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LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 15.

THE RECOUNT.

Mr. Beck's friends may smile at the
idea of a recount, but it has not been
applied for with the hope that the elec-
tion figures will be materially altered.
Some of Mr. McEvoy's workers reported
what they believed to be irregularities
at the polls, and he consented to a
recount for their satisfaction. No crim-
inal charges are made against anyone.
It may be that Mr. McEvoy's inform-
ants were wholly mistaken, or that
the suspicious circumstances were er-
rors without wrong intent. Several de-
puty returning officers who made mis-
takes in counting—innocently, it is
believed—in the last municipal elec-
tion, and were dropped from the list
by the city clerk, were appointed to
act in the Beck-McEvoy election. It
is possible that where so little care
was exercised in the appointment of
deputy returning officers by Mr. Beck's
organization, blunders may have oc-
curred again. At any rate, no good
citizen, Conservative or Liberal, will
object to a scrutiny of the ballots in
the interests of regularity. Whether
anything wrong is discovered or not,
those who have asked for the recount
will be entitled to the thanks of the
public.

A NEW POWER DEAL.

The shareholders of the London
Electric Company have, no doubt,
some ground for feeling easy in their
minds over the Niagara power scheme.
It is said they have had assurances
from the hydro-electric commission,
or those in a position to speak for the
Government, that their interests will
be protected, presumably by utilizing
their plant for the distribution of the
electrical energy transmitted from the
falls.

There is much to be said in favor of
an arrangement of this kind. Only
one plant is needed for the work;
the competition of two concerns
might be financially disastrous to
both. The duplication of piles and
wires, which disfigure the city streets,
would also be avoided by leaving the
distribution of power to a single
agency. Now that the city is com-
mitted to the Niagara scheme, the
municipal enterprise would be much
less risky if it had a monopoly of the
field. These are sound business
reasons for buying off such a farm-
able competitor as the London Electric
Company would probably prove to be.

Those who suggested such an ar-
rangement in the earlier stages of the
project were accused of being cor-
poration hirelings. If it transpires
that there has been an understanding
between the hydro-electric commis-
sion and the electrical companies in
Toronto and London, it will expose
the insincerity of Mr. Beck and mem-
bers of the Government in keeping
the secret so as to get the full bene-
fit of the anti-corporation cry in the
Provincial elections. That such an
understanding exists has been gener-
ally believed since the Government
came to the financial support of Mac-
kenzie & Mann in the Canadian
Northern bond guarantee. Mackenzie
& Mann now control the Electrical
Development Company, which is
closely allied with the Toronto Elec-
tric Light Company and the London
Electric Company. Since the bond
guarantee the electrical interests have
ceased to oppose the Government's
power policy, and the public may ex-
pect soon to see even stronger proofs
of friendship.

LAW REFORMS.

Now that the provincial elections
are over, it is expected that an effort
will be made by the attorney-general
to bring down a measure of law re-
form in compliance with the demand
for it. There is less doubt of the de-
mand than of the necessity for such
a measure. From time to time sev-
eral schemes of law reform have been
introduced and there is room for doubt
whether any of them have not been
rather changes than reforms, includ-
ing even the fusion of law and equity
which was probably the most impor-
tant measure of the kind ever enacted
in this province.

Prior to that time the province had
courts of law and equity. This was
regarded as an anomaly. It was
thought all courts should be courts of
equity. Mr. Mowat, when in practice,
was an equity lawyer and when on the
bench was vice-chancellor in the court
of chancery. It has been claimed that
the leading common law lawyers were
generally Conservatives and the lead-

ing equity lawyers were generally Re-
formers. In proof of this the names
of Conservatives who were common
law lawyers were cited—John Hillard
Cameron, Matthew Crooks Cameron,
John Hawkins Hagarty, R. A.
Harrison and others—and the
names of Reformers who were
equity or chancery lawyers, such
as the Blakes, the Mosses, Mowat,
Proudfoot, MacLennan, Bethune and
others.

The fusion of law and equity was
intended to do away with the distinc-
tion, but it is doubtful if, leaving
everything open as it is now, it does
not produce more surprises at the
trial and cause more cases to be de-
termined on points not thought of by
either side. In the old way the plead-
ings determined more accurately the
issues. It is not likely that there will
be a return to the old way, but the
facts stated are worth bearing in
mind when dealing with any measure
of law reform which may be intro-
duced.

Unfortunately law reform is a sub-
ject which Legislatures may settle
from time to time, but it will not stay
settled. There has been another cry
for law reform, and the attorney-gen-
eral has suggested that all the judges
including the judges of the court of
appeal, shall be judges of the high
court and shall go on circuit, that is,
hold the assizes and non-jury sittings
at the various county towns and then
afterwards from among these judges
constitute two divisions of the court
of appeal, consisting of five judges
each.

One of the errors in the popular
mind is that appeals should be cut
off. This may partly spring from the
unbounded faith the public have in
the administration of justice. It is a
good thing that it is so and nothing
should be done to lessen it, but the
proposal of the attorney-general will
weaken the stability of the court of
appeal, which is the last thing he
should do. Nothing should be done
that will detract from its dignity or
efficiency. The existing court of ap-
peal is the best court we have. If its
judges are sent on circuit it will low-
er at once the standing of the court
and impair its usefulness.

The reasons for the conclusions
reached should be apparent to the at-
torney-general. A judge on circuit is
in quite a different position from a
judge in the court of appeal. A judge
on circuit must decide quickly, must
in fact take chances, and these are all
likely to vary according to the tem-
per, disposition, experience, learning
and mental makeup of the judge.
Therefore, the court of appeal is in
reality the first real trial, the first
deliberate judgment. In nine out of
ten cases the judge at the trial could
decide the case in favor of either
party and he could give such substan-
tial reasons for his judgment that
he could not be accused of improper
motives.

The importance of a court of ap-
peal where decisions are reached after
more deliberation will be quite ap-
parent. The existing court of appeal
should not be disturbed at all. If a
second division is required five more
judges can be easily selected from
the other judges of the high court
and in that way the full court might
be abolished. The judges of the sec-
ond division of the court of appeal
should not go on circuit. This should
be the duty of the remaining judges
of the high court, and if they are in-
sufficient to do the work, more should
be appointed. The administration of
justice is the last place where parsim-
ony should have weight. The ques-
tion should be approached with the
intention of making the adminis-
tration of justice as ac-
curate and efficient as the peo-
ple believe it to be. The cost is not
the question of first importance be-
cause the work of the judges is not
measured by the cases they actually
try. The number settled by the aid of
their decisions would multiply the
actual decisions many times, and it is
becoming more and more the custom
of the bar to effect a settlement
wherever possible.

It is said "of law this much must
be acknowledged that her voice is the
harmony of the world." One thing is
certain, its importance in the govern-
ment of the country and all that has
contributed to make this province
what it is cannot be overestimated,
and in proportion to its importance
should every care be taken to guard
and strengthen and perfect the ad-
ministration of justice.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.

It is just fifty years since the pres-
ent system of compiling criminal sta-
tistics was adopted in England, and
the fact has prompted the commis-
sioners to make in their annual report
some interesting half-century com-
parisons.

They find very little difference in the
number of persons tried for indictable
offenses in 1857 and 1906, the exact
figures being 54,867 and 59,079, re-
spectively, and that the number of
thefts in the two years mentioned were
about equal. It should be remem-
bered, however, that the population
in the half-century has increased from
nineteen and a quarter millions to
thirty-four and a half millions. Thus
it will be seen there has really been a
decrease in thefts of about 40 per cent.

With the passing of the stage coach
there has been a decided falling off in
highway robberies, the number re-
corded in 1906 being 209, as compared
with 625 in 1857. Burglary, however,
appears to be more popular among the
criminals inclined than it was fifty
years ago, the number of such offend-
ers having increased from 1,644 in 1857
to 3,174 in 1906. This is attributed by
the commissioners in part to the fact
that such criminals are now given
shorter terms of imprisonment than
was formerly the case.

No marked tendency to increase is
shown in offenses against the person,
while arson and forgery have re-
mained about stationary. Rioting is
much less common nowadays than in
1857. In that year there were 138 pro-
secutions for that offense; in 1906 there
were but 26.

Attempted suicide is a crime which is
steadily growing in England. In 1861,
the earliest year for which statistics
are obtainable, there were but 18
prosecutions for attempted self-de-
struction. Since then there has been a
steady increase, until in 1906 the
number of such prosecutions reached
298, 78 of the persons charged being
committed to prison.

In non-indictable offenses, such as
violations of municipal laws, the in-
crease has been heavy, from 215,787 in
1857 to 618,714 in 1906. Still greater
has been the increase in commitments
for drunkenness, the figures being 75,
859 in 1857 and 211,493 in 1906.

The Republican party's tariff plank
is another illustration of the function
of language in concealing thought.

The fact that New York is growing
over the competition of Montreal as a
grain port rather tickles Canadian
pride.

Prof. Depresse, of Paris, says he has
invented an apparatus which will
enable a man to fly like a vulture.
Some men need only the wings to
complete the resemblance.

Major Hodgins' charges against the
Transcontinental Railway Commis-
sion are being exploded by his own
evidence. And so another Opposition
scandal proves to be a mare's-nest.

The Toronto Methodist Conference
reproaches Earl Grey for attending
racing meets. Where is the offense?
Did his lordship make a "killing" at
the Woodbine?

If the Laurier Government goes to
the country this fall it will be accused
of trying to get a snap verdict. If it
doesn't go to the country it will be
accused of cowardice. The Opposition
has the Government cornered in this
respect, at least.

An Opposition has its uses, but the
best use the Ottawa Opposition could
be put to would be as principal in a
funeral. By burying the Posters, Fos-
ters, Bennetts and other noisy uncom-
pounds, the Conservative party could
regenerate itself for federal pur-
poses.

HORRIBLE BREAK.

[Puck.]

"Yes," said Tom. "I wrote a letter
proposing marriage to that Boston
girl."
"And did she reject you?" asked
Dick.

"Yes, I made the mistake of spell-
ing 'honor' without the 'u'."

NO OFFENSE.

[Judge.]

Miss Passey—Old Dr. Gruff was re-
marking today that the weather this
spring was just like that of 1878, and
he asked me if I didn't remember.

Miss Knox—Yes.
Miss Passey—Yes. Positively in-
sulting, wasn't it?

Miss Knox—Oh, surely not inten-
tionally so. He probably doesn't
know what a wretched memory you
have.

A NEW EPITHET.

[Judge.]

"The climate here is salubrious,
isn't it?" remarked the tourist.
"Say, friend," replied the native,
"jest write that there word down for
me, will yer? I git tired of swearin' at
this climate in the same old way.
That's a new one."

BOTH GONE.

[Tit-Bits.]

I had a friend, I had, as well,
a little bit of love to lend;
But now I've lost, oh, sad to tell
My money and my friend.

AN INTERESTING RUMOR.

[St. Thomas Journal.]

It is rumored that Mr. J. S. Will-
son, for a few years past editor of
the Toronto News, is to be ap-
pointed to the position of librarian of To-
ronto, as one of the terms by which
the News is to appear as a morning
paper and a straight Tory organ.
If that should happen to be the case
it would not be surprising if Mr. A.
H. U. Colquhoun were to resign his
present post of deputy minister of
education and become editor of the
new Tory organ.

THE PLACE FOR A PURSE.

[New York World.]

An English judge has refused to
recognize that a woman's stocking is
the proper place for her purse. A
similar opinion was handed down by
a judge in Iowa not so long ago, when
a plaintiff failed to get damages from
a railway company for injuries re-
ceived through falling down stairs on
the company's premises while trying
to extract her purse from her stocking.

Without wishing to carp at the de-
cisions of these wise tribunals, we
would respectfully submit that there
is a good deal to be said on the other
side. Mere man, we admit, does not
and would not carry his purse, if he

never had a purse, in his sock. But
then mere man is reasonably provided
with pockets, whereas it is notorious
that the feminine pocket is either ab-
solutely non-existent or absurdly
non-practical—a standing temptation
to the thief and exposed to perpetual
risk of the accidental loss of its con-
tents.

Albeit, the failure of a woman to
provide herself with a rational pocket
is one of the strongest arguments
against her claim for the franchise. A
sex which cannot take care of its
purse and has only the most ele-
mentary notion of a pocket of its
own ought not to be permitted to as-
sume the control of the public's purse
and pocket.

THE REAL REASON.

[Toronto Star.]

The tremendous Conservative ma-
jorities throughout Ontario were no
doubt due to the fact that the Whit-
ney J. P.'s and K. C.'s voted en masse.

WE ALL LIKE IT.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The end seat hog
Along doth jog
Amid a deal of kicking.
He blocks the way
And people say
He ought to have a licking.

His arklake feet,
The victims greet.
With language coarse and acid
But through it all,
It doth befall,
The end seat hog is placid.

The end seat hog,
Sets men agog
And causes fights and factions,
Ought he to go?
Well, I dunno;
The end seat has attractions.

THE LONG PURSE WINS.

[Montreal Star.]

In the last analysis, this is an age
of gold and not of iron. Battles are
lost and won in the bankhouses
of the world; and all that remains is
the sacrifice of the men on the land
field or in the sinking ship. That is
what makes of the American republic
a power, although her army is not, in
time of peace, a force of which Con-
Europe would take count.
This is the weakness today of Russia.
She has lots of men, but no money and
little credit. Japan today is crippled
in her purse, though nowhere else,
and, more and more, as the cost of
war grows, will the masters of the
world's money be the masters of the
world's destiny.

EMPOWERS MR. GRAYDON

(Continued From Page One.)

Street Railway Company did not live
up to its bylaw and make the tracks
level with the roadway as the bylaw
calls for.

Laughs at the City.

"The London street railway makes
sport of the bylaws," said Ald. Stev-
enson. "It rides through them all. No-
thing is done to prevent that. I would
make all the necessary repairs and if
they did not pay the bill I would can-
cel its charter. It is time something
was done to prevent this high-handed
action on the part of the company."

He moved that the city engineer be
given full power in dealing with the
street railway. By this motion Mr.
Graydon would be in a position to do
more than write letters. He will be
able to force the company to do what
was wanted.

Ald. Stewart seconded the motion.
He was fully in accord with Ald. Stev-
enson.
Ald. Booth thought the street rail-
way tracks were in bad condition
throughout the city, and something
should be done.
The motion carried without objec-
tion.

A Paving Mix-Up.

A merry mix-up was caused by the
petition against the initiation of an
asphalt block pavement on Carling
street between Ridout and Talbot
streets.

In the report of No. 2 committee it
was recommended that the petition
against an asphalt block pavement
on this street be granted, as it was
sufficiently signed.
The committee then recommended
that a sheet asphalt pavement be in-
itiated on Carling street, but a petition
was entered against that also.

Ald. Booth asked that the names on
the petition be read. The names
were read and among them was the
name of Ald. Armstrong.
"I never signed such a petition,"
said Ald. Armstrong. "I am not op-
posed to the pavement at all. When
the petition was brought to me I was
told that it was against putting the
pavement close to the sidewalk. I
want a pavement. I think we should
have it. The street is in a very bad
condition."

Didn't Know What It Meant.

"There must be a number of men
who sign the petition who do not
know what they signed," said Ald.
Ferguson. "One of the men whose
name is on that petition told me he
wanted an asphalt block pavement,
not a sheet asphalt pavement, and I
see his name is on the petition against
a block pavement. I think it should be
sent to the committee to figure out."

Mr. T. H. McFarlane, of the D. S.
Perrin Company, appeared before the
council and asked that a pavement be
initiated. He pointed out that the
street was in a most disgraceful con-
dition, and that something should be
done as there was a very great deal
of heavy traffic on the street. He did
not think there was much opposition
to the pavement, but something should
be done.

Ald. Beattie moved that the whole
matter be referred back to the commit-
tee. Then if any person whose name was
wrongfully on the petition desired to
be set apart for their use during the
county judge.

"This question should not be forced
through," said Ald. Stevenson. "When
one of our own members does not
know when or how or why he signed
it is time it is time to go slow."

The motion to refer it back was
carried. When the council reached
the order of motions, Ald. Booth moved
that the question be reconsidered,
but the motion failed to carry.

Dominion Power Company.

Mayor Stevely brought up the ques-

CHAPMAN'S**Don't Miss These Special Wednesday Bargains!**

This group includes wanted things at very much under
usual prices. Many on sale for Wednesday only.

BOYS' \$3.75 SUITS, \$2.95

Single-breasted Norfolk Tweed
Suits. Good, stout materials.
Sizes 8 to 14 years.

MEN'S \$2.50 VESTS, \$1.25

Dark colors with white stripe,
nice vests for summer wear.
Sizes 34 to 40.

MEN'S \$10 SUITS, \$8.50

Plain gray and fancy Home-
span and Tweed Summer Suits
for men and young men. Half-
lined.

\$1.00 GRAY VOILES, 69c

Three-dress lengths, one plaid,
one check, and one plain dark,
oxford gray.

\$1.00 BLACK AND WHITE VOILES

For 50 cents yard. Just one
piece.

\$1.35 BLACK VOILE, \$1.10

Silk ribbon stripe Voile; two-
dress lengths.

WHITE PETTICOATS, \$1.27

of white Cambric, with deep
flounce, trimmed with embroi-
dery and finished with tucks;
special.

CORSET COVERS, 45c FOR 35c

Embroidery and lace trimmed,
full fronts, all sizes; for Wed-
nesday only.

75c DRAWERS, 69c

White Cambric, with flounce,
trimmed with embroidery and
cluster tucks; wide cut.

\$1.50 LACE CURTAINS, \$1.15

For Wednesday only. Fine
Nottingham Lace Curtains, lace
patterns, full length and width.

DENIM REMNANTS REDUCED

Odd pieces for making boot-
ing cushions; colors will not
run.

NEEDLES, 2 PKGS. FOR 5c

At the notion counter. Three
cakes of Olive Oil Soap for 10c.

DRESS SATEENS, 16c YARD

Six pieces Black and Navy
Sateens, with white dot and
spot; 30 inches wide.

MUSLIN REMNANTS 1/4 OFF

Lengths of Muslins, with enough
for children's and misses'
dresses; 6 1/2 by 11 yards in each.

CHILDREN'S 25c COLLARS, 19c

White Jean Collars, embroi-
dery trimmed, to wear with coats
and blouse suits; some were 35c

25c FOLDING FANS, 10c

Japanese Folding Fans.
JAPANESE FANS, 1c EACH.
Large Stick Fans.

4-YARDS WIDE LINOLEUM

Our 60c quality, per yard 50c
Our 50c quality, per yard, 42 1/2c

\$9.00 SILK SKIRTS, \$6.85

Handsome Silk Petticoats, in
black, navy and brown, with
deep flounce and bust frill.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

Charges Against I. O. F. Officials General House-Cleaning Proposed**Cut in Salaries—The New Rates —Collins Said To Have Withdrawn.**

Toronto, June 15.—Over one hun-
dred delegates to the meeting of the
supreme council of the I. O. F. are in
the city today, and the full registration
of two hundred is expected to be com-
plete early tomorrow morning.
The election of officers, around which
will surge the various waves of senti-
ment, has been fixed for 2 o'clock Wed-
nesday afternoon. So far as can be
learned at present, Dr. Millman, the
supreme physician, will be the only one
who will not have to face a contest.
According to the supporters of Mr.
Harry Collins, a candidate for the S. C.
R. against the present incumbent, Mr.
Elliott Stevenson, a fusillade of charges
will be made as soon as the supreme
chief ranger's report, and those of the
others, have been presented tomorrow
morning.

Charges.

The most of these will be based on
the evidence given at the Government
investigation. Dr. J. F. Lang, high sec-
retary of the high court of New York,
declared this morning that the rela-
tions of the I. O. F. to the following
concerns would be attacked:
The Union Trust Company,
St. George's Flat,
Independent Lumber Company,
Alexandra Palace.

"In addition," Dr. Lang said, "we
will score them for the growing ex-
penses of management."

Mr. Allan E. Billings, high vice-chief
ranger, New York, may go after the
salary list.
"There should be a retrenchment,"
he declared today. "The connection of
the Union Trust Company should be
dissolved. The order live up to its
constitution as laid down by the su-
preme body, and must comply with the
laws of the States."

Another delegate from New York at-
tacked the closing of the home on For-
esters Island.

"We have been paying 12 cents
each a year for it and it has been
closed since October. Where has our
money gone?"

Mr. Thos. Baker, of the high court,
New York, said: "We must protect
the man behind the hoe and the man
with the pick and shovel. The present
management is not doing that."

A General Housecleaning.
Dr. Lang, in declaring that there
must be "a general housecleaning,"
prophesied that 80 per cent of the
American delegation was for Mr. Col-
lins.

Mr. H. W. Wood, of St. John, New
Brunswick, is said to be a candidate
for P. S. C. R., against Mr. Victor
Morin. He represents the high court of
New Brunswick, that has declared
against the increase in rates, but in-
timated today that a compromise such
as the special committee is bringing up
would be acceptable.

One of the most interesting dele-
gates is a French-Canadian, Mr. T. V.
Cresce, K. C., of Montreal, out, it is
understood, for the S. V. C. R.

"I say nothing, he thinks a lot," he
remarked as he and Mr. Wood strolled
along. "When I meet a newspaperman
I never tell him anything, but give him
a good dinner or a glass of wine."

It