

MANY ACTIONS FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

\$5,000; injury to passenger. Nesbitt, Gault & Dickson; Ross & Telford. Levi vs. Hamilton Street Railway, \$2,000; injury to passenger. W. S. McBratney, Gibson, Osborne & Co. Bull vs. Hamilton Street Railway, \$7,000; injury to person. Lewis & Arrell; W. L. Ross. Southern vs. Hamilton Steel & Iron, \$10,000; injury to workman. Kerr & Thomson; Nesbitt, Gault & Dickson. Davey vs. Inland Navigation, \$3,000; injury to workman. Bruce, Bruce & Counsell; Staunton, O'Heir & Morison. Olive vs. T. H. & B. Railway, \$5,000; injury to workman. Ross & Telford; Cahill & Soule. Gollast vs. Danza, \$1,000; malicious prosecution. Ross & Telford; Staunton, O'Heir & Morison. Hammill vs. Dominion Power & Transmission, \$2,000; injury to workman. Lewis & Arrell; Ross & Telford. Cardwell vs. Parisian Steam Laundry, \$10,000; injury to workman. Kerr & Thomson; Nesbitt, Gault & Dickson. Sutton vs. Brantford & Hamilton Railway, \$10,000; injury to workman. Cahill & Soule; Ross & Telford. Jamieson vs. Holcombe, \$5,000; injury to workman. Lewis & Arrell; Mewburn & Ambrose. Lee Sing vs. Lee Hing, \$2,000; malicious prosecution. Publow & Ogilvie; Kerr & Thomson. Lalonde vs. Hoodless, \$1,000; wrongful seizure. H. Carpenter; Mewburn & Ambrose. Abram vs. Hamilton Brewing Association, \$1,000; injury to workman. Publow & Ogilvie; Nesbitt, Gault & Dickson. Guest vs. Ptolemy, \$5,000; slander. Kerr & Thomson; W. E. S. Knowles. Nawi vs. Banner, \$2,000; libel. W. E. S. Knowles; King & Sinclair. NON-JURY. Martin vs. Union Trust; specific performance of agreement. Lee & Farmer; Kerr & Thomson. Webb vs. St. Mary's, \$30,741.15, on contract. Bell & Pringle; J. W. Graham, (St. Mary's). Clement vs. Foyster; possession of lands. Lazier & Lazier; Bruce, Bruce & Counsell. Scott vs. Goldberg, \$1,400; promissory note. Nesbitt, Gault & Dickson; Kerr & Thomson. Reis vs. Geisel, injunction. A. C. Beasley; S. D. Biggar. Reid vs. Robertson, \$566.68; salary. S. F. Washington; Lees, Hobson & Stephens. Hamilton vs. Canadian, \$1,600; work done. Nesbitt, Gault & Dickson; S. F. Washington. Bull vs. City of Hamilton, injunction. T. D. J. Farmer; F. R. Waddell.

THE HUMAN HAIR REAPER.

A Five Cent Kerchief the Price of One Back Hair in Brittany. The present vogue for the use of false hair arouses a natural question as to whence all this hair comes," says a writer in Harper's Bazar. "Much is said to come from Japan. Whisler says that often this is the hair cut from the heads of condemned criminals. "But this Japanese hair does not supply even a fair proportion of what is used nowadays, and there are many other fields for the harvester. Brittany, which is the happy hunting ground of artists, is also one of these harvest fields. "We were mostly painters at the Golden Lion at Concarneau, and from various parts of the globe. There were four Americans, two or three Englishmen, a New Zealander, a Norwegian, a Japanese and a couple of Frenchmen. "During the day every man did whatever seemed right in his own eyes, and at night we foregathered in the quaint old inn. One night when we were all sitting quietly, the amateur photographer suddenly broke the silence. "I was over at 'camp' to-day," he said (meaning lovely old Quimperle), "and I saw something that puzzled me. I was roaming through some of the ten foot alleys that call streets, and came across fully half a dozen houses in different streets, each with a large and highly colored handkerchief conspicuously displayed, either tied to a walking stick or fastened from one window to another. "Behind each window there stood an old lady who smiled pleasantly at every peasant girl who went by, and I believe made signs to her. What did that mean? "It meant that the hair reaper was around," was the reply. Paris is the great market for the trade in false hair. Fully 5,000 persons there get their living either as barbers, dressers or hair workers. "Fifty wholesale dealers alone make a rich living out of the business. A hundred tons of human hair is made up in Paris each year. "Most of it comes from Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Russia. The two districts in France which contribute to any extent are Brittany and Auvergne. The handkerchiefs you saw are the signs of the cutters, who are awful thieves. "They give a girl one of those handkerchiefs—worth at a liberal computation five cents—for the whole of her back hair! If it is very long and luxuriant they may even give her two, or sell her a petticoat—which is marked \$2, but is really worth 80 cents—for \$1 or \$1.25. "The law cannot interfere, because a woman can do what she likes with her own property. The cure, or pastor, and the schoolmaster may, and do, advise the girls not to do it, but such advice is wasted, especially in a Breton. "I know of one worthy cure who inveighed against the hair harvest from the pulpit, and even named three young women of the congregation; but I don't suppose he did any good. The native costume supports the custom, for the cutter only takes the back hair, and the loss of that does not show under the big white caps which all the peasant women wear, and which is famed as the Breton headdress all the world over. "I suppose the girls think there is no harm in doing what their mothers and grandmothers did before them, for the custom has probably endured from the days of the towering headresses of the Louis XV. period. It certainly existed more than seventy years ago, for Mrs. Trollope, who travelled in France about 1830, says (I quote from memory): "I should have thought feminine vanity would have effectually prevented such a traffic as this human hair harvest being carried on to any extent, but there seemed to be no difficulty in finding possessors of beautiful heads of hair perfectly willing to sell. We saw several girls sheared one after the other like sheep, and as many more were standing ready for the shears, with their caps in their hands and their long hair combed out and hanging down to their waists. Some of the operators were men and some women. "The business is not carried on in such a wholesale or open way at the present day, but I have seen fifty or sixty fresh scalps which the coupeur, or reaper, had taken in one day. "How much a pound does the cutter get from the dealer?" asked one of our party. "Hair is not sold by the pound, but by the ounce. The cutter is not generally communicative and I am unable to say just how much he makes. He jumbles all his hair takings—black, brown and red—together, and gets probably eight or ten cents an ounce from the dealer. "Of course, if an exceptionally fine head of hair falls under his abhorred shears he puts it on one side and gets a much better price for it. I remember seeing in the South Kensington Museum in London two heads of hair which together weighed eleven ounces. Of course they were extra fine specimens or they would not have been in the museum at all. "We may reckon that the cutter makes 20 cents on every head he reaps—not a bad day's work if his harvest numbers fifty or sixty. The hair was first of all to be thoroughly cleaned, combed, sorted and arranged according to length—for it is the length that determines the market value. "Golden hair of the average length—eighteen to twenty inches—is sold to the hairdressers at 80 cents an ounce. If it is sixteen inches long it fetches 60 cents; and hair a foot long is worth 40 cents; but if it is under a foot it will not bring more than 15 cents to 20 cents. "On the other hand, when it is above the average length its value increases enormously. Fine, bright hair a yard long is worth \$6 to \$7 an ounce. As for long pure white hair that is so valuable that it is not quoted in the price lists at all, and is sold by the thirtieth of an ounce."

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All of the High-grade Grafton-tailored suits and overcoats and furnishings for men and boys will be reduced in price. The greatest clothing bargains ever offered a Canadian public are here ready for you to-morrow. Will you get them?

Save up to \$8 on Overcoats or Suits

- Our \$ 6.50 suits and overcoats now at \$ 3.98
Our \$ 7.50 suits and overcoats now at \$ 4.98
Our \$ 8.50 suits and overcoats now at \$ 5.98
Our \$10.00 suits and overcoats now at \$ 6.98
Our \$12.00 suits and overcoats now at \$ 7.98
Our \$15.00 suits and overcoats now at \$10.98
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Our \$20.00 suits and overcoats now at \$14.98
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- Our \$1.00 Trousers now 79c
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Our \$2.00 Trousers now \$1.48
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Literally thousands of pairs to choose among. And every pair Grafton tailored in snappy fitting style. Worsteds and Tweeds in newest patterns and colorings.

Men's Underwear Greatest Bargains Ever

- Heavy and medium wools, natural wool, elastic nit, fleece lined and imported brands. Every size.
29c value 45c 85c value \$1.15
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50c value 75c Boys' 40c and 50c
75c value \$1 Underwear 25 and 25c
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39c value 65c 98c value \$1.50
59c value 85c Boy's 40c lines 25c

Men's and Boys' Winter Caps

- Heavy warw caps, some with fur lugs. New patterns and latest warm styles.
25c, worth 40c 50c, worth 75c
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- Youth's \$6.00 Overcoats and Suits, now \$3.98
Youth's \$7.50 Overcoats and Suits, now \$4.98
Youth's \$8.50 Overcoats and Suits, now \$5.98
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\$6.50 Overcoats, \$4.98 \$4.50 Suits, \$2.98
\$8.50 Overcoats, \$6.98 \$5.00 Suits, \$3.48
\$10.00 Overcoats, \$7.98 \$7.50 Suits, \$5.98

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The neatest, warmest and best fancy Overcoats in town, for manly little chaps. Sizes 20 to 28. Military, Auto and other styles trimmed with buttons, fancy anchors, etc., warm chevots and friezes.
\$3.00 Overcoats, now \$1.98 \$5.00 Overcoats, now \$3.48
\$3.50 Overcoats, now \$2.48 \$6.50 Overcoats, now \$4.48
\$4.00 Overcoats, now \$2.98 \$7.50 Overcoats, now \$4.98



Premium Tickets Given as Usual During this Great Sale

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Discovery of Peat Bog in Maine. An analysis of the strange mixture which spouted ten feet in the air when Henry Hagan was digging a trench on the Altono Davis place at Norridgewock a few weeks ago shows that it is the finest peat. So finely separated are the particles that the substance after the water evaporates from it is nearly all carbon. It hardens quickly, and when in this state burns readily. Hagan was digging a trench through a piece of low ground when he struck the vein. It spouted into the air with a rush that drove the men from the trench. The substance was so fine that the men thought it contained oil, but the analysis showed this conclusion to be erroneous. About ten tons

are in sight, and it is believed that there is a still larger deposit under the surface. These suppositions are borne out by the fact that the stuff spouted out like an oil well for a while, indicating that somewhere it is under great pressure from a clay or other deposit.—From the Kennebec Journal. Oakland, Cal., Jan. 8.—Nebulosus, quoted as high as 40 to 1, won the fourth race at Emeryville yesterday, over a track that was muddy and holding. He was well supported in the betting and won by a length from Redleaf, another outsider. Judge Quian, starting for the first time, took the two-year-old race cleverly from Balroia.

FIRST DOUBLE EAGLE. It Was Struck in Silver in 1849 and Has Just Reappeared. A Philadelphia coin collector has just come into possession of the first double eagle struck from the dies engraved by James B. Longacre at the Philadelphia Mint in 1849. The recently discovered coin is composed of silver and at one time was in the collection of Mr. Longacre. That it was the first piece struck is indicated by the fact that it bears no date, although both obverse and reverse designs are exactly like the unique gold piece of this denomination and date that now lies in the coin collections of the mint at Philadelphia.

It is supposed that the coin was made as a test of the dies and that Mr. Longacre placed it among other experimental pieces of a similar nature which at the time were thought to possess much of a value. Owing to the curious circumstances that resulted in only one piece being struck in gold from the 1849 dies the first gold double eagle of Longacre now is regarded as the rarest and most interesting of all the American gold coins. Another specimen, in copper, was made from the 1849 dies. These three coins represent the only known specimens that were made from the first dies. At the time the new double eagle made its appearance in 1850 it was suggested that it be called a Washington and that on the obverse instead of a head of Liberty there should be the head of Washington surrounded by thirteen stars, and on the other side a "handsome eagle standing out as if it were not ashamed of itself and surrounded by as many stars as the number of States at the date of coinage." This Longacre double eagle was used until replaced by that of Saint-Gaudens. While many experimental double eagles have been made at the mint in gold, copper and aluminum, so far as is known the recently discovered specimen is the only one that has ever been struck in silver. "Here's where my plans go up in smoke," remarked the architect, as he discovered that his office was on fire.