

**New York Stock Exchange Building.** The foundation stone of the building about being erected for the use of the New York Stock Exchange was laid on the 9th inst. The building will probably be one of the highest architectural adornments of that city. When complete it will represent an expenditure of \$3,000,000. There will be eight corinthian columns in the front, each 52 feet high. In order to secure all the light possible the wall space in the rear of these pillars will be a single undivided window of plate glass, a feature that is as novel as it will be useful. The Board room floor will have an area of 15,000,000 square feet.

The pneumatic tube service to and from the Board Room will be a feature by itself and will be complete in every respect. A direct system will be used, consisting of about thirty separate lines and their returns. These will extend to the various telegraph and cable quarters and also to the luncheon club room, bond room, smoking gallery, etc., so that members may send and receive telegrams and messages from every part of the building without depending upon messenger boys.

The Board room will be 138 feet long by 112 feet wide and 80 feet high, over which will be two storeys. These are dimensions of sufficient magnitude for a public concert hall or church. The figures on the bulletin boards, of which there will be two, will be 9 inches by 12, and lighted by electric light bulbs. The lights will be so colored as to signal to the brokers at what point one of them is wanted. The equipments provided will make the building of the New York stock Exchange the most convenient in the world, and its dimensions and architectural features will rival the magnificent buildings of a like character in the old world.

#### **Suspending an English Solicitor.**

A very unusual case was recently tried in the King's Bench, London. Suit was brought by the Incorporated Law Society against one of its members, Mr. Casson Perrot Smith, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, solicitor, to show cause why he should not be suspended for professional misconduct. The case is reported in "The Review." The accused was legal adviser to a syndicate of money lenders. A young man named Isaacs borrowed money from them. At the interviews between the borrower and the lenders the accused was present, and was fully aware of the unconscionable rates of interest they charged. It was held by the Court that it was inconsistent with his duty as a member of a trusted and honourable profession to be a party to fleecing the young man.

The Court held that it was his duty as a solicitor to tell his clients, the money lenders, that the young man ought to have advice before entering into such ruinous engagements.

The respondent admitted that one of these loans was an unconscionable bargain, which could be set aside in equity, and said his client Isaacs knew this from past experience, and he added "If I have a client who wants to enter into a bargain which I tell him can be set aside in equity, and he takes the risk, surely I may act for him?" The presiding judge said he could not accept such standard as a standard of duty. It seemed to him that to be in this way a party to an unconscionable bargain, and to see a young man who had no competent and independent adviser drawn into such a bargain, was conduct which was not consistent with that of an honourable member of the solicitor's profession.

Later on he acted as legal adviser to this person, and, as such, drew up a document which imposed upon his client a loan at 300 per cent. interest, when he was able to give perfect and good security for the money lent. The Court ordered this solicitor to be suspended for two years and pay the costs of the suit.

#### **Ceremonial Protection.**

One lesson which is taught by the attack on the President is the value of ceremonial protection to occupants of such distinguished positions. There are some who sneer and flout at those who regard it wise to surround dignitaries with a cordon, as it were, to keep the crowd at a respectful distance. To the absence of such a barrier the President owes the terrible attempt to take his life. It appears from the authentic reports of the incident, that near to him were detectives in plain clothes, who were supposed to be responsible for his safety. Yet, in a public hall, where some two thousand people were assembled, one man was able to walk deliberately up to the President, to offer his hand to be shaken in token of respect, and with the other to present a pistol close to the breast of his intended victim and fire two shots. The weapon was concealed in his right hand by a handkerchief through one thickness of which the balls passed. Now, why was that fiendish brute allowed this opportunity, why did not the detectives keep him at a distance from the President, and why were they so dull as not to suspect that veiled hand? The hand was not wrapped up as it would have been had it needed a bandage, the handkerchief was flung loosely over it simply to hide a pistol. The notion that a Presi-