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The Free Press, LONDON, ONT.

Friday, May 1, 1903.

A GREAT TRADE CONGRESS.

The fifth triennial meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in Montreal in August next will be of very great importance. The Congress will be held from the 17th to the 20th of the month. This is the first of such meetings to be held outside of Great Britain, and Canada the first of the self-governing possessions to be selected for this gathering to discuss the great commercial, industrial and economic questions of the day.

It is stated that the idea of holding the meeting in Canada is immensely popular in British commercial circles. Already upwards of a hundred British Chambers of Commerce, in important commercial centres, have signified their intention of sending delegates. The Montreal Board of Trade is in communication with similar bodies everywhere throughout the Dominion, in order that the delegates, after the convention, may have ample opportunity of visiting every part of Canada; and the railway and steamboat companies, realizing the importance of the gathering, are generously co-operating to this end. It is proposed first to conduct the visitors for a week's trip over fertile Ontario, which will, towards the end of August, be at its best. The Toronto Exposition will next receive a visit. Then the grain fields of Manitoba, where, in the first week of September harvesting will be at its height, the ranches of Alberta, the forest wealth, the fisheries and the mines of British Columbia will next be seen. Returning, the visitors will tour Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, visiting our chief manufacturing centres and the Atlantic ports.

The delegates will visit London in course of their itinerary, and are expected to spend a great part of one day in seeing the city as the guests of the Mayor and Corporation and the Board of Trade.

A PROVINCIAL DEFICIT.

In regard to the budget, the point which the people desired to know was whether our ordinary receipts would meet our ordinary expenditures. Last year he had said that he believed the expenditure for the year 1902 would be some \$200,000 or \$300,000 in excess of the estimated expenditure, and the returns which had been made before the House had borne out this statement. They had had receipts for the year 1902 of \$4,292,000, and of these part was certainly not ordinary receipts. They had a balance from the timber sales of 1901 of \$227,000. There had also been paid on account of drainage debentures \$30,000 more than had been paid out in investments on new drainage debentures. On account of these, therefore, there was a reduction to be made in the estimated receipts for 1902 of \$257,000. Deducting this, they had ordinary receipts \$4,035,000. Then, allowing for any expenditures upon new buildings, such as \$21,000 for the new infirmary at London, \$15,800 for the Agricultural College new buildings, and \$3,500 for the School of Science—deducting these, they had ordinary expenditures for the year 1902 of \$4,272,000. There was thus a deficit for 1902 between ordinary receipts and ordinary expenditures of \$233,000. This was notwithstanding that we had had special taxes. These new taxes amounted to \$350,000 or \$400,000 a year.—Col. Matheson on the Ontario budget.

DECLINE IN REVENUE.

"In some of the departments of the revenue there was a decline as compared with 1901. For instance, taking the whole receipts of 1902 as compared with 1901, there was a shrinkage of \$177,599. That shrinkage mainly arose in connection with two items: first, the receipts from crown lands, and secondly from succession duties.

So says the Hon. Treasurer Premier Ross in his budget address. Of course reference to the Sullivan timber deal, where the province got \$250 for a property that was re-sold for \$9,000, and was really worth many thousands more, was inadmissible in the budget speech, as the matter is still sub-judice—under the "serious consideration" of the people who constitute

the court of final resort. But if many such deals were made the shortage in receipts can be easily accounted for. It seems from the court records also that the death duties suffer at both ends. The yield from this harvest was last year below that of those years when the savings of an unusual number of the deceased were looked by Government, and what was taken in was in large part embezzled, under the Hon. Treasurer's loose system of auditing.

Mr. Ross, however, was precluded from dilating upon these things by the ethics of legal usage.

WHEN THE TIDE EBBS.

The tide of industrial expansion seems to be at its height on this continent. It has been expected that its ebb would come before this. It has not yet come, but it will come as surely as the ebb follows the flow of the ocean tide. All business men are agreed on that. When it does come, the protection afforded to Canadian industries by the present ad valorem tariff will decrease with the decrease in prices. In many respects it is insufficient at present. It will be utterly insufficient then, when the time comes that we shall have to face the slaughtering in the Canadian market of goods from the United States. Have we no suffering industries at the present time? The hon. gentleman says that the time is inopportune for making any change in the tariff. What about our woollen industries, our cotton factories, our iron and steel industries? Do these not feel the stress of foreign competition? We have the lead mining industry of British Columbia crushed by the united effects of an American combine, an American prohibitive tariff and a non-protecting Canadian tariff. The most magnificent mining country in the world is practically paralyzed for the want of protection, while my hon. friend says that we have not time to deal with this question this season—we have more pressing and weighty matters in our hands, and these gentlemen had better come another year. Would it mean nothing to the immigrants who are pouring into the North-west to have 100,000 people added to the population of British Columbia, engaged in the lead mining and other legitimate industries which ought to be built up in that province? An example of the value of a home market is found in the North-west at the present time. The people are pouring into that country, and we are finding there for the manufactures and agricultural products of eastern Canada a better market than they had before, while at the same time various industries in British Columbia have been stimulated by the fact of that immigration. These movements react on each other. What is our position with respect to the United States? We buy from them about \$72,000,000 of manufactured goods, and we sell to them \$6,024,000. We buy from them \$28,000,000 of agricultural products and products of animals, and we sell to them of the same articles less than \$8,000,000. All our producers and manufacturers are confronted in that country by a practically prohibitive tariff.—Leader R. L. Borden on the Tariff.

WE HAVE ALL BUT—

In course of his budget speech Premier-Treasurer Ross said:—"Our climate is well adapted for all manufacturing purposes, and we have water powers, we have an intelligent population, we have a great deal of the raw material necessary for all the great industries of the country. We have also, happily, the accumulation of considerable capital, which means, in this Province, putting all these together, and adding perhaps to them the enterprise and intelligence of our people, that Ontario should be in a position to be the greatest manufacturing Province in this Dominion."

Ontario has about everything that a thrifty, enterprising people can desire, saving and excepting a clean administration. The Ontario Government has abandoned its reformatory scheme in North Oxford, being unable to reconcile the South Riding to its claims. Every Conservative in Donald Sutherland's constituency will concede that the South Riding is well entitled to this public institution. But it seems neither is to get it. Instead a hospital for epileptics will be built. In 1894 there were 292 epileptics in Ontario; in 1899 there were 338, and now the number is 390. The Government would purchase 100 to 200 acres of land, would erect suitable buildings on the cottage plan, and give those able to work light employment in the open air.

According to a return presented to the House of Commons there were in 1901, 742 cattle, sheep and horses killed on Canadian railways at points of intersection with highways, and 1,485 were killed at other points on railway lines. The number of animals killed at the highway crossings in the year mentioned was higher than in previous years. The value of the animals killed in the last year was \$54,167. The damage to rolling stock caused by collisions with animals was light.

The particulars of the Sullivan-Shannon timber deal with the Crown Lands Department were given to the Assembly by Hon. Mr. Davis on Wednesday. It took place in May last. The timber license covered the north-west quarter and the north-east quarter of section 23, and the north-west quarter of section 24, township of Rutherford, and also unsurveyed lands north of the above sections, covering an area of 40 by 80 chains. The total area of the whole territory, sections and unsurveyed land, was 1-1-4 square

miles. They paid as bonus \$250 and \$1.25 per thousand feet B. M., to be paid as the timber was cut. The department does not know what was paid for it by the present holders. But Frank Sullivan testified in court that it was sold to the Charltons for \$9,000.

Reference was made at the Synod meeting yesterday to the use which is being made of Fort Erie as a centre for the various amusements which are the particular delight of the gamblers. We are not in a position to say whether the law as it stands is being violated or not, but it certainly seems strange that the sporting men of Buffalo should deem it advisable to come over into Canadian territory to carry on their practices.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

The explanation is simple. The practices carried on with impunity at Fort Erie are illegal in New York State. They are also against the laws of Ontario, yet the arm of the law is powerless, because the Attorney-General of the Province shields the offenders. It is rather suggestive that the men who make sports at Fort Erie disreputable are of the same class that are imported by the Government for consumption at election time.

By a slip of the pen we used the name of Frank Sullivan, instead of "Cap" Sullivan, as a party to the \$250 timber deal. It was Frank who stated the matter incidentally in giving his evidence in the Gamey case. It is notable that in explaining the deal in the Assembly, in reply to a question from Mr. Whitney, the Hon. Mr. Davis said the limit had been sold to Patrick Shannon. It appears the "Cap" was the intermediary between the department and Shannon, who made \$9,000 on the deal by re-selling to the Charltons.

To Mr. McPherson, the witness, S. P. Grant, assistant King's Printer, said that his only work was in connection with the King's Printer's office. He did no political work outside. Then he is a rare exception. It is notorious that during elections the departments are deserted for the field of political warfare. While the campaign is on any one is lucky to get a hearing from any of the officials.

Gamey's flight to Buffalo does not inspire his friends with confidence in the truth of his charges.—Walkerton Telescope.

What bearing has the visit to Buffalo on the truth or falsity of Gamey's charges. What he said in the House of Assembly he swore to before the Commission, and it stands by itself.

Please to observe that the attempt to muzzle the Toronto press on the eve of the defence was one of several skilful dodges to distract public attention from the Gamey charges, as well as to prevent comment.

Mr. Fielding has declared for tariff stability, with a tendency to free trade. Yet he most inconsistently protects the steel rail industry by a duty of \$7 a ton, while allowing the lead miners of British Columbia to perish.

A contemporary craves a merciful dispensation which will allow a tired member of Parliament to have his speech printed in Hansard without the trouble of delivery. It would be well not alone to the House. As the time of Parliament costs \$28 a minute, it can easily be seen where the mercy would fall.

The Gamey affair is as flat as un-corked champagne.—St. Thomas Journal.

What makes the Grit press so tart these days, if not the Gamey affair? Its sharp sayings flizz after him like firecrackers.

Between Treasurer Ross and his friend and agent, Duncan Bole, where is the ball money which the latter forfeited as a fugitive from justice?—Peterboro' Review.

That was only straws showing how the wind of justice can blow under Grit rule.

The Buffalo Confessions.

What is known as the Buffalo confessions, in which toughs imported from the States by the Grits for the purpose, tell of the work they did to carry the three Norths for that party. They were engaged by Cap. Sullivan; after the elections he refused to cash up; in revenge the cappers gave the whole job away. Tuesday's London Free Press contained the whole exposure under oath. "What was the centre from which Keppel and the northern portion of North Grey was worked; the capper was a man named Molloy. The cash for the business was handled by Dr. Hough and a Mr. Kastner, a sawmill man. The former had rooms at the Pacific Hotel, and these were headquarters," so runs the sworn testimony of the rascals hired to corrupt Ontario's electorate, and the men whose names are connected with them should surely feel proud.

The evidence as given may be a fake, but it is strange that a Molloy, of Portland, was registered at the Pacific Hotel here at election time, was chummy with Dr. Hough, who also became responsible for his hotel bill. Mr. C. C. Pearce, of Owen Sound, was with him one day. The trail of these people can be followed and the truth or falsity of the Buffalo story proved if desirable.

The March of Russia.

Philadelpia Inquirer:—"Say what you will, the Russian Bear is on the march. It is a very old game that the Czar is playing—the confidence game. He talks of peace. He engineers a peace conference, and Mr. Carnegie wants to spend a fortune in building a suitable habitation for the peace commission. But meanwhile the Czar, against the idea of war, drives his troops into Manchuria, and despite written agreements, quietly asks: 'What are you going to do

"MAD MULLAH'S" CAREER.

His Power Has Been Increasing Ever Since 1896—Somali Troops Used Against Him Are Cowardly.

The annihilation of Col. Plunkett's force is the latest of a long series of reverses, of greater or less importance, which have attended the efforts of Great Britain and Abyssinia to suppress the movement headed by Hadji Mohammed Abdullah, known as the "Mad Mullah."

Prior to 1896, Mohammed Abdullah was a mere student of the Koran, without the attributes of the visionary and without fanaticism. In the year mentioned he made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and sat at the feet of the great "seer" of that city, Mohammed Salih.

The Mullah returned to his own country imbued with the ideas of reviving the religious spirit of his people. He preached at Berbera and elsewhere, and gradually acquired the reputation of a holy man. Already a Hadji by reason of his visit to Mecca, he expounded the law and the scriptures with great earnestness, and as time went on and the British made no move to suppress his seditious utterances he became more and more daring.

Mohammed Abdullah belongs to a section of the Ogaden tribe in the south-west of Somaliland, and married a girl from the Ali Gheri, one of the Dolbahanta tribes in the south-east of the British protectorate. By his marriage he extended his influence from Abyssinia on the west to the borders of the Italian Somaliland on the east. The Ali Gheri were his first followers. These were presently joined by two sections of the Ogadens, the Rer Ibrahim and the Ho Hawade. Mullah's fame continued to increase, and in the meantime he continued his pilgrimages to Mecca, every visit adding to his reputation and increasing his influence.

In 1898 the Mullah inaugurated a great religious movement. He openly incited the tribes to rebellion against the British authority, and soon afterward he began to resort to force to gain adherents. His methods were primitive, but effective, and he continued to gain adherents.

It was in August, 1899, that the first serious alarm over the activity of the Mullah was given by an Indian officer at Burao with 5,000 men, marched to within fifty miles of Berbera, and though there was a great scare, and, though two British warships kept him from the city, he has clever enough to use them to good effect, for he told his followers their searchlights were the eyes of God looking on them with favor.

The later story of the Mullah and his expeditions is against him in his familiar. It has been frequently reported that he met with "crushing defeat," but he has always turned up again as strong and menacing as ever. It was falsely reported that he had been assassinated.

Besides the brave and fanaticism of the Mullah's followers, the British officers have also had to contend against cowardice of the native Somali levies. After Col. Swayne was defeated last October it was said that the Somalis had proved worthless, and could be replaced by Indian troops, but apparently the British War Office changed its mind.

USE OF BANK CHECKS.

Rules Regulating Their Issue, Acceptance, and Payment.

Bank checks possess many advantages for the conduct of business, and are used to a proportionately great extent. They are in nature but orders for the payment of money, and are payable in the order in which they are presented. As given in the usual course of business, they do not constitute payment of the indebtedness for which they are given until paid. Nor will the concurrent receipt of the debts for which they are given change this. If they are not paid on proper presentation, resort may be had to the original checks. The rule is different in this respect as to certified checks. So the having of the checks certified constitutes payment as to the persons drawing them.

Checks should be dated. If not dated at all, and they do not contain any statement as to when they are to be paid, they are never payable. They may be ante or post-dated, as well as dated on the day of delivery. By being ante-dated they may be made to cover past transactions, and in a measure determine the relative rights of the parties to them. Post-dating in the main determines the date of payment.

When post-dated so as to fall due on Sunday, they are payable on the following Monday. Checks post-dated or maturing on legal holidays should be presented the day following. When post-dated checks are delivered, but not cashed, the money paid on them can be recovered. If blanks are left for the date, the holders of checks are thereby authorized to insert the true dates of delivery, but not to cash them, if they insert any other date it makes the checks void. Changing the date of checks without consent of the drawers will do the same.

The presumption is that when checks are drawn, funds will be provided at the banks on which they are drawn to meet them, but presentation for payment must be made within a reasonable time. If not so presented, the holder will be charged with any consequent loss. When persons receiving checks and the banks on which they are drawn are in the same place, they should be presented the same day, or, at the latest, the day after they are received.

After duly presenting the checks, it is also the duty of the holder, if they are not paid, to notify the drawers before the close of the next second day following the presentation and dishonor. No particular form of notice is required. It may be written or oral. The principal case in which losses occur from failure to use due diligence in the collection of checks is where the banks on which they are drawn fail in the meantime. If the banks continue solvent, the drawers will remain liable to pay their checks for months at least after they are drawn.

Presentations and notice of dishonor will also be dispensed with where there are no funds to pay checks, and where the banks on which they are drawn suspend payment because of a strike.

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. Settle it remain in the hands of the makers who think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. One box, at all dealers. EDWARDS, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

Dr. Chase's Ointment



in hand will at any rate be sold at these low prices. Buy now and be on the sure side.

Ladies' Silk Lace Gloves with jersey wrist, full fashioned fingers, in black and white. Per pair only..... \$1.25
Ladies' Silk Lace Gloves with jersey wrist, full fashioned fingers, in black only. Per pair..... 75c
Ladies' Suede Lisle Gloves, 2 pearl clasps, Paris point embroidered, in modes, grays, black, white. Only..... 65c
Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves with jersey wrist, in cream, white and black. Very special at only..... 50c
Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves, 2 clasps, in black and white. Only..... 60c
Ladies' Suede Lisle Gloves, 2 clasps, fancy embroidered points, in modes, gray, black, white. Per pair only..... 40c
Ladies' Silk Taffeta Gloves with jersey wrist, in black only, at..... 30c
Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, 2 clasps, in modes, grays, black, white..... 25c

Fancy Sheets and Pillow Slips "Defender Brand."

We are again showing a choice range of those beautiful and serviceable "Defender Brand" Fancy Sheets and Pillow Slips, put up in neat boxes containing one sheet and one slip. There'll be weddings this month and next, and you couldn't choose a more useful gift.

Style 1057—Sheet 81 x 90, Slips 45 x 36; three rows hemstitching and insertion of novelty braid, with 2½ inch hem. Per set only..... \$2.75
Style 1057—Sheet 81 x 99, slips 50 x 36; three rows hemstitching and insertion of novelty braid, with 2½ inch hem. Per set only..... \$2.95
Style 10203—Sheet 81 x 90, Slips 45 x 36; 2½ inch hem and five rows of hemstitching, at per set, only..... \$3.00
Also a choice assortment of plain and fancy Slips separate, at from, per pair, only 30c to..... \$1.10

Use Mercerised Italian Cloth For Jacket Lining.

You have heard about this new cloth as the most suitable and serviceable material for jacket lining. We sell it at a moderate price. It is thoroughly mercerised and will retain its silk like appearance. Is surah twilled and 54 inches wide.

Shown in shades of light navy, reseda, fawn, brown, gray, ivory and black at per yard, only..... 50c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

fore they can be presented, using proper diligence. After receiving checks, they must be presented for payment, unless before the original checks can be used on, for, by acceptance, there is an implied agreement to use that method of procuring the money for which they are drawn.

When checks are negotiable and pass by indorsement or delivery, the same degree of diligence will be required of each person to whom they are indorsed, in order to hold those indorsing them, as is required of original drawers to hold original drawers to checks. But by putting checks in circulation the liability of the drawers cannot be prolonged. They must be presented within the same time by indorsers as by payees.—The National Banker.

Trouble in the Air.

Brockville Times.

It is time that honest men in the Grit party rose superior to petty party prejudices and faced the matter squarely. The way things are going now will cause matters to come suddenly to a serious climax, for we can assure them that so far as the Conservatives are concerned the people are in an ugly mood. Representation by popular vote has been burked and outraged by crooked and criminal election works. If the law will not protect the honest voters and secure to them their rights, the honest voters will take the law into their own hands and use force.

This is plain talk. It means open rebellion; it is fact, and it behooves the honest men in the Grit party to consider this matter very seriously. If there is not a change soon in Ontario there is going to be trouble, and plenty of it.

Interview to Explain.

Will the Globe take heed to its ways and consider its responsibility for an interview in which R. R. Gamey, M. P., was charged with four distinct felonies and threatened with prosecution should he return to Canada.

The emphatic words of E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., leave the Globe in the painful position of having originated a bogus interview and published the same in its evening issue of April 21st, with intent to throw Mr. Gamey into a panic and keep him out of the country.

The fact that Mr. Gamey refused to become panic-stricken does not lessen the Globe's iniquity, and Mr. Johnston's emphatic words of repudiation leave the organ with one more interview to explain.—Toronto Telegram.

The Unpardurable Sin.

Montreal Star.
The good Globe says:—"It is important to know whether the Provincial Secretary is the man of honor and integrity such as every Minister of the Crown ought to be, or as the member for Manitoulin swears, a base trafficker in the privileges of Parliament and the rights of the province, a stupid and bungling boodler for whom there should be no consideration nor any forgiveness."

A. B. Crosby was elected Mayor of Halifax Wednesday over ex-Ald. W. J. Butler by 335 votes.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY:—Cloudy and Much Cooler.

This store closes sharp at 6 o'clock on Saturday and other days of the week.

Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves.

We are proud of our showing of summer gloves—proud because the qualities are so good and because the prices are much lower than might have been expected, when most everything has advanced in price. The stock in hand will at any rate be sold at these low prices. Buy now and be on the sure side.

Ladies' Silk Lace Gloves with jersey wrist, full fashioned fingers, in black and white. Per pair only..... \$1.25
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149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

The King in Italy.

What is particularly pleasing to Italians in the coming visit of King Edward to Rome is the fact that the British sovereign has created a precedent by visiting King Victor Emmanuel without first waiting for the younger ruler to visit him. The Royal regret that they have no royal opera to offer the King, but the Syndic of Rome, Prince Colonna, is collecting a "Rigoletto" at the Teatro Costanzi, on which occasion will also appear a Japanese ballet which is at present enjoying great success in Milan.

As was stated in a cable dispatch from Rome, the Pope will permit King Edward to visit him from the British embassy instead of from neutral ground, as has heretofore been the custom with royal visitors in Rome. The cortege, after leaving the embassy in the Via Venti Settembre, will go directly to the Apostolic Palace, where the military escort of Italian troops will withdraw, and be replaced by a company of Swiss Guards, which will render military honors in the Court of San Damasco.

King Edward will next be met by the Palatine Guard, with their colors, and at the foot of the grand staircase will be massed part of the Pontifical Court, with Prince Ruspoli at their head, who holds the position of Introducer of Sovereigns. After ascending the stairway, his Majesty will be met in the Sala Clementine by a Master of the Chamber, and a majordomo, followed by the Pope's Chamberlain. King Edward will be immediately ushered into the papal presence, all the armed guards of the Pope—and they are many—being grouped in the ante-chamber in full uniform.

The Right of Trial by Jury.

N. Y. Times.
A motion of great interest will be argued on Friday, May 1, before Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, involving the right of a person convicted of a crime and sentenced to the penitentiary in the Court of Special Sessions in this city to be released from custody on a writ of habeas corpus because deprived of his liberty in violation of the specific provisions of Section 3, Article III, of the Constitution of the United States, to the effect that "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury," &c., and of the fourth and fifth amendments of that document, designed in part to protect the provisions of the charter of the City of New York defining the powers and duties of the Court of Special Sessions would seem to be in conflict with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

In the case of the person for whom applications will be made to Judge Lacombe, the ground for a motion for a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari is that the Court of Special Sessions, constituted as it is under the State law, had no jurisdiction in criminal cases, and that any conviction might have had from the consent of the accused to determine guilt and impose sentence was destroyed and made an oppression when the person accused before it of a crime formally demanded a trial by jury and was refused the same.

This question, which is of great interest as affecting the legality of fines and penalties imposed in Special Sessions upon hundreds of misdemeanants

and persons accused of other than capital crimes, will be raised in this instance for the first time. This is probably due to the fact that in most instances persons tried in Special Sessions cannot afford to take appeal, or consider the penalties imposed too small to warrant further expense for counsel and court fees. As the result, the Court of Special Sessions has gradually expanded the range of its jurisdiction from violations of local ordinances and minor misdemeanors to crimes, and in dealing with the latter it would appear to have over-ridden the constitutional rights of a great many citizens.

This apparent wrong was confirmed by Section 1,409 of the new charter of New York, which gives this court jurisdiction in criminal cases, and undoubtedly the question of the infringement of the constitutional rights of citizens to demand trial by jury when charged with crime would have been raised much sooner if the issue at stake had been deemed large enough to warrant the employment of eminent counsel. In the case to be heard before Judge Lacombe on the motion for a writ of habeas corpus the person now in the penitentiary on sentence imposed by the Recorder will derive no advantage from the granting of the writ. His term of imprisonment will have expired before a final decision can very well be reached, and only the question of principle is involved—which is, whether a citizen may be deprived of his liberty on a charge of crime without a trial by jury on his formal demand for such trial, and whether the habeas corpus is a writ of right or a writ of discretion on the part of the judge asked to grant it.

Was Unable to do any Work for Four or Five Months.

Was Weak and Miserable.

Thought She Would Die.

Doctor Could Do No Good.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Effecting a Complete Cure in the Case of MRS. CAROLINE HUTT, Morrisburg, Ont.

She says: "It affords me great pleasure to speak about what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. About a year ago I was taken ill with heart trouble and got so bad that I was unable to do any work for four or five months. I got so weak and miserable that my friends thought I was going to die. The doctor attended me for some time but I continued to grow worse. At last I decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking two boxes they made me well and strong again. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart troubles."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or
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