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Civilized Atrocities.

Our neighbors in many parts of the United States do not yet appear to be inclined to trust the ordinary administrators of the law to provide a just trial and punishment for certain classes of criminals. Within the past day or two, there have been two cases of lynching—one in the state of Mississippi and the other in Indiana. In the former, a white man was taken from jail and lynched by the mob, the crime of which he was accused being the killing of a neighbor while he was drunk. In Indiana, the crime of which a negro was accused was an atrocious one. He was charged with criminally assaulting and then shooting dead a young school teacher whom he met in a lonely wood. A mob of 3,000 infuriated men battered down the prison doors, and dragged the accused from his cell. Then they beat him into insensibility with clubs, filled his body with gun shot, hung it on a tree, and finally burned it to a crisp.

It is noteworthy that the longer lynch law is tolerated in the United States the greater is the ferocity extended to its victims. Here is a record of burning at the stake of negroes, since 1893, so far as can be learned. While this frightful death has been meted out to these victims of lynch law, without the semblance of a trial, hundreds of others have been killed in a summary manner by shooting, hanging, and in some cases by drowning.

Henry Smith, in Paris, Texas, Feb. 1, 1893.
Unknown negro, in Paris, Texas, April 14, 1893.

Lou Tye, in Harlan County, Ky., March 3, 1894.

Echols, Crowley and Brooks, near Madison, Fla., May 13, 1895.

Henry Hillard, in Tyler, Texas, Oct. 29, 1895.

Nathan Willis, in South Carolina, Nov. 27, 1897.

William Street, in Doyane, La., June 2, 1898.

Richard Coleman, in Maysville, Ky., Aug. 6, 1899.

"Joe" Leflore, in St. Ann's, Miss., Oct. 21, 1899.

Preston Porter, jun., in Limon, Col., Nov. 17, 1900.

Winfield Townsend, in Eclectic, Ala., Oct. 2, 1900.

Fred Alexander, in Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 15, 1901.

George Ward, in Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 27, 1901.

The record is a humiliating one, and it certainly does not reflect credit on modern civilization, as exemplified in the neighboring states.

We in Canada have just reason to feel proud that no such record of lawlessness on the part of communities can be laid at the doors of our people. Why is the conduct of our neighbors so different? We believe the trouble lies in the uncertainty attending the administration of the law. While in the United States there seems to be a hundred and one ways whereby a guilty man can escape from the consequences of his crime, in Canada justice is swift and sure.

The innocent have nothing to fear, but the guilty man, whether he be a thief or a murderer, has little chance of escape, no matter in what portion of the country he may be found. Even in the Yukon territory, so far removed from the seat of Government and ordinary civilization, our authorities have provided that life and property shall be as effectively safeguarded as they are in the oldest settled portion of the Dominion. And if any one attempted to forestall justice, as now administered, and to take the law into his hands, he would be as severely punished as our well-balanced code provides. No one has any misgivings as to the fate of a guilty man, and no one is tempted to override the law.

Until the people of the neighboring republic establish a state of public opinion that will take a similarly high view of the responsibilities of the people, and compel the prompt enforcement of every law, letting no guilty man escape, we expect to hear of a continuance of these outrages, which have disgraced the annals of the country, and which appear to be on the increase.

Canada's Fisheries.

The fisheries of the Dominion of Canada are the most extensive in the world. The eastern coast line, from the Bay of Fundy to the Maritime Provinces, has an extent of 5,000 miles, while the waters of the Pacific wash over 7,000 miles of coast on the western part of Canada. We have, besides this, the salt water fisheries of Hudson Bay, which will become more valuable when railway connection is established with James Bay. The last report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries showed that there were nearly 1,200 schooners and tugs, manned by 8,750 sailors, besides 70,893 other fishermen using over 38,000 boats. It is estimated that \$10,000,000 is invested in nets and fishing gear.

There are 858 lobster canneries along the coast of the Maritime Provinces, employing 18,708 persons. The salmon

industry of British Columbia employs 18,977 hands. The 69 canneries there are worth \$1,380,000.

Nova Scotia ranks first in regard to fisheries, over \$200,000,000 worth of fish having been taken out of the sea during the past 30 years. The other provinces rank in the following order as regards the value of the catch for last year: British Columbia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories.

Our exports in fish amounted to \$11,169,083 last year, which shows what a valuable asset the fisheries are to the Dominion. The laws regulating this industry should be strictly enforced, both as regards the fishing season and improper methods of fishing.

Assimilation of Foreigners.

A matter worthy of passing notice at least is the success with which some nations absorb the foreign element in their population. We of the Anglo-Saxon race never give the subject as to what we are to do with our immigrants, an anxious thought. And still this very matter constituted one of the most trying problems the ancient nations, Greece and Rome, had to face. In fact, their decline and decay was largely due to their faulty solution of the problem. So momentous was it that the Roman lawyers had a separate code of laws, known as the *Jus gentium*, or law of nations, which applied to foreigners. Probably the greatest task of the British people was that of absorbing the Norman-French, who came over in 1066 as conquerors. The assimilation, however, has been complete, and the result has been a race possessing the majority of the strong characteristics of the Saxon, together with the more graceful traits of the Norman. The United States shows a unique example of the ability to reconcile her foreign element. There are several reasons for this. The immigrant in many cases has come to the new world through discontent of the old, for which reason he is often disposed to look more favorably to the land of his adoption. The rights that are extended to him as a citizen, though they may in some cases have been abused, tend also to create in him a strong attachment to what he is told is the land of the free. And lastly, the influence of patriotic song is very strong. Fletcher once said, "Let me make the songs of a people, and you shall make its laws." The statement contains a great deal of truth. This mild, yet powerful, influence working in the hearts of a people is stronger than law, which of necessity applies only to conduct. The children of the foreigner become so acclimatized that they are often willing to forget the nationality of their forefathers, and to exult in the sentiment, "*Civis Americanus sum*."

One Bad Effect of War.

We have always tried to do justice to the patriotic loyalty and real heroism which war evokes, but we cannot hide from ourselves the fact that war brings many evils in its train. One of these is the increasing callousness to the suffering and the loss of human life involved. Edgar Wallace, in sending to the London Daily Mail an account of how Cape Town responded to the recent "call to arms," incidentally makes mention of this. Considering all they have gone through during the last four months, he tells us: "They certainly do not look very much like a despairing people, or like a people made apathetic by long trial."

It appears that all classes responded nobly to the call to defend their town against possible danger. Recruits in large numbers were quickly forthcoming from all classes and ranks. "The men come to the drill hall and make their joke as they enlist for the final battle with Krugerism, apparently indifferent to the danger. Long usage to the daily casualty list has blunted their preception. They pass indifferently the short paragraph which tells of a fight in which 30 or 40 men a side have been laid low, and yet Elandslaagte's death roll froze the smile on their lips, whether they were Britons or Boers."

"The fifteen months that have elapsed since the outbreak of war have not, however, robbed death of any of its horror, and the 'Private Atkins—Killed' you pass so indifferently in these days is still a something that lies with pinched nose and gray face staring blankly up to the unfeeling blue. Despairing and grim it lies, and a thin hand fingers stiffly the rent where the bullet struck."

Yes, this is the sad fact, the horror remains and is as horrible as ever, when the feeling of horror has passed away, and this is one of the penalties that comes when disputes that ought to have been peaceably settled are forced to the abatement of brute force.

War may have some advantages, and it may sometimes be the crisis through which a nation passes to a higher life, but we refuse to believe that it is inevitable if men do their duty in cultivating the feeling of brotherhood and set themselves steadfastly against bigotry and prejudice.

The adaptability of the public service of Great Britain to meet emergencies is shown in a marked degree in the operation of the postoffice in India. There rural mail carriers act as vendors of twine in fever-stricken districts. It is not a very desirable job to carry letters in India. During last year the mails were held up and robbed on 58 occasions, principally in the districts affected by famine. A mail rider in Belochistan perished from thirst while in the Chitral region, and several mail carriers were buried

by avalanches. In Bombay 187 post-office officials succumbed to the plague. How would any of our post-office officials like to swap office with their brethren in India?

It is expected that the new American steel combine will begin with a capital of \$800,000,000. The general impression among the people of the United States is, that with this vast resource the new company will be able to manufacture steel more cheaply. There seems to be little doubt about that part of it. It must be taken into consideration also that the new trust will have almost absolute control of the price. Perhaps the most efficient check in case of a high price would be the abolition of the tariff against the import trade of this particular article.

FOR BADEN.

POWELL'S POLICE

Conditions of Service and Rules to Regulate the Force.

Promotion by Merit and Commissions From the Ranks—Rate of Pay and Other Particulars.

Copies of the regulations to govern the South African constabulary have been received by Col. Holmes, and posted throughout Wolsley Barracks for the perusal of recruits who will present themselves for enlistment to-day, tomorrow and Wednesday. The regulations were contained in a proclamation issued by Lord Roberts at Pretoria, bearing date Oct. 22, 1900. Among other things it is provided that:

In addition to their ordinary duties in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony, the members of the force may be called upon to serve as a military or police force in any part of South Africa.

Officers shall suppress all tumults, riots, and affrays, or breaches of the peace in any part of the colonies.

Any member of the force who contravenes any regulations may be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, with or without hard labor, or to pay a fine not exceeding £100, or to both fine and imprisonment.

The proceedings at any trial by a board of officers shall be the same as those prescribed for criminal proceedings before the lower courts. The evidence will be taken by the president, or a shorthand writer, and read over to the witness, and any person giving false evidence shall suffer any punishment by law provided for the crime of perjury.

Any person refusing to give evidence or failing to attend a trial, after being summoned, shall be liable to be dealt with by the board in the same manner as if the witness had been summoned to appear in a criminal case pending before a magistrate.

It shall be lawful for the field officer to suspend, degrade or dismiss any non-commissioned officer or private who shall be considered amiss or negligent in the execution of his duty, or otherwise unfit for the same.

Any dealer in wines and spirits, or any intoxicating liquors, who harbors any member of the force during any part of the time appointed for the policeman's being on duty elsewhere, shall be fined not more than £10 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense he shall, beside such penalty, be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one month.

Any persons knowingly receiving any horse or any article from any member of the force, in consequence of any sale or pledge, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £20, or in default thereof to be imprisoned for three months.

The governor of the colonies may award to the members of the force any sum for extraordinary diligence or exertion, or as compensation for wounds or other injuries received in the performance of their duty, or as an allowance to such as may be disabled by bodily injury, or shall be worn out by length of service.

The conditions of service, which were published in the proclamation, are signed by Major-General Baden-Powell, inspector-general of the force.

The term of engagement on full pay is fixed at three years, with the possibility for non-coms, and men of re-engaging on increased pay, or retiring to the constabulary reserve at the end of that period.

Promotion will be by merit. Commissions will be obtainable from the ranks.

Officers from the imperial army will be temporarily employed on probation for three months, after which, if satisfactory, application will be made to have them seconded from their regiment. Other candidates for commissions will not be definitely appointed until they have served for three months to the satisfaction of the inspector-general.

The officers' pay is as follows: Colonel commanding a division, £21,200 a year; lieutenant-colonel, £11,000 a year; major, according to the importance of his post, £750 to £900 a year; captain, according to importance of his post, £550 to £600 a year; lieutenant, 23 to 25 shillings per diem; second lieutenant, 20 shillings. Travelling allowances are 15 shillings a day when on duty out of his district. Officers are to find their own uniforms, arms and equipments. Promotion will be by selection. A knowledge of colloquial Dutch will count in an officer's favor when he is being considered for promotion.

Applicants for the ranks must not be under 20 or over 35 years of age.

Pay: Superintendent warrant officers, 15 shillings per diem; sergeant-major (staff sergeant), 10 shillings; sergeant (first class), 9 shillings; second-class sergeant, 8 shillings; corporal, 7 shillings 6 pence; first, second and third-class privates, 7, 6 and 5 shillings respectively.

In addition to those rates, an allowance will be granted to compensate for extra high market prices to all non-coms, and men while stationed north of the Vaal River, within a radius of 50 miles from Johannesburg. The amount, provisionally fixed at 2 shillings per diem, will be subject to revision every six months. Travelling allowances are from 5 shillings a day, when traveling on duty out of the district. Pay, as well as promotion, will be largely according to a man's efficiency and behavior. Troopers being divided into three and non-coms into four classes for this purpose. Promotions among troopers depends upon their qualifying in constabulary duties, marksmanship, signposting, language, and on their continuing efficient in those subjects. In the non-coms, ranks promotion will be as general

Grocery and Crockery Department In Basement

THE ROYAL GRAY CO.

The New Idea Pattern, 10c

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.

Four Special Mantle Bargains

Let us give you one more word about our Mantles. Of course you may be offered lower priced garments, but then look at the date of them. The Mantles we offer are perfect gems of style and beauty. The limited quantity left we offer at the following astonishing prices:

At \$2.00

Fawn, blue, etc., Silk-Lined Kersey Cloth and Tweed Jackets, regular price \$4 50, \$5, and \$6 50, to clear.....\$2 00

At \$5.00

Fine Kersey Cloth Mantles, silk and satin lined, beautiful goods, in castor, cardinal, blue, green, black, gray and fawn, regular prices \$11 50, \$12 50, \$14 and \$15, to clear.....\$5 00

At \$4.00

Kersey Cloth Mantles, in fawns, reseda, castor and gray, satin and silk lined, regular price \$10, to clear.....\$4 00

At \$10.00

Fine Kersey Cloth Mantles, silk and satin lined, some braided and stitched, fawn, castor, green, brown, blue, every garment a beauty, regular price \$17 50, \$24 and \$25, to clear.....\$10 00

Dress Goods for Easter.

Avoid the rush at Easter and buy your new dress now. We are showing an elegant range of all that is new and up-to-date in the fashionable world. We mention today two special lines at special prices.

Suitings (New) at 75c Per Yard

50-inch Black Cheviot Suiting, all wool.
50-inch Black English Twill Coating Serge, all wool.
54-inch Black Cheviot Suiting.
44-inch Black and Navy Priestley's West End Suiting.
54-inch Black, Oxford, and all shades Gray Frieze, light weight.

Suitings (New) at \$1 Per Yard

54-inch, in every shade of gray, black, Oxford and brown, all-wool, Light-weight Frieze for spring wear.
48-inch All-Wool Amaranth Suiting, in all shades of gray and brown, guaranteed shrunk and shower proof.
54-inch Black Cheviot and Frieze Suiting, all wool, light-weight for spring suits, shrunk.

SATIN STRIPED DELAINES

A very fine line of Satin Striped Delaines for shirt waists, dressing sacs, etc., in helio, sky, navy, rose, black, gray and turquoise, in fancy figures and floral designs, for, per yard, 75c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Extensive alterations and improvements are in progress in this department preparatory to the most magnificent display of Spring and Summer Millinery we have ever made.

TRANSSUBSTANTIATION

Roman Catholic Peers Emphatically Protest Against Declaration.

looked as if caused by an instrument. The four important wounds, those on the hip, the abdomen, the head, and leg, appeared to have been caused by a single blow rather than by a sword or instrument. Dr. Poltras thought death had been caused by the shock occasioned by fright at the dogs biting her. The other two largely concurred in this opinion. Mrs. Barry, sister of the deceased, swore that when her sister was on a spree the dogs were sometimes unfed for eight or ten days at a time and became ravenous. The jury rendered a verdict that Mary Maynard died from nervous shock, or fear, caused by the bites of dogs, while in a state of intoxication.

The Casualty List.

Albany, N. Y., March 2.—Three men, Syrians, were found asphyxiated here this afternoon in the basement of the house which they occupied. There are no gas pipes in the house where the men were found, and it is thought that the leak came from the street pipes and the gas permeated through the basement.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 2.—Isaac Davenport, of Jersey City, plunged through a window on the third floor of the Windsor Hotel in this city, today, and fell to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed, probably an accident.

Hazleton, Pa., March 2.—Three fatal accidents occurred at the collieries of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company today. Andrew Stefonko, aged 53 years, was pierced through the stomach with a miner needle and killed at No. 3. John Bongo, aged 21 years, was crushed to death beneath a fall of coal at Laurel Hill. Ted Andrew Polson, aged 44 years, was struck and instantly killed by a runaway car at Hazel Mines.

Gallipoli, Ohio, March 2.—The boiler of J. Lindwood's sawmill burst this evening, wrecking the mill, instantly killing four men and perhaps fatally injuring several others.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 2.—A severe windstorm has been blowing today, doing considerable damage to property. Several buildings have lost their roofs, and windows in the business part of the city have been destroyed.

John Murphy, a foreman in the public works department, was struck by a window blown from a high building and instantly killed.

Catarrh.

Called an American disease, is cured by an American medicine, originated and prepared in the most catarrhal of American countries.

That medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures rediculous swellings, in that it removes the cause, cleansing the blood of scrofulous and all other impurities. It overcomes all the effects of catarrh, too, and builds up the whole system.

Mr. Tarte was the chief speaker at a Liberal rally in the Welland Opera House on Saturday.

RHEUMATISM CURED QUICKLY And surely with Trask's Magnetic Ointment. 25 and 40 cents at C. McCallum & Co.

A SMALL PILL, BUT POWERFUL.—They that judge of the powers of a pill by its size, would consider Parlee's Vegetable Pills to be lacking. It is a little wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The remedies which it carries are put up in these small doses because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extract is secured in this form, and do their work thoroughly.



TAKE A LAXA-LIVER PILL.

It will work while you sleep without a gripe, curing Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia and making you feel better in the morning. Mrs. J. L. Conville, N. Y., says: "Laxa-Liver Pills have done me a world of good for sick headache and constipation."

PROMINENT TONTONTONIANS DEAD.

Toronto, March 3.—Dr. Alfred Morrison, aged 91, Toronto's oldest physician, died tonight. He was born in England, but came to Canada when a young man. He practiced in Montreal and Ottawa and for many years was surgeon of the old Great Western Railway. He leaves three sons—one in Montreal, one agent of the Bank of Commerce at Simcoe, and one in South America. Two daughters also survive.

Alex. J. Johnson, of this city, one of the best-known men in the Canadian drygoods trade, died today at New York of heart and lung trouble. He was on his way home from Europe, where he was buyer for the Wyld, Darling Company.

THEY ARE CAREFULLY PREPARED.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parlee's Vegetable Pills are so made, under the supervision of experts, that the substance in them intended to operate on the intestines is retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

The Women's National Council executive will meet in Toronto on March 8.