violent breaking up of a meeting called for Lord John Manners, Postmaster-General, on the other, shows that the rowdiness does not belong exclusively to either party. Considering the great numbers of new electors, unused to the exercise of political rights, now for the first time enfranchised, and the exciting nature of many of the new issues involved, such outbreaks are not, we suppose, to be wondered at. Some of the newspapers seem to expect something dreadful to follow the assault upon the Queen's son in law, but the ruffianism is really no worse in his case than in that of any other candidate. It is not the Queen's son-in-law, but the Radical candidate for Parliament who is maltreated.

As the limit of time to which Reil was respited approaches, the excitement, both of those who are clamoring for his execution and those who are interceding for his life, naturally increases. The appeal for a new trial has been summarily refused by the British Privy Council. To petitioners for the royal clemency, the Queen is said to have replied that the pardoning power in Canada is now vested exclusively with the Governor-General. Those in Quebec who are zealously trying to save the Metis' leader are asking for a medical commission to inquire into his sanity, though they frankly declare that they advocate this simply as a last resort, and think his life should be spared on other grounds. The crucial question is, or should be, To what extent was the insurrection justifiable? and the strongest argument in Riel's favor is the prompt concession of the chief demands of the half breeds as soon as arms were taken up. Baron Bramwell, of England, is reported as saying that no other crime is so deserving of death as leading a rebellion. Surely this requires modification. There are rebellions and rebellions. Some rebellions have been the levers by which the most important constitutional advances have been made. To rebellions the people of both Britain and Canada to-day owe some of their most cherished rights.

We have several times commented on the singular state of affairs in Denmark. The plot thickens, and the *finale* seems as far off as ever. Mr. Estrup, the Prime Minister, has long kept himself and his Cabinet in power by illegal use of the public funds. He has access to the money, and simply goes on to use it after and in spite of the refusal of the Parliament or Rigsdag, to vote supplies. Of course, in so doing, he is acting simply as the agent of an ambitious and unscrupulous king. The trouble is that the people, when the vote of their representatives is coolly ignored, have no means of enforcing their will, save by resort to violence. To this they are by nature and habit indisposed, but to this the matter will probably come at last. The recent attempt of a maniac to assassinate Mr. Estrup has created a temporary reaction in his favor. But it is in the last degree impossible that the Danes will go back permanently to a despotism.

The School.

Superintendent Howland of the Chicago schools says that "boys love to have a scolding teacher, then they can talk back and enjoy themselves." We commend the statement, without note or comment, to the study of the scolding teacher.

Professor Matthews says if you have the blues and want to kill them you must not lie on the sofa courting painful ideas, but be up and stirring yourself. The blood needs to be set in motion. Try a smart walk over rough ground, or a climb up a steep, cragged hill, build stone walls, swing an axe over a pile