

## ANOTHER CASE OF "UNWRITTEN LAW"

Wife of Murdered Man Testifies to Save Brothers From Gallows.

Culpepper, Va., Feb. 27.—Whether James and Philip Strother, indicted for the murder of Wm. F. Bywaters, their brother-in-law, on the night of Dec. 15 last, can clearly show justification under the "unwritten law" now hinges on the strength of the testimony introduced by the witnesses in their defense, begun with the opening of the circuit court here today.

With the closing of the state's case yesterday afternoon the defense announced that Mrs. Viola Bywaters, the bride of an hour, for the violation of whose honor, the two brothers declare they killed Bywaters, would be the opening witness today.

She was wheeled into court by her sister and her invalid chair placed near the witness stand. John L. Lee, for the defense, examined her in a chivalrous, almost fatherly way. The witness said she was 23 years old, and had known Bywaters from childhood. The improper relations began four months before the death of her mother after her father's death. A letter was identified by Mrs. Bywaters, addressed "My Dear Own Viola," and signed "Yours forever, Billy," in which Bywaters admitted the wrong he had done her, spoke highly of her family, and told her to make an excuse for one night when he was seen by one of her brothers leaving her room. On this occasion she had denied any improper relations with Bywaters.

After denials, both she and Bywaters confessed their relations to her brothers, and she pleaded for Bywaters' life. Bywaters agreed to marry her, but tried to defer the marriage. On his next visit he again pleaded for time, and she joined in the request "because," she explained, "I felt that if he did not want to marry me he would not treat me right and would desert me."

After their marriage, her brothers kissed her and shook Bywaters' hand. They said they would give him plenty of money, and would forget the past. To this Bywaters made no response.

She then told of Bywaters' restless desire to leave her within a short time after the ceremony; of her remonstrance and his insistence to go; then of her sister, Mrs. Calmes' interference, and finally of Bywaters' tearing her arms from around his neck and his dash into the street, and prevented in that direction, then to the window.

Her brothers, aroused to fury by her desertion, she said, then opened fire. As to the number of shots fired, the witness had only a hazy recollection, for she was too overcome by the excitement of the moment, she said, to grasp the awful details.

## SCHOOL BOARD BLAMED

Lack of Fire Escapes Caused Death of Montreal School Children.

Montreal, Feb. 27.—Chief Benoit, of the Montreal fire brigade, in a statement made today, insists that the school commissioners are criminally responsible for the deaths of the little ones by failing to provide fire escapes as they had been ordered to by the city bylaws.

The arguments of Rev. Dr. Shaw, the chairman of the board, in stating that fire escapes would not have been of any use to the children, is ridiculed by the fire and municipal officials, who insist they would have enabled the firemen to get to the third story of the children, and to have carried the little children out.

The fire underwriters after an investigation state that the fire was due to an explosion of the boiler of the furnace, which was caused either by lack of sufficient water pressure or weak tubing.

## FELL DOWN FLIGHT OF STEPS

PROVED ZAM-BUK BEST IN 3 DIFFERENT EMERGENCIES.

One of the most valuable points about Zam-Buk, the herbal balm, is the variety of uses to which it can be applied.

Mrs. A. Livernol, of 131 Sydenham street, Toronto, says: "I have used Zam-Buk for colds on the chest and found when rubbed well in it gave almost instant relief to the 'tightness' and 'stiffness' of the chest. One day I slipped when descending the stairs and fell to the bottom. My right arm was terribly discolored and swollen and became quite stiff. As I still had a supply of Zam-Buk I rubbed some on the bruised limb and it was really surprising how quickly it removed the discoloration, cured the stiffness, and restored the arm to its proper form. Since that time I have had occasion to use Zam-Buk for rheumatism, and I have found it equally good."

Zam-Buk is so uniformly good because it is composed of the finest herbal balm, essence and juices known to medical science, and compounded and refined in a special and peculiar way. It is unequalled as an antiseptic, its healing virtue is very great and as a household balm Zam-Buk is absolutely unique. It is a sure cure for eczema, itch, blood poison, ulcers, chronic sores, ringworm, children's skin, burns, bruises, chapped hands, chilblains, rashes, piles, and all diseased or injured conditions of the skin and its appendages. All druggists and chemists sell it at 50 cents a box, or post free from the Zam-Buk Company, Toronto, 250 Dundas street west, in boxes of 10, 25, 50, and 100 cents for family trial.

## JAPANESE WATCH BUILDING OF FORTS

Thousands of Them in Hawaii Keep Tab on Erection of Strongholds.

Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 27.—After months of procrastination the United States military authorities have begun the work of fortifying this island, and there is no doubt here that the Japanese situation has hastened the action.

Civil engineers have been engaged for some days in contour work about Diamond Head, where is to be one of the principal batteries. Capt. Otwell, in charge of the work of fortifying the island, has a fund of \$250,000 immediately available, and about as much more will be available after the present session of Congress.

The idea of locating guns and mortars in the vicinity of Diamond Head is to protect the approaches from the northeastern direction. Diamond Head lies to the eastward and southward of the center of the city. Months must elapse before the actual work of erecting the batteries can be commenced. The guns, in fact, are not yet here.

The Japanese are closely watching the work of the engineers. Two of the watchtowers have field glasses, and have taken particular notice of the stakes driven by the engineers. Hawaiians have no doubt of the intention of the Japanese to seize the island if diplomatic relations with the United States Government are broken. The minutes' march of the army and capital is a camp where twenty-five hundred men could be assembled at night without the knowledge of passersby. Within two minutes' march of the naval station, where the only large guns in Honolulu are located, are quartered large numbers of Japanese, who do not apparently have any particular work to do, while near Camp McKinley, the army post, the authorities have been greatly concerned over the large numbers of Japanese living in idleness.

## MUTUAL INSURANCE FOR MANUFACTURER

Canadian Concerns Would Form Association to Secure Cheaper Insurance.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—A bill was brought forward in the banking and commerce committee for the incorporation of the Central Canada Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The incorporation signatories are: Messrs. Phineas Hopkin Burton, Toronto; George Charles Henry Lang, Berlin; John Dundas Flavell, Lindsay; William McEwen, London; William Buchanan Tindall, Alfred Jephcott, George Frank Beer, John Warren Cowan, Toronto; Daniel Wilson, Collingwood; Jean Damien Rollan, Montreal; Theodore Harding Esterbrook, St. John, and Byron Erb Bechtel.

Mr. C. Murphy, K. C., explained that the object of the bill was to secure cheaper and better insurance for manufacturers, who believed that they were paying too highly for insurance by ordinary companies. It having been ascertained that manufacturers' risks were smallest. The scheme was simply one of mutual insurance. There was no capital and therefore there would be no question of paying dividends. Already 300 of the chief manufacturers of Canada had expressed their desire to take advantage of the provision of this bill and of a similar one.

Mr. E. P. Heaton, Montreal, with regard to the objection on the ground that the bill provided for no guarantee deposit, pointed out that the responsibility and liability of those joining the company was mutual. Any manufacturer joining the company agreed to accept liability five times as great as their annual assessment, the rates and principle of 5 to 1 being one established by the experience of 150 years. The promoters there secured a better guarantee than was possible by way of deposit, especially as no middleman profits would be taken out of the expenses. He also pointed out that the mutual company would not be a corporation, and therefore no considerable amount of Canadian business.

Mr. Norris, Montreal, opposed the bill on the ground that the absence of a deposit would allow the company to compete unfairly with joint stock companies, especially as there was no provision limiting the class of business to be done. The absence of a deposit would also deprive the policyholders of the protection to which they were entitled.

Mr. Murphy said that the promoters were willing to have a clause inserted providing that each policy should bear across its face the statement that the company was not required by law to maintain a reserve such as is required of ordinary insurance companies.

Mr. Calvert pointed out that there were a large number of mutual insurance companies doing business under provincial charters in Ontario from whom no deposit was required.

Mr. Wisemiller, general manager of the London Mutual Insurance Company, complained that the company was applying for a Dominion charter in order to evade the provisions of the act which provided companies from which no deposit was required undertaking backyard-door risks.

The Minister of Finance asked what was the difficulty in the way of an association of rich and prosperous men making a deposit of \$50,000.

Mr. E. P. Heaton replied that making a deposit would destroy the whole principle of mutuality.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed.

## COST OF RUNNING LONDON ASYLUM

Expenditure Figures in Public Accounts for the Local Institution.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—Amongst the items submitted to the Legislature Tuesday were the following relating to the Asylum for the Insane at London: SALARIES.

	1906.	1907.
Medical superintendent.....	\$2,900	\$2,900
First assistant physician.....	1,100	1,050
Second assistant physician.....	1,100	1,050
Third assistant physician.....	1,000	1,000
Bursar.....	1,000	1,000
Clerk and stenographer.....	800	800
Storekeeper.....	1,000	1,000
Typewriter and porter.....	450	450
Matron.....	600	500
Assistant matron.....	500	500
Cooks and assistant.....	1,584	1,584
Housemaid.....	1,080	1,080
Dairymaid.....	180	180
Laundresses (4).....	924	924
Tailor and seamstress.....	450	450
Tailor.....	550	550
Shoemaker.....	400	400
Laundryman.....	350	350
Baker.....	450	450
Assistant baker.....	240	240
Butcher.....	425	425
Engineer.....	800	800
Assistant engineer.....	450	450
Second assistant engineer.....	420	420
Engineer (infirmary) and blacksmith.....	350	350
Stokers (3).....	450	450
Bricklayer and plasterer.....	600	600
Assistant bricklayer.....	500	1,140
Carpenter and assistant carpenter.....	1,150	1,150
Tinsmith.....	400	400
Farmer.....	300	300
Assistant farmer.....	450	450
Gardener.....	650	650
Assistant gardener (2).....	600	600
Sewage man.....	500	500
Porter and messenger.....	300	300
Yardman.....	300	300
Plowman.....	300	1,500
Farm night watchman.....	300	300
Cowman and dairymaid.....	300	300
Chief attendants (3) male Supervisors (2) male.....	2,454	13,124
Bandmaster and supervisor.....	350	350
Ordinary male attendants (32).....	8,564	420
Trained nurse.....	420	420
Chief attendant (female).....	250	250
Supervisors (3) (female).....	1,848	1,848
Ordinary female attendants (38).....	6,468	9,178
Night attendants (3) (female).....	612	612
Temporary assistance.....	500	500
	\$51,759	\$52,900

	1906.	1907.
Medicine and medical comforts.....	1,000	1,000
Groceries and provision (including flour, butter, fruit and vegetables, meat, fish and fowl).....	42,500	42,500
Heating and lighting.....	25,500	25,500
Clothing.....	9,000	9,000
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	2,500	2,500
Repairs and replacements (including furniture and bedding).....	9,500	9,500
Office expenses.....	1,400	1,000
Farm expenses.....	3,000	3,500
Miscellaneous (including water).....	1,000	1,200
	\$147,159	\$148,100

Agriculture has been liberally dealt with, the estimates being: Agricultural societies, \$35,000; Live stock, \$24,111.95; Farmer's Institutes, \$25,812.90; Bureau of Industries, \$5,500.00; Dairies, \$9,700.00; Fruit, vegetables, insects and honey, \$19,900.00; Miscellaneous, \$26,500.00. Under public buildings account, the following repairs, etc., are provided for:

Normal School, London—Repairs, drains, etc.....	\$300.00
Painting exterior of buildings.....	400.00
Improvements and alterations, rearrangement of class rooms, fitting up of chemical laboratory.....	5,000.00
Ventilation.....	6,000.00
Total.....	\$11,700.00

The sum of \$200,000 is voted for new normal schools.

## 'PHONE MERGER BLOCKED

New York State Acts To Head Off A Grant Monopoly.

Albany, Feb. 27.—Attorney-General Jackson tonight announced that he had secured an order of injunction and reference from Justice Fitts, restraining an alleged proposed merger of upstate independent telephone companies by the American Telephone and Telephone Company. Jos. A. Lawson, of Albany, is named as referee to take testimony and receive papers in Albany on Thursday, March 7.

Information, based upon affidavits, that the proposed merger would create a telephone monopoly in the telephone business in this state was lodged with the attorney-general by James B. Hagg, of Cleveland, president of the Independent Telephone Association of America, and other representatives of independent telephone companies. The attorney-general asks for the order under the act to prevent monopolies in articles or commodities of common use to prohibit restraints of trade and commerce.

## TORONTO'S SYMPATHY.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—Mayor Cawthra, on behalf of the citizens of Toronto today sent a message of sympathy to the mayor of Montreal in connection with the calamitous fire in the Hochelaga Protestant School.

## CRIME INCREASES IN THE OLD LAND

In Last Ten Years the General Movement Has Been Downward.

London, Feb. 27.—The "Blue Book on Criminal Statistics" just published and prefaced by an admirable summary from the pen of Sir John Macdonnell, master of the supreme court and a high authority, is one of the most interesting volumes of its class issued for many years.

A careful study of Sir John's introductory pages justifies, on the whole, an optimistic view of the tendencies of England in regard to crime. The prospect, however, is by no means all rose colored. On the second page of his summary we come across the following rather disquieting statements:

"In the number of persons for trial for indictable offences there was an increase (61,462 in 1905, as against 59,960 in 1904), the average for 1901-1905 being 58,478, and for 1895-1900 being 51,612. The figure for 1905 was, it should be added, the largest yet recorded."

And: "In the number of indictable offences known to the police there was an increase, 94,854, as against 92,907. Here, too, there was a slight increase per 100,000 of population—27.14, as against 27.17."

"To answer the same page shows beams of welcome comfort: 'In the aggregate of indictable offences and of non-indictable offenses of a criminal character there was a decrease (144,802 in 1905, as against 149,214 in 1904).' Also: 'Compared with population, the fall in non-indictable offenses was considerable—from 2,212.98 in 1904 to 2,136.68 in 1905.'"

And again: "In all crimes and offenses, indictable and non-indictable, there was a decline from 807,129 to 791,190, the last figures being slightly below the average of the last five years. Taking the figures relative to population, the decrease was from 2,395.57 to 2,316.61, the average for the last five years, 1901-1905, being 2,387.08 per 100,000 of population."

"To answer the general question," says Sir John Macdonnell, "is crime increasing? It is necessary to go further back than ten or even thirteen years. It will be seen that there has been a remarkable decrease relative to population in the number of persons tried for indictable offenses, as compared with the returns of, say, fifteen or twenty years earlier. It will be noticed, too, that while there have been occasional rises, they have been followed by falls, the general movement being on the whole downward."

Sir John Macdonnell says: "Some crimes, probably very common, are practically not punished. Frauds of complexity are among them. The cost of prosecution is too great, the results before the courts are too dubious."

"It is impossible to be familiar with trials and civil cases for fraud and conspiracy without seeing that the facts might often, if the persons injured had desired, been the subject of criminal investigation."

In saying that there are more obstacles than there were in the intricacy of the facts and in the technical nature of modern financial transactions, to successful prosecutions for fraud before a jury.

"The existence of joint stock companies, the forms and documents which hide the real operator, and the complexity of modern financial operations tend to obscure the legal issues, and increase the difficulty of making any particular person responsible."

It is also pointed out by Sir John that a reluctance to prosecute affects the returns, as does also a growing disbelief in the efficacy of punishment as a reforming agency or deterrent.

## WANT CONTROL OF INDIAN RESERVES

British Columbians Send A Demand to the Ottawa Government.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 27.—The Government of British Columbia by representations going forward to Ottawa today, raises the whole question of Indian reserves and the status and tenure on behalf of the natives by the Dominion Government. Although only directly affecting British Columbia, the question is one of Dominion concern, and here is considered most important, involving provincial rights raised since confederation. The dispatch claims:

1. Neither the Dominion nor the Indians have any proprietary interest in reserves set apart for the latter.

2. Any surrender or ostensible alienations ipso facto vest the lands concerned in the Province.

3. Reversionary interest usually claimed can be taken advantage of at any time by the Province in the event of the reserve being used otherwise than for the actual personal use or benefit of Indians of the nation for whose sustenance it was created.

The fourth division of the representations consists of a peremptory request for readjustment of reserves already constituted, on the grounds that while, since 1883, when the census was first taken, the Indian population of the last Dominion census, the Indian population of the Province had decreased, the land under reserve increased by 45,000 acres. Though this matter has been under consideration by the Provincial Government for at least two years, the immediate cause of action is the ostensible alienation of 13,567 acres of reserve of Tsimpane Indians by the Dominion Government, acting with the consent of the tribe, to the G. T. F.

Dr. Young, member for Atlin, was sworn in today as provincial secretary. No more cabinet appointments will be made till after the House meets.

## ANGELI FORGIVES MOTHER-IN-LAW

Latter Has Followed Him and Sweetheart Georgette Across the Atlantic.

New York, Feb. 27.—A gay Lochinvar appeared in Jefferson Market court in the person of Angeli Raoul, Frenchman of 30, Pursued thousands of miles by his mother-in-law, the audacious lover still was debonair enough when caught to forgive her.

Up until last June, when Raoul's love drove him to a deed of desperation, he lived in Toulouse, France. There also lived pretty 17-year-old Georgette Molins and her widowed mother. It was Georgette who played on Raoul's heartstrings, but although the tune was soon transposed into a duet, Mrs. Molins was obdurate and resorted to every ruse to keep the two apart. Her efforts were successful at first, but love found a way.

One stormy night (Georgette says it was stormy), she stole away and met her Angel. They drove to an adjoining town and from there took a train to Barcelona, Spain. But when they arrived in King Alfonso's domain they found that Mrs. Molins was following.

The fugitives left Barcelona and went to Brussels, then to Havre and Paris, and finally back to Toulouse, which they thought would be the last place the pursuing parent would expect to find them. Mrs. Molins learned they were there, however, and hurried home, but before she could overtake them, the couple were well on their way to Madrid. They fled from there later and went to Havre, where they sailed on the steamship La Savoie last October and came to this city.

Before leaving France Georgette got some money from her grandmother, and with this the two went to live at 227 West Twenty-fifth street. Raoul gave French lessons and all went well until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when Probation Officer Lee took them to court on a summons. There they faced Mrs. Molins for the first time since the stormy night last June.

Mrs. Molins had traced them to this country, and came here in November, making her home with friends at 251 West Twenty-ninth street. Although but four blocks from her daughter, she did not know of her whereabouts until Tuesday, when she saw Raoul walking down Sixth avenue, and followed him to his abode. She then sought the aid of the court.

"It was a mother's heart that finally led me to my daughter in this city," she said tearfully.

"And I would die for Georgette," declared Raoul, who resembles Count de Castellane. Georgette didn't say anything but the way she looked at her Angel told the story of her affection.

Raoul and Georgette both told Magistrate Barlow that they had been married, but their word did not satisfy the mother, and she declared that a ceremony must be performed in her presence. Lawyer Michael O'Sullivan, who appeared for Raoul, sent to St. Joseph's Church, said he would forgive her, and he was away.

Georgette, looking extremely happy, snuggled up to Raoul, while waiting for the court to dispose of their case. Then Raoul, turning to Mrs. Molins, who was faint at times, but happy at the resolution, said he would forgive her, and invited her to make her home with him and Georgette and live happily ever after. Mrs. Molins shed more tears, but joyful ones this time. Then all went away together to have the ceremony performed.

## GOOD ADVICE.

While Wilbur Nesbitt was finishing his humorous novel, The Gentleman Ragman, he was sending a few weeks in a country in Indiana. He had sent nearly all of the revised manuscripts to his publishers, but certain details of the completion of the plot had been the subject of discussion between himself and a friend connected with the publishing house.

One day a telegram from Nesbitt was received at the village telegraph office. It read:

"What are you going to do about Annie Davis and Pinkney Sanger? Annie is the heroine of The Gentleman Ragman, Pinkney is the villain. If there is one in a book. The local telegraph operator personally delivered the message, and Nesbitt wrote this reply:

"Will marry Annie Davis and shoot Pinkney Sanger as soon as I return to Chicago."

The operator stared at Nesbitt wonderingly when he read the message, but Nesbitt did not fathom that stare until the morning when he took the train home, when the village marshal stepped up to him and said, meaningly:

"Mr. Nesbitt I would advise you, as an officer of the law, sir, not to do anything rash when you get to Chicago."—Harper's Weekly.

## TRUNK SALE

VERY INTERESTING and well worth public attention are the Trunks we are selling at away down prices:

\$7.00 Trunks at.....	\$6.00
\$8.00 Trunks at.....	\$6.00
\$9.00 Trunks at.....	\$6.00
\$4.50 Trunks at.....	\$3.25

REMEMBER these goods are all our own make, which accounts for such reduced prices.

## Commercial Trunk Co

280 DUNDAS STREET. Phone 1855. Opposite McCormick's. Buy from the makers and save money.

## TO PREVENT BRONCHITIS or CONSUMPTION

Do not neglect a cold or cough no matter how slight as the irritation spreading throughout the delicate lining of the respiratory passages sooner or later will lead to fatal results.

It is on the first appearance of a cough or cold you would take a few doses of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

You would save yourself a great deal of unnecessary suffering.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains all the lung healing virtues of the pine tree combined with Wild Cherry Bark and other powerful remedies.

It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, allays irritation and induces inflammation, soothes and heals the irritated parts, loosens the phlegm and mucous, and aids nature to easily dislodge the morbid accumulations.

Miss Belle Campbell, Long River, P. E. I., writes: "For some time I was troubled with bronchitis. A friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. So I procured three bottles but it only took two to cure me."

Be careful when purchasing to see that you get the genuine Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers.

## FOR STOMACH SUFFERERS

Don't Use Any Remedy That Keeps Its Formula a Secret.

People who are troubled with stomach weakness cannot afford to use any remedy unless they know what it contains.

MI-O-NA is not a mere digestive giving only temporary relief, but a specific for all disorders of the digestive organs, and so effects a permanent cure for stomach troubles.

Your physician will tell you that nothing is better than a combination of chemically pure bismuth subgallate to allay any inflammation of the stomach and bowels, cerium oxalate, to strengthen the stomach nerves; sodium bi-carbonate, which neutralizes the poisonous acids that are present in stomach troubles; and nuxvomica, which will restore vigor to the digestive organs and tone the whole nervous system.

This combination is found only in MI-O-NA stomach tablets, and it so rarely fails to strengthen the digestive system and cure all forms of stomach disorders, that W. T. Strong's sells the remedy under a guarantee to refund the money unless it cures.

If you suffer from indigestion, distress after eating, specks before the eyes, headaches, pains in the back and side, emaciation, bloating, nervousness, sleeplessness, or any of the other symptoms of stomach troubles, begin the use of MI-O-NA stomach tablets at once. W. T. Strong sells them in 50c boxes with a guarantee to refund the money unless they cure.

## A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—4 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 11 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 6:25 p.m., 7:47 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—12:15 a.m., 12:20 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:20 a.m., 3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), stops only at Chatham and Glencoe, 11 p.m.

The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m. local, and the 11:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coaches for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 goes through to Montreal without change.

Depart for the west—4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., 11:1