

of being a loose, idle, disorderly person with no visible means of support; and that evidence that the money found on his person was obtained by gambling was immaterial.

Lowe (Moresby & O'Reilly), for the accused. *Helmcken*, K.C., for the Crown and the magistrate.

Hunter, C.J.]

REX v. REGAN.

[Sept. 14.]

Criminal law—Certiorari—Idle and disorderly person—Necessity for person charged to properly account for herself—Police officer—Disclosure of his authority to accused person.

A police detective, in plain clothes, questioned accused as to what she was doing in a certain house. He did not inform her that he was an officer.

Held, that the officer should have first disclosed his authority, and then expressly asked the accused to give an account of herself.

Lowe (Moresby & O'Reilly), for the accused. *Morphy*, for the Crown.

Flotsam and Jetsam.

HIS EYE ON THE CLOCK.—A fourteen year old boy recently testifying in a New York city court was quite positive as to the time a certain accident occurred. The opposing counsel, to test his ability in such matters, asked him to estimate a period of three minutes. When the boy finally said the time was up, he was found right to the second. The lawyer hastily excused him, but afterwards discovered that, all the time, the boy had been looking at the court-room clock directly over the lawyer's head.

HAD FORGOTTEN ABOUT HER.—A San Francisco man, testifying in Washington not long since in a land case, was asked if he knew a woman named Pearl E. R——. For a minute or two he seemed to be struggling to remember. Finally his face lighted up, and he said: "Why, yes, I remember it now. She was my wife once. We were divorced eight years ago."

"Have you," asked a judge of a prisoner just convicted, "anything to offer to the court before sentence is passed?" "No, your honor," remarked the prisoner regretfully, "my lawyer took the last cent."