OAK HALL

$10 and $12 "Worsted" Suits

No room in this little space for generalities—but just to give you 3 or 4 facts in a clothing way that mean a good investment of the money you spend.

Men's Blue and Black Worsted Suits — single and double-breasted — best values in town at 10.00 and 12.00

Boys' Blouse Suits—nice, natty and new and extra values—special mention of a line at.... 3.50

Men's Swagger Raincoats—just the proper caper for cool summer evenings 10.00 and 12.00

116 Yonge—115 King E.

BOER PRISONERS JUBILANT.

Laagers in Bermuda Resound With Cheers and Singing.

Hamilton, Bermuda, June 9.—When news of peace was received at the Boer laagers their cheering and singing of hymns could be heard on the mainland. The National Anthem was sung uproariously. The principal officers and burghers come ashore daily on parole. The Governor entertained 40 of them to-day. They were received by a guard of honor, a band playing the National Anthem, and heads were bared.

British officers and Boers are driving together thru the island, and fraternizing at the clubs and hotels.

The Boers speak with hearts full of the kindness shown them here. They are anxious to return and get peaceably settled in their homes again. The Boers, who are now the guests of the British soldiers, are in very robust condition. No definite plans for their removal have been announced. The parole on the mainland is to be extended to all ranks.

GONE TO NEW YORK.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 9.—President Mitchell left here to-day for New York, where he will meet Carroll D. Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor, at the Manhattan Hotel. He expects to return to this city to-morrow morning.

Mr. Mitchell went to New York at the request of Mr. Wright, with whom he was in communication to-day. Mr. Wright, it is believed, will directly represent President Roosevelt. According to Washington despatches, Mr. Wright and Senator Hanna have had a conference with the President during the last two days on the strike situation in the anthracite field.

Whether Mr. Wright carries a plan for peace is not known at this time.

NEWS FROM ROSSLAND.

Rossland, B.C., June 9.—Rossland mines during the past week shipped 4742 tons of ore and Boundary mines 11,160 tons. Recent exhaustive tests of the ores of the Rossland camp show that a 12 to 1 concentration can be effected at a total cost not exceeding $1 per ton, and $10 ore, which has hitherto been classed as waste, will with this new process yield a net profit of $4.25 per ton. Taking into account losses in concentration and cost of smelting concentrates, $6 ore, of which there is an inexhaustible supply, will yield a substantial profit.

FLOODS IN THE WEST.

Winnipeg, June 9.—The recent heavy rains in the west are beginning to affect the Assiniboia River. A report from Virden says that stream has steadily risen for the last few days and to-day rose two feet in a few hours. Many traffic bridges are endangered and farmers will suffer rather severely, as many have had to move where the houses were situated on low lands. One man has a hundred acres of land on the flats in crop, which is at present covered with water.

Her Preference.

"Do you like poetry?"

"Yes, indeed," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "Prose always looks to me as if they were crowding their words together because they were trying to economize on paper. Poetry looks much lavisher and elegant."—Washington Star.

Fire at St. John, N.B.

St. John, N.B., June 9.—Henderson's shingle and rotary mill, at Campbellton, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $5000; partially covered by insurance.

Expressive—

Good Teeth are expressive
Of good taste—Defective teeth
Are only the result of neglect—
Anyone can have good teeth
By care—Between the signs of
Neglect and the signs of good
Taste—you must choose—Painless
Dentistry—moderate charges—
Warranted work—should make
Your choice an easy one—

Gold Crown and Bridge Work, $5, $7.50 and $10 per tooth.

NEW YORK REAL PAINLESS DENTISTS
Cor. Yonge and Adelaide Streets,
ENTRANCE: No. 1 ADELAIDE EAST.
DR. C. F. KNIGHT, Prop. TORONTO

HAMILTON NEWS

Remember, THE MORNING WORLD is Delivered to Any Address in Hamilton for 25 Cents a Month. Phone 804.

CALLED THEM "PACK OF ROBBERS" A HAMILTON ALDERMAN'S WORDS

Opposed the Proposition of the Board of Education for a New School.

Hamilton, June 9.—One of the matters taken up at the City Council meeting tonight was the raising of the wherewithal to build the much-needed school on Mary-street. As the result of a conference this afternoon between the civic Finance Committee and that of the School Board, Ald. Dunn of the Finance Committee introduced to the Council a bylaw to raise $25,000 by debentures. Ald. Whyte was particularly and forcefully opposed to the proposal; so much so that he called the Board of Education a "pack of robbers." The epithet brought down on his head a storm of protests. During the uproar the Council voted on the bylaw's second reading, and carried it, the only opponents being Ald. Whyte and Ald. Waddell. The bylaw was then passed in committee, and later received its third reading.

Object to Hurry.

Ald. Biggar and Ald. Findlay moved that the Council offer no objection to the G.T.R. putting down a switch along Caroline-street. Ald. Biggar explained that this was done for the purpose of making sure of the city getting the Force Food Company. Several aldermen and the Mayor objected to the matter being hurried without the Caroline-street residents being consulted. Finally, on the Mayor's recommendation, the matter was referred to the Board of Works to deal with at a special meeting, and the Council will hold a special meeting to finally settle the business.

Coronation Plans.

Ald. Domville brought up the matter of the proper celebration of Coronation Day. It was decided to name the chairmen of the various committees a special committee, with the understanding that a public meeting be held next Thursday evening to decide on the form of the celebration.

In connection with the Sewers Committee's report, it was decided to increase the wages of three bottom men on sewer works to 20 cents an hour. The city laborers sent a request that their pay be increased from 18 cents to 20 cents an hour.

Nothing Was Done.

The Board of Works met specially this evening before the Council meeting to consider the Force Food Company's proposition, but, no representative of the company being present, nothing could be done. The company, it was explained, wanted a switch run from the Grand Trunk up Caroline-street to the Copp Foundry, on York-street, and exemption from taxation for a term of years. Ald. Kingdon asked the Mayor if he knew anything of the rumor that the Grand Trunk was going to close the King-street station. His Worship replied that he had heard nothing about it.

Entertainment Largely Attended

The entertainment this evening in connection with the reopening of Erskine Church was attended by a large audience. The program of music was given by Miss M. Allan, Miss Stella Sintzel, Miss Clara Dowswell, Miss M. McBean, Mrs. George Allan, Sidney English, George Allan and Erskine Choir. Refreshments were provided.

Timothy Arrested.

Timothy Connor, Hess-street, was arrested to-night on the charge of assaulting his mother.

Three Runs to Fires.

The fire department had three runs tonight, the first one being to the Hamilton Jockey Club track, the fences of which were on fire. The next was to Brown-Boggs' machine shop, the roof of which was ablaze.

TO-DAY IN HAMILTON.

Thirteenth Band concert, Armories, 8 p.m.
Cemetery Board, 8 p.m.
General Sessions open at 1.30 p.m.
Annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society, Y.M.C.A. building, 3.30 p.m.

The third was to the residence of John Buscombe, Dundurn-street, the fire being started by the upturning of a lamp.

Elocutionists Only Wanted.

In future applicants for positions on the Hamilton Police Force had better take a course in elocution. The Police Commissioners met to-day, as Acting Chief Prentice had reported that P.C. Springer, one of the last constables appointed, had an impediment in his speech, that rendered him unfit for service as a police constable. The commissioners were in somewhat of a quandary, so Dr. Langrill was sent for, and he stated that he had noticed when he had examined Springer that he had a slight defect in his utterance, but thought that the commissioners were aware of the fact. The man's physique was good in every way.

Constable Springer was given several passages from the Bible to read. No action was taken.

Deceased Brewer Left $175,000.

The will of the late Harry Kuntz, well-known brewer, who died last week, will be entered for probate in a few days. Deceased's estate is valued at from $170,000 to $180,000, of which about $80,000 is in chattel mortgages.

Beckett Drive Closed.

The Beckett-drive, on the mountain side, has been closed. A fence was erected at the head of James-street, and also at Queen-street, the part owned by the Charlton estate. It appears that the late B. E. Charlton sold about 350 yards of property to the promoters of the road, the same to be paid for within five years. The five years expired some time ago, and, as the estate had not been paid for, it was decided to fence in the property.

Police Points.

Harry Burns, Ferrie-street, reported to the police that while he was watching a baseball game at Truman's Park some thief relived him of his gold watch and chain.

William Martin and Henry Basket, colored men, from Buffalo, arrested at the race track on a charge of pocket-picking, elected to be tried this morning by a jury. They will get trial on Wednesday at the June Sessions.

Try Noble's new restaurant. ed

HAMILTON CONFERENCE.

Woodstock, Ont., June 9.—A great deal of time was occupied at the meeting of Hamilton Conference here to-day with the hearing of the reports from the various district committees of the church. Many recommendations were received. One of the very important ones, calling for the striking out of clause 35, church discipline, which respects the conduct of Methodist Church members, prohibiting them from engaging in certain amusements, was quickly set aside when it was voted to the table, and hence is set aside, as far as this conference is concerned. It was recommended that women be permitted to occupy seats in all the courts of the Methodist Church. This afternoon Rev. A. E. Lavelle of the Galt district introduced a motion recommending that the educational work at Wesleyan College be discontinued, and that the college be merged into Victoria College, Toronto. He proposed selling the Wesleyan College and devoting the proceeds to pay off the debt on St. James' Church, Montreal. The motion was voted down, however, and a second one, requesting that the facilities for the teaching of theology at Victoria University be improved, passed. To-night the temperance question was exhaustively discussed from four standpoints.

TIDE IS TURNING THIS WAY

Continued From Page 1.

do more than their part to keep this feeling alive for all future time.

"My headquarters, of course, are at Liverpool. The class of settlers we are sending into Canada this year represents some of the best blood of the sturdy young men and women of Yorkshire and Lancashire. Every ship brings a large number. They disembark at Montreal and go usually direct to the Winnipeg section, from which they are distributed to all parts of the great Northwest Territories. I have been sending, during the past five years, a great many colonists to Edmonton district. This is in the western valley of the great Saskatchewan River, and that section has been pretty well settled up as a result of my efforts. I think it is possible the government may require me to take a trip into the Territories to select another point for direct settlement before I return to my Liverpool post. All these settlers, of course, are being placed east of the Rocky Mountains and Winnipeg acts as the great centre around which these new comers revolve until they are distributed, just as New York is used from which to distribute the emigrants to the States.

Good Class of Emigrants.

"These emigrants are of the so-called middle classes, and most of them will depend upon agriculture and stock raising for a livelihood. The element now coming over is fairly well supplied with a competency to start in business. Of course, we do nothing directly for them, but give them 160 acres of fine land. With such a start, their brawn and brain will do the rest in a very few years. I look for a wonderful development of that section within a few years. The people from the States now going into those territories are, in many cases, Canadians who were attracted to the States in the early days, and now finding the land which they then secured free, to be very valuable, they are selling their farms and going into the Canadian Northwest, where they receive equally as good land free of expense. All this means extraordinary growth for Canada. The cry that South African emigration will divert from this section the stream that has been pouring thru the Province to the Territories is a false alarm. Of course, for a short time, an enormous stream of humanity will flow into the conquered territory, but the country will be overrun to such an extent that the tide will immediately return to this channel. The Canadian Northwest is a poor man's proposition essentially, as compared with South Africa. There pastoral pursuits will remain in the hands of the Boers, and a large section of the country will not support the white man who is not inured to the extreme climate. The Canadian Northwest, on the contrary, is in every way an attractive proposition for the white settler. The reaction will help this country. On the ship which brought me over were a number of young men who had tried South Africa, and are now turning their attention to our Northwest, satisfied that it is the best country for men of moderate means in the world.

Canada's Trade With England.

"Toronto and the Province generally are doing a large trade with English markets now, but they should do more. The volume of trade can easily be doubled within a short time, if a little more attention is given to details. For instance, our Toronto merchants and manufacturers do not study the question of packing their goods according to the demands of the English trade. I can say with certainty that right now Canadian goods in every line, everything else being equal, will receive preference in British markets. But some changes ought to be made in packing and shipping that the Canadian merchants may reap the largest measure of profit from an increased volume of trade.

"I can specify a few things that, if corrected, will increase the trade in those lines enormously. In canned goods, for instance, the Canadian packages are not of the uniform size to which the British public is accustomed. They are used to the one, two, three and fractional-pound cans as handled by the trades from the States. It is hard to educate the British tradesman, and he doesn't like to be forced to explain to his trade that, while this package from Canada is sold for a little more money than the American package, it contains that much more goods. If the Canadian manufacturer will ascertain the size of packages his commission man can best handle, even if he must copy that much from his brother in the States, he will be the gainer.

Poultry a Big Factor.

"Then, in the matter of the poultry trade and the Christmas turkey trade there is a chance for fortunes to be made. The Canadian turkey is the best bird sold in the English market, and brings a much higher price than the domestic bird or those shipped from other countries. The bird from Canada seems to be of more moist flesh, and is considered a very juicy and toothsome article of Christmas diet. I know one Liverpool commission man alone, who handled thirty tons of Canadian birds and he told me he could as easily handle fifty tons. When it is recalled that these birds bring 16 and 17 cents in the Liverpool market, exclusive of 5 per cent. commissions, it can be readily understood that the profit to the Canadian farmer and produce man must be enormous.

"But even better is the chicken trade, for it lasts three months, where the turkey trade continues for but two weeks. January, February and March, the Canadians should understand, is the great market time for chickens in England. These birds can be gathered here in October and sent to cold storage, either here or in England, and held until right after Christmas and placed on the market to big advantage. They should be well selected, however, with an eye to the demands of the trade. This means three and four pounders, firm, white flesh and not too fat. Fifty tons of chickens a season for a single commission man is not considered much of a volume from the Canadian section alone. I hope these hints may contribute in a measure to the advantage of my old friends and companions in Ontario and elsewhere in the province.

Hints to the Shippers.

"Good, honest goods, just such as Canada is capable of sending to England, is what is wanted. The apple trade is in this line. Too much of the Canadian apple crop is wasted—about one-third of each barrel, I should say. This is due to the system of barrel packing, which has the head forced into place by high pressure, and a large quantity of the stock is bruised on receipt and is sold as the second-class article. The apples are not selected with reference to size and packed in carefully. In fact, the barrel package itself is bad. Canada's apples are as good as those of any part of the world, yet the package of the California product from the States sells at a higher figure. They are placed in boxes of a bushel each, carefully selected as to size and quality, and wrapped in varicolored paper. The minute the merchant gets this American package, he opens one end of the box and places it in his show window. It is attractive in itself and sells quickly, while the Canadian article must be taken from the barrels and sorted over, and the bruised fruit discarded or sold at a loss. This gives the Canadian farmer and fruit raiser the worst of it when they ought to have the best of it, for England prefers Canadian stocks. The English commission man will not make a suggestion on this score, because he gains by the Canadian's loss. In other words, his commission is based upon quantity, and he would rather sell a barrel than three boxes, for his commission is heavier. These hints are practical and touch the very vitals of the trade situation."

If You have Weak Lungs

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion will benefit them immediately. By its soothing, healing and antiseptic action, it cleanses and heals the sore; irritated and diseased membranes, stops the cough, revitalizes the blood, creates healthy flesh and strengthens the whole system. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is pleasant to take, agrees with weak stomachs, promotes a healthy appetite and keeps the digestive organs in a healthy condition so that the food is properly digested and assimilated. A gain in weight always follows its use.

All druggists sell it.

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

SANITARIUM PATIENTS CRAZED BY FIRE

Continued From Page 1.

were seen by the firemen, who called to them to remain where they were and they would save them. A ladder was run up as high as possible, and the two men, with Wattles, were taken down. He became crazed with excitement, and, not waiting for the return of the firemen, sprang for a net, which some men were holding on the sidewalk beneath. He fell partly in it and partly on the sidewalk, and sustained injuries which probably will cause his death in a short time.

Kent was left lying on the floor of his room, and evidently died of suffocation. His body was badly burned after death. Three hours after the outbreak of the fire it was found on the floor of his room, one leg burned to a crisp and the head burned off. He was identified by means of his clothing.

No Chance for Escape.

A scene that wrought to the pitch of madness the great crowd that gathered around the building was enacted at a fourth-storey window, on the north side. Across this window was a heavy wire screen, and on the outside of the screen were iron bars running parallel to the sill. The space between these bars was too small to allow the passage of even a small boy, and behind them were gathered a crowd of men whose numbers were afterwards found to be between 25 and 30. The escape in other directions was impossible, for the fire filled all the halls and was steadily eating its way toward the window, at which the men were standing. The one chance for life for that crowd of men lay thru that screened and barred window. The men closest to the screen tore and tugged at it in a vain effort to tear it from its fastenings, and more behind them fought madly to get close enough to the screen to fasten their fingers in it. So fiercely did the prisoners pull at the screen that from the street below were plainly visible tiny streams of blood, that trickled from lacerated fingers and hands and flowed over the window sill. A number of the men in the window were in strait jackets and manacles, and these, not being able to help themselves or others, were the wildest of all in their frantic efforts to break thru the bars.

Crowd Went Insane.

The crowd in the street watching the desperate situation of the men behind the screen was simply an insane mob. They shouted all sorts of commands and directions at the men, and gave orders to the firemen, who were doing all that men could to get thru the bars from the outside. As the flames came steadily toward the men, the people in the street jumped up and down and screamed in helpless rage. It seemed as tho nothing could be done, and that all of the men would die within six inches of freedom.

That any of the men escaped at all is owing to the work of W. E. Davis of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a patient in the institution. He induced the men to cease their disconnected pulling at the screen and to unite in their efforts. Four men at first took hold of the screens, and in almost a minute the crowd behind them pushed them away, and before the four men could get to the screen again they were compelled to fight with their fists. Davis managed to get his men to the window again, and after a few desperate pulls they managed to tear down a portion of the screen.

Down Came the Screen.

Nerved to the work by their success, the bodies of the men swayed back and forth as they put all of their strength into one last effort. The hands of one of the men were covered with blood, but he hung on and pulled as best he could, for he and all with him were to live not 10 minutes unless the screen came down. And finally down it came, the men in their desperation pulling with it large pieces of the mortar in which its sides had been encased. The screen was gone, but the bars remained, and they were heavy, placed there for the purpose of withstanding all the efforts of insane men, no matter how strong they might be. As many men as could place their hands on the lower bar took hold. It bent almost double, and six men went to the floor with a crash, holding on to the iron bar, which they had torn from its fastenings. So quickly did the men behind them spring to grasp the second bar that those who had torn down the first were badly trampled on before they could rise. Another bar was soon torn away, and the path to safety was opened.

New Danger.

Then a new danger assailed the prisoners. The crowd behind, hearing that the way was open, pushed forward with such haste that those near the window were nearly forced thru to meet death on the sidewalk, which was four storeys below. The men at the windows fought to keep their places until the firemen could raise ladders, and the men in the rear, some of whom were already being burned by the flames, fought to get to the window. The first man thru was Dr. A. C. Anderson of Chicago. No ladders were in front of the window, and Anderson's one hope was to reach the platform of a fire escape in front of a window just west of where he was. He hesitated for an instant, then sprang for the fire escape, clutched it and was saved.

The next man thru the window was G. S. Gott of Lavergne, Ill. Anderson was so much exhausted that he was not able to drag Gott after him, and Gott was so badly burned that he was not able to make the leap himself. He crouched on the window sill, while the men on the inside clamored for him to jump.

A Brave Man's Deed.

Clinton Osborne, a real estate dealer of New York, was the third man. He crawled out beside Gott, and told the men inside to grasp his feet. This they did, and, telling Gott to take hold of his wrists and drop over the window sill, Osborn, hanging head downwards, swung Gott to and fro until he had acquired sufficient momentum, and then swung him up and on to the landing of the fire escape, where Dr. Anderson seized and held him.

A Life Line.

And he and Gott then formed a chain, Gott holding to the fire escape and Anderson tightly held by Gott with one hand reaching out towards the window, so that the men one by one as they crawled thru were able to take one step on a ledge and make a short leap to the platform of the fire escape, down which they made their way to the ground. Twenty-five men made their escape in this manner and when the last one passed under the iron bar the building was a furnace close behind him. Anderson said that there were several men lying on the floor overcome by smoke when he left and they all perished. It is doubtful if enough of their bodies will be found to enable them to be identified.

Thrilling Scenes.

While Anderson, Gott, Osborn and their companions were making their escape on the north side of the building, thrilling scenes of rescue were enacted in front of the building on Wabash-avenue and in the alley at the rear. The firemen ran into the building and dragged out a score of men and women, who had been slightly overcome by smoke and were unable to find the doorways. The majority of these were able to walk away within a few minutes. The progress of the fire was so rapid that by the time the firemen arrived there were many people in the windows preparing to jump. While some of the firemen raised ladders in all haste, others prepared nets to catch those who might jump before they could be carried down by the firemen. About half a dozen sprang from the windows from the third and fourth floors, and were caught in the nets without serious injury.

MANY CURIOUS THINGS IN LAW.

When There Were No Lawyers Justice Was Dignified and Impartially Administered.

It would not be rash to say that laws were most reasonable and dignified in the earliest times of civilization. And the fact is easily explained—there was no class of lawyers; no one had a professional interest in complicating rules or precedents. This was work fitting the decadence, and which left it as the worst evil of all heritages to the barbarians who succeeded. In truth, they welcomed the curse gladly, being thoughtless and fond of chicanery, as are all savages. When Egypt ruled nearly the whole universe—such part of it as was worth ruling—the whole body of law and all the precedents were contained, we learn, in eight volumes. The judge set them on the table before him. Attorneys did not exist, and no man, not even a friend, was permitted to speak for another. Plaintiff and defendant conducted their own case, examined and cross-examined the witnesses, and the judge interposed only to assure himself of facts. Nevertheless, we can find curiosities of practice, if not exactly of law, even in Egypt. One was the official called magistrate or chief of the robbers. There is no need to explain that thieves and swindlers abounded in a society so rich among a population so ingenious. The government appointed an honest and energetic person at a handsome salary to be their head. Every man who lived by his wits had to give in his name for enrolment; did he fail to do so, anyone who submitted would denounce him. All members of the guild gave in a report of their operations, with a description of the plunder. When a citizen was robbed he addressed himself to the magistrate, who simply referred to his books, identified the case, and restored the articles on payment of 25 per cent. upon their value. It is interesting to observe that Lane speaks of this official as surviving in Cairo shortly before his day. Sir Gardner Wilkinson describes him as still existing. It is hardly worth while to repeat the legends of magisterial ingenuity with which Eastern literature abounds, but the mention of Lane recalls one which he cites as tho he could guarantee its truth. A woman came at evening and borrowed five hundred piastres upon her "choors," a head ornament commonly of gold. After she had gone the shopkeeper discovered that it was brass, and straightway bore his complaint to the agha of police—be it observed that the woman was a stranger who left no address. The agha instructed him what to do. Accordingly, he hid all the valuables in his shop, and on opening it next day raised a prodigious clamor. Thieves had broken in; he was ruined. But his own loss did not signify, he moaned, by comparison with the loss of honor. Pledges had been stolen, among them a valuable choors deposited the night before. Neighbors collected and chattered; in brief, the storekeeper advertised his misfortune as loudly as possible. So in the afternoon came the strange woman to redeem her choors, heard the story and refused to believe it. She dragged her victim before the agha, who asked a description of the pledge. It was finest gold, and so forth; this wretch had stolen it, and invented the tale of burglary. Then the agha produced the real ornament, which she did not deny. So her head was cut off in the Roomeyleh.

The codes of the early Teutonic peoples, Anglo-Saxon, Salic, Burgundian, Scandinavian, are full of curiosities. Most interesting in every way is the Gragas, the Grey Goose code of Norway; that extraordinary name, by the way, was first applied by the commentator Bjorn in the seventeenth century, probably from its extreme age—"Old as the grey goose" is still a proverb. It was compiled from ancient statutes and precedents by Magnus the Good, in 1117. All the Northern institutions for administering justice were impressive. In the early days, the Godi or priest presided at the Thing, or assembly of freemen, which settled public policy, as well as private disputes; afterwards a class of lawmen (logmenn) arose. They were not counsel, however, but advisers of the court, partly elected, partly hereditary; the latter took the heathen title of Godi. They sat in the Domring (Doom-ring), a circle of upright stones, still common thruout Scandinavia. But the ring might be formed of large sticks. In any case it was encompassed by ropes. The judge sat inside, before the Blodstein (Bloodstone), upon which a criminal sentenced to death was laid there and then; it had a steep ridge in the middle, over which they broke his back. The freemen stood round outside. If by accident or by set purpose the ropes were loosed, all proceedings of the Thing were invalidated. That happened sometimes, but very much less frequently than we might expect, for it was a desperate offence to impede the course of justice. Among the numberless enactments of the Gragas which command attention we may refer to that dealing with blows of the fist. The use of a weapon might be justified, of course, but to strike with the bare hand was an insult punished by exile and a heavy fine. This is a feeling which still prevails among the upper classes at least, in every society except the English, and it is quite intelligible, tho multitudes of honest Britons cannot understand it. The law applied to striking women also. In the case of a maiden or a wife who had not yet borne a child the fine was doubled; after that event she stood on the same footing as a man. The reason of this difference is not perceptible at a glance.

India still offers endless curiosities of law. Not infrequently, even now, we hear of men, or, indeed, communities, performing "dharna"—that is, seating themselves outside the house of some oppressor and starving to death there, or threatening to do so, unless they be righted. And the instances which pass without notice are innumerable daily. Bishop Heber saw the whole population of Benares, three hundred thousand souls, doing "dharna" when a house tax was imposed. Those days have passed. But it is not unusual to see a litigant carry a lighted torch into the precincts of the court, metaphorically signifying that he would illuminate the blindness of his judges. Thus, when a decision goes against a party, he commonly exclaims, "Kya andher!"—"What darkness is this?" Sir Henry Mayne briefly enumerates a few points of law which British judges have had to decide in India during his time. They are, the injunction to forbid priests painting the face of the idol red instead of yellow; the complaint of some priests that their neighbors injured them in "reputation" by ringing a bell at certain moments; the claim of rival priests to have their palanquin carried crosswise, instead of lengthwise—this was carried to the Privy Council; a religious order enjoyed the privilege of driving elephants thru the street by virtue of possessing a certain idol—the idol got cracked by an earthquake—query, did their privilege lapse? Sir Henry says that he thought himself in fairyland when set to decide cases like these by rule of law, but he "soon got accustomed to the region, and presently began to act as if in a real and substantial world." So Mr. G. H. Pedder, C. S. I., tells how the headman of a village complained to him of the assessment of a certain field at garden rates, tho it was not irrigable. On inquiry, he found a well there, but people would not use it because a bhut or ghost had taken up its abode therein. In all gravity, Mr. Pedder instructed his clerk to draw up a legal notice to the bhut, pointing out that while he occupied the well, tenant of the field could not use it, and, therefore, could not pay his due assessment. But the government must not lose its rights. If, therefore, within a week the bhut did not pay the assessment, or show good cause to the contrary, the magistrate must conclude that he did not wish to keep possession of the well, which would be handed over to the ryot. This document was dropped down the well in presence of witnesses. No answer being received at the end of the week, the peasant felt easy, and began to irrigate his land. Excommunication begets many curious and diverting lawsuits. A case was tried before the High Court of Madras some years ago. The plaintiff brought an action for libel, upon the ground that his priest had notified the excommunication to members of the caste by means of a postcard, and the High Court decided that this was a libel, for the sentence should have been notified in a closed letter. The priest was fined two hundred rupees.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

IN GUISE OF A CONDUCTOR

Continued From Page 1.

himself into the best circles of street car employes' society. He was made a member of the union, was around with the men at all their places of amusement and was voted a real jolly good-fellow. He wanted a place to board, and, of course, found a room with a brother street car man. He secured a room with James Whittington, 42 Gwynne-avenue, and for two months was treated like a member of the family, and when ill given many little attentions that money don't always purchase. In the home of the Whittingtons the officers found, when the exposure came, pieces of metal from which it is claimed the diggers were manufactured, and the man who had accepted "Jack Caulfield" as a lodger was the first man jailed.

The calamity which has overtaken the Whittington home is one of the pathetic features of the situation. A World reporter was greeted at the house yesterday by a silver-haired woman, with grief written on her face. It was the prisoner's mother. The wife came into the room a moment later. She seemed to feel keenly the accusation against her husband.

A Wife's Devotion.

"But he is not guilty," she said, in discussing the affair, "I know he is not. This man Caulfield, who, they say, is a Pinkerton man, came to our house two months ago. He told my husband that some of the men had told him we had a room to rent. We are poor, and have a room which occasionally we rent, and he was working for the company, and we let him have the room. He paid us $1.50 per week for it. He brought with him two small valises. He said he came from Portland, Maine, and explained the absence of baggage by saying he got into a scrape one day and had to leave home very suddenly. I thought it queer that he never received any mail at the house, but he explained that he did not dare let his folks know where he was for fear of being arrested. He had a key to the front door, and could go and come when he pleased.

A Box Discovered.

"He had every opportunity to place the piece of metal where it was found by the detectives the day my husband was arrested, if he had desired, but I don't know why he should do anything of that kind. The box containing the metal from which they claim these 'diggers' were made was found in the coal shed under a rafter. I had never seen it before, and I am sure my husband had not. The officers came here and went to the shed and secured the box. They also took away with them some clothes of Caulfield's. The day before the trouble he took one of his valises away. He has not been back since my husband's arrest. He still owes me for a part of a week's room rent, however. He also took away from here an umbrella, valued at $2.50, which I want him to return. We don't know where he is now, but have been told that he is stopping at the Palmer House, and that his name is not Caulfield. He conducted himself very well when he was here, but he was always drinking, and seemed to be wanting to be chummy with the men."

He Has Quit.

Caulfield worked for the company last Thursday for the last time. Inquiry at the Queen-street barn brought the information that Caulfield had not been working for several days. The foreman did not know it, if he had quit. He took his meals at the restaurant, corner Gwynne-avenue and Queen-street, where all the other men at that barn boarded, but had not been seen around since last Thursday. Here it was remarked that he always had lots of money to spend for a conductor who was making but 15 cents an hour. This fact does not seem to have occurred to any of the people Caulfield associated with as sufficiently queer to cause them to become suspicious of him before the arrests were made, however.

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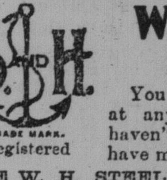

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K. J. DUNSTAN,
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Toronto, May 31st, 1902.

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