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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY
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London, Friday, March 8.

Mystery of the Law as to Public Highways.

A correspondent of the Toronto Star presents for public consideration the details of a law suit in which he has recently figured, which demonstrates how uncertain the result of a contest for one's rights may be, even in a case where at first sight the outcome might seem to be absolutely plain. The trouble arose, he says through his son taking his girl out for a drive on a leading thoroughfare in Toronto. It was on a bright, wintry day, and the animal was somewhat restive, and got a little out of control, but all would have been well if a telephone pole had not been placed in the middle of the thoroughfare, 21 feet from the fence line on a street 66 feet wide. The whiffletree struck the pole, the sleigh was upset, there were broken bones, a ruined vehicle and an injured horse. The owner was advised to sue both the telephone company and the city—the one for putting the pole on the street, the other for allowing it to remain there. He, however, brought the action against the city only, though the corporation insisted on making the company a co-defendant. After a three days' trial, a very competent judge gave the plaintiff a verdict of \$750. Next there came a struggle as to which of the two defendants should pay. The plaintiff, very reasonably, we think, held that this was a quarrel to which he should not be asked to become a party; but the law was interpreted to be otherwise, and so the case was taken to the court of appeal, before Sir George Burton and three learned judges, who listened to the arguments of four King's counsel, and after six months' deliberation determined what would appear to most people to be a plain fact, viz., that a telephone pole has no right to be in the middle of the street. Just as the plaintiff was beginning to felicitate himself on his victory, however, he was suddenly made aware that it was a pretty serious thing to go to law with a corporation, for he was dragged to the Supreme Court in Ottawa, where the case was again argued at great length by four K.C.'s before five judges. Now came the novel feature of the case. Five judges in the High Court of Ontario, and five eminent counsel, it seems, were unable to reach the true inwardness of the case; they had all missed the "real point," but an unmonogamous judge in the Supreme Court struck it. He gravely decided that "the pole was not the causa causans of the accident." If it had any effect when the sleigh struck it, as to which, query, "it was to prevent greater injury than might otherwise have happened." And so the unfortunate citizen lost his verdict, he lost his sleigh and his horse, and he has to pay the doctor's bills. It cost him a cool \$3,000 to gain his experience, and to have demonstrated how a very simple matter may get tangled up once there is a legal dispute over it.

To our mind, it ought to have been a simple matter to decide in any court of justice what constituted a street in this case, and to prove that the obstruction in question had either been placed there with the cognizance of the corporation, or had been long enough there to have rendered them inexcusable for tolerating it. That proved, the question of damages should have been an easy matter to determine. But it is not a fair thing to compel a private individual in a matter of this kind to fight both the corporation officials and a great company. If the law as to streets can be interpreted as it has been in this case, it ought to be changed so as to place the responsibility, in the first instance, for accidents arising from obstructions on the corporation, leaving it to settle the question as to how the obstruction came to be there with the offending party.

The London Free Press returns to pelting the Ontario Premier with epithets, such as "humbler," etc. It might as well make faces at him. It endeavors to justify itself by the virtual complaint that Mr. Ross does not bring in a prohibitory liquor law. As to whether the epithet employed best fits the Ontario Premier, or our contemporary, might be gleaned, were the Free Press to frankly answer this question—would it support such a law were Mr. Ross to bring it in?

The power of the executive of the United States Government has grown wonderfully of late. In fact, it is expanding at the expense of Congress, and if matters proceed as they have been doing during the past few years, the result will be an omnipotent executive and an atrophied Congress. Especially is this the case in the relations of the United States with foreign powers. It is surprising that concerning the part the United States is playing in China, neither the Congress nor the House of Representatives has been consulted, although much has taken place that concerns Congress and the people.

Education in England.

The problem of education is a difficult one today in England as elsewhere, but there are many signs that the ablest men of the nation are grappling with it earnestly. The educational system of England is sometimes described as a chaos. It clearly cannot be charged with dead uniformity. Its great feature is variety, and perhaps there is more order in it than many people imagine. In such a land it is not possible suddenly to revolutionize the institutions. Changes must connect themselves with the actual system. In the Nineteenth Century and After for February, Sir Joshua Fitch, a high authority on education, contributes an article on "Higher Grade Board Schools," which is instructive, though our circumstances are very different. We shall say something in another article about the special problem. Here we call attention to the following passage of the article, in which the writer shows a hopeful spirit as to the future of England in education matters. Notwithstanding all the difficulties that have surrounded the subject, he looks out upon the new century with hope that realizes that the toil of noble men during the last century has not been in vain.

Another thing the writer shows, that while realizing the need of better education for all classes, he does not use the word practical in a shallow, one-sided sense, as some of us are apt to do. These words from one whose life has been spent in the endeavor to help the schools deserves careful attention:

"The great need of our time is a stronger conviction of the value of trained intelligence in all departments of our social, professional, civic and national life. The comfortable optimism which leads us to assume that British pluck, British industry and British patriotism will in the long run carry everything before them, has received some rude shocks of late, and will need to be superseded by a truer estimate of ourselves and of our national deficiencies. The theory that brain-power and scientific training are of less practical value than the dogged persistence which enables Englishmen to muddle through the problems of life, is not exceptional, although daily experience is doing much to discredit it or at least modify it. We have reached at the beginning of the twentieth century a Pisgah height, whence we can look across the Jordan of sectarian and political controversy to the fair land of promise which stretches out beyond it. It is an animating prospect. In it we can discern a great department of the state, representing all the noblest aspirations of the community, knowing how to take 'Occasion by the hand, and make 'The bounds of freedom wider yet'; giving aid and guidance to those who need it, leaving full liberty to those who know how to use it, placing itself in such relation to churches, municipalities, universities and voluntary helpers as will co-ordinate their work, prevent confusion of authority and waste of power, and obtain from each the best public service it is capable of rendering. And concurrently with improved administration in government, in philanthropy and in local agencies, we may hope to witness a steady growth in the popular conception of true education—one which will keep ever before parents and teachers the right relation between the pursuit of learning and the claims of active life; so that without prematurely considering the requirements of a trade or profession, they shall seek first of all to cultivate the seriousness of purpose, the mental breadth, the strength and beauty of character, and the love of truth, which lie at the basis of all real success in trades and professions alike."

The United States and Cuba.

For the greater part of last century the island of Cuba has been a source of anxiety and trouble to the United States. Spanish rule was so extremely bad that the population were kept almost constantly in a state of revolution. The commercial relations existing between the island and the mainland of the United States rendered it necessary for the latter to patrol her coast, in order to prevent the violation of neutrality laws.

An attempt was made to put things to right in the island, and to help the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke. Armed intervention was called into requisition to compel Spain to relinquish her authority over Cuba and to withdraw all her forces, land and naval. This has been accomplished within a very few months after it was undertaken, and the Cubans were permitted to breathe the air of freedom. Whether out of ingratitude to their deliverers, or from a rash desire to assume a position of autonomy before they are able, they are now demanding that the Americans depart from their shores at once.

The Cuban difficulty is not settled yet. The war continues to be waged in the legislative halls of the United States, in which we find arrayed the opposing forces—the Imperialists and the anti-Imperialists.

The Imperialist claims that peace and order are not yet established in Cuba, and that the people are not yet in a position for self-government. The anti-Imperialist urges that faith has been broken with Cuba. One journal, the New York Evening Post, accuses the Government of pursuing a dishonorable policy:

"To us the whole thing seems a policy of sheer dishonesty. And we hasten to say that, if there is bloodshed in Cuba, the guilt of it will stain the hands of the men who have consented to sign away our fair fame as a truth-loving and honorable people. Let them beware how they hereafter hold others responsible for the disgrace which they alone will have brought upon their country. It is their work,

their glory which is and will be their shame. They are writing a page of American history over which their children will blush and hang their heads, just as we do now over the records of our armed aggression upon Mexico."

The Chicago Tribune states, in opposition to this view, that it is ridiculous to imagine that Congress ever intended to turn the island loose to a lot of inexperienced and unknown men the moment a paper constitution was formed for the creation of a republic. It is of the greatest importance, it contends, that the United States retain a strong protectoral relationship with Cuba until she shows capacity for self-government. The Imperial view seems to be more in line with the dictates of wisdom. Governments are not the products of a day. Time is required for the development of the idea of self-government. It has taken nearly nineteen centuries for the growth of British Parliamentary Government, and so far as the United States is concerned, the ideas there are essentially British. With this fact before us, we cannot see how the United States Government is breaking faith with the Cubans. It is simply an act of prudence to exercise control over those who are not in a position to exercise that virtue over themselves. Freedom and liberty, after all, amount to very little unless with them goes capacity to make use of them wisely and well.

Meantime, while the argument progresses, the United States continues to hold Cuba.

The budget debating class is in full blast.

It would save a great deal of trouble if Mr. De Wet would come in out of it voluntarily.

In the case of monarchs, dodging an occasional bullet or other missile seems to be part of the job.

For the deer's side of being hunted, read the little booklet by the late Charles Dudley Warner.

The Irish members in the Imperial Parliament are alive and kicking. At least they were kicking, when carried out, and presumably are kicking still.

A big deputation asking legislation against trading stamps has waited on the Ontario Government. It is believed that such legislation would not be objected to even by many of those who now use trading stamps in business; but so long as trading stamps are used, there is always the fear that some one else might get the geographical monopoly, whatever it may be.

The single-tax advocates strongly object to the Government making grants of land to volunteers. They advise that the grant be in money, as any land that may be given, though of little value at present, will eventually rise in value as the adjoining lands become settled. Hence, they argue, the grant will be virtually from those who will settle in that district and not from the Government.

\$4,000

DEBENTURES

Desired by the Public Library Board

For Increased Accommodation—Estimates for the Year—Librarian's Report.

A deputation from the Public Library board will ask the city council at its next meeting to issue \$4,000 debentures to erect an addition to the present building. This was decided at yesterday's meeting, when the urgent need of more accommodation was considered. It was apparent that either more room must be provided or the supply of new books must stop. The board consider the present stacking space wholly inadequate, and in view of the plan of the building, consider it judicious to build an addition rather than utilize, with much inconvenience to the public, all portions not used now for library purposes. In making this decision they were not unanimous, Messrs. Macbeth, Gunn, Dignan and Jeffrey favoring it, and Messrs. Egan and Hazard voting contra.

The estimates for the year were adopted. These call for an expenditure of \$3,980. Interest on debentures will eat up \$1,000, and \$389 55 will be required for sinking fund. The salaries item is \$2,800; light, water and heat, \$524; furniture, repairs, etc., \$200; binding, \$175; periodicals, \$450; books, \$2,100; unforeseen expenses, \$126 45; insurance, \$140. To meet these expenditures, the half mill from the city is expected to yield \$3,000; the government grant will be \$200; fines, \$175; cards, \$90; catalogues, \$10; rent, W. A. C. \$180; incidentals, \$25.

The contract for the year's binding was awarded to Weldon & Co. The printing contract was not awarded.

On the report of the library committee, 182 new volumes will be added to the library at a cost of \$260.

The finance committee reported that the fire pots had been burned out of the furnace because they were not of sufficient size to heat the buildings and had to be forced.

Librarian Blackwell's report for the past five weeks showed that 5,052 volumes of fiction had been taken out; 1,340 juvenile volumes were in circulation; of miscellaneous works, 2,197 were asked for, and magazines figured to the extent of 1,139. The average circulation was 256. Magazines, 38. The average fines per day total 66 cents. There have been 8,446 cards issued to date.

CURE PILES IN A WEEK.
With Trask's Magnetic Ointment. Guaranteed at C. McCallum & Co. 25 and 40 cents.

THE RUNIANS-GRAY CO

208, 210, 210½, 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Men's Collars

19 dozen Collars, straight band, turn point and turn down styles, odd sizes; regular price 10c, 12½c and 15c, Saturday your choice... 5c

Shirts for Early Spring

Men's Fancy Stripe Cambric Shirts, separate cuffs, new coloring, special at \$1 00

New Hats

Choicest Fur Felt Stiff and Soft Hats, correct New York shapes, and shades; our special price for Saturday's selling \$2 00

Men's Serge Suits

Fine All Pure Wool Navy and Black Serge Suits, single and double breasted, splendidly tailored, heavy Italian trimmings; our special price \$6 50

Boys' Reefers

We have still a few left, Black and Gray. Prices: Sizes 22 to 30, were \$2 50, for \$1 75. Sizes 31 to 33, were \$3 00, for \$2 00. Sizes 34 and 35, were \$3 50, for \$2 50

Great Snap in

Men's Overalls

45 pairs of Men's Blue Denim Overalls, with or without bibs; regular 50c; on sale Saturday, while they last, for 32c

Shoe Department

Great snap in Ladies' and Misses' Rubbers: Ladies' 50c Rubbers for 30c. Girls' 40c Rubbers for 25c. Boys' 60c Rubbers for 45c. Ladies' Fine Brazil Kid Lace and Button Boots, extension soles, all sizes, worthy styles; Saturday and Monday \$1 75. Ladies' and Misses' Public Goat Lace and Button Boots, serviceable and durable for spring wear; special value \$1 25. Boys' School Boots, keep dry kind, in all sizes, whole foxed, good, stylish shapes, very special value, Saturday and Monday \$1 25. Men's Fine Lace Boots, best box calf and vic kid, heavy welt soles; Saturday and Monday \$2 50 and \$3 00

GRANBY RUBBERS

44-inch, Black Serge, all-wool, chevlon twill, in black and navy, regular price 50c, Saturday evening 36c

\$10 and \$12 Suits, \$7.50

Very Fine Heavy Weight and Soft Finish Imported Serge Suits, double-breasted vests, style fit, and finish worthy of the most careful dresser; Saturday and Monday \$10 00. Men's Extra Fine Scotch Tweed, specially well trimmed and good patterns, gray and brown, \$18 Suits, to sell on Saturday and Monday at \$7 50.

Boys' 3-Piece Suits

Heavy Weight, Gray and Brown, Fancy Check Tweed and Navy Serge Suits, all sizes, 28 to 33, Saturday and Monday \$3 50. Gray and Fancy Check Brown Canadian Tweed, neat patterns and fast color, single and double breasted, sizes 28 to 33, Saturday and Monday \$4 50

Saturday Evening

From 7:30 until 10 o'clock we offer the following specials. As the quantity in many cases is limited, early shopping is advisable.

Ginghams

280 yards Gingham, assorted colors, good strong cloth, worth regularly per yard 10c and 12½c, Saturday evening 6c

Aprons

22 only, Ladies' White Muslin Aprons, with bib, good large size, regular price 35c, Saturday evening 25c

Ribbons

258 yards, All-Silk Ribbon, two inches wide, 25 different colors, in all staple shades, our regular bargain price 8c, Saturday evening, per yard 5c

Skirts

8 only, Ladies' Tailor-Made Skirts, in homespun cloth, well-lined, velvet-bound, assorted shades, regular close price \$2 95, Saturday evening \$1 95

Girls' Shoes

All sizes in the assortment, some with pointed toes, most of the lot round, regular price \$1 25 to \$1 50, Saturday evening 75c

Dress Goods

44-inch, Black Serge, all-wool, chevlon twill, in black and navy, regular price 50c, Saturday evening 36c

Hosiery

98 pairs Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, sizes 8½ to 9½, spliced heel sole and toe, regularly worth 25c, Saturday evening 15c

Rugs

18 Velvet Rugs, size 27x62, fringed ends, handsome designs, good colorings, worth in regular way \$1 50, our selling price \$1 25, Saturday evening 95c

Crepe Paper

Crepe Tissue Paper, assorted colors, regular price 5c roll, Saturday evening 3 rolls for 10c

Men's Hats

110 only, Men's Stiff Hats, bought at a great sacrifice, black, brown and terra shades, all sizes, regular price \$2 00 to \$2 50, Saturday evening, your choice for \$1 25

Spring Overcoats

Select Brown Whipcord Overcoats, all sizes, 34 to 39, regular value \$3 00, Saturday evening \$4 99

Linings

A special line, new Silk Linings, in green, cerise, Nile and mauve shades, regular price 20c, per yard, Saturday evening 16c

The Runians-Gray Co

SUIT FOR \$10,000

For Death of a Brakeman on the C. P. R. Entered at Oxford Assizes.

Woodstock, Ont., March 7.—Thomas Knaggs, East Oxford, has been awarded \$800 damages sustained by him in the purchase of the horse "Prince Chatterbox" from Wm. Colquhoun, of Mitchell. The jury brought in their verdict to the above effect in the assize court at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Jones vs. Sutherland, the action for malicious prosecution, took up the greater part of yesterday afternoon at the assizes. The plaintiff claimed that, having been fined \$15 and costs by Police Magistrate Morrison, of Ingersoll, for breaking into a barn and stealing a bag of oats and 180 pounds of nails, the defendant caused him to be arrested on the 28th day of April, under a warrant obtained from Police Magistrate Field for the same offense, by false and malicious representations. Verdict for defendant, Loughrey vs. C. P. R. was an action brought by Alice A. Loughrey, widow of the late Wm. J. Loughrey, of St. Thomas, to recover the sum of \$10,000 damages for the death of her husband, a brakeman in the employ of the C. P. R., which, the plaintiff claimed, was caused by the negligence of the defendants, the Canadian Pacific Railway. The accident which caused the death of Wm. J. Loughrey occurred on Oct. 11, 1899, at Guelph Junction, while coupling two cars on train No. 65, running from Toronto Junction to St. Thomas. Case not finished.

Catarth Philanthropy. This is how it operates: Mr. Thomas Sissons, of Pearl Lake, Que., had suffered from Catarth for years, and being informed by his father, who had found Catarth alone was the only positive cure for that disease, he forthwith commenced its use, and before long was entirely rid of his former enemy. Then by means of his philanthropy, six friends were also permanently cured of Catarth. For Mr. Sissons sent each of them a complete Catarth outfit, and states they would not now part with them for twice their cost. He says a great deal more about the merits of this great preparation, but his action in sending for six outfits for his friends stands for conviction that he has discovered a remedy of superlative value. Druggists all sell Catarth; ask them to let you try it. We guarantee every dollar outfit to cure Catarth, Bronchitis and Asthma. Small size, 25c a trial set for 10c by N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Canada, or Hartford, Conn., U. S.

The manufacture of the old phosphorus match will be prohibited in Switzerland after April 1.

American Field Fencing

STRONG, EFFICIENT. DURABLE, ECONOMICAL. All that the farmer requires of his fences. Call and see it. Sole agent.

A. WESTMAN,
111 DUNDAS STREET,
BRANCH—654 DUNDAS STREET.

Coal Season Near Over,

But we still can supply you with the finest quality of Scranton Coal. Price remains the same, \$6 50 per ton.

CHANTLER BROS.
178 Bathurst Street. Phone 347.

If You Telephone

Our rig will call for your laundry. We do the best work. Call for a specialty. No parcel too small for driver to call for and deliver. Phone 905.

CANADIAN STEAM LAUNDRY
284 Dundas Street.

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Railways and Navigation

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, Nov. 25, 1900, the train leaving Union Station Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 10:00 p.m., connects with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure depot, Montreal, as follows: The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily, except on Sunday, at 12 p.m. for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., the Sydneys, and points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John, the Sydneys and other points will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Lewis at 1:05 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Lewis at 5:20 p.m., daily, except Sunday, due to arrive at Montreal at 11:00 p.m. Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express.

The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. The elegant, sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury. The Intercolonial Railway connects the west with the finest fishing resorts, seaside resorts and tourist routes in Canada.

Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk System, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the general traveling agent, General Traveling Agent, 10 King Street West, Toronto.

H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 148 St. James Street, Montreal.

ALLAN LINE—For Liverpool, calling at Moville, From Portland

Nunidian March 13
Sicilian (first cabin only) March 16
Arcadian March 27
New York to Glasgow, March 2

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35 and upwards. Steerage, \$25 and \$30. New York to Glasgow, first cabin, \$40 and upwards. Second cabin, \$25. Steerage, \$20. Reduction on Belfast and Liverpool. Return tickets, London agents—E. De La Moque, W. Fulton and F. B. Clarke.

Railways and Navigation

WHITE STAR LINE.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Winter Rates Now in Force.

'S.S. TEUTONIC March 6, noon
'S.S. GERMANIC March 13, noon
'S.S. MAJESTIC March 20, noon
'S.S. CYMBRIK March 28, 10 a.m.
'S.S. OCEANIC March 27, noon
*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these vessels.

E. De La Hooke,

Sole Agent for London "Clock," Corner

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SETTLERS' ONE-WAY EXCURSIONS

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April, 1901. Passengers traveling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1:45 p.m. Passengers traveling with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9:00 p.m. Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train. For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide" apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to W. FULTON, General Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont.; A. H. NOTMAN, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Settlers' Excursions

TO—
CANADIAN NORTHWEST, MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, MONTANA, WASHINGTON, OREGON & CALIFORNIA.

CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN EVER. For all information, time tables, rates, etc., call or write, City Ticket Office, 355 Richmond street, Depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst streets.

JOHN PAUL, Agent, O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Special Trains to "CANADIAN NORTHWEST"

Will leave Toronto every Tuesday during March and April, 1901, at 9 p.m. Colonist Sleepers will be attached to these trains, in which berths will be free, and can be secured by passengers on arrival at Toronto.

Passengers traveling without live stock should take the "Pacific Express," leaving Toronto at 1:45 p.m. Full information and tickets from agents, Grand Trunk Railway system, or E. DE LA-HOOKE, C. F. and T. A. M. C. DICKSON, District Passenger Agent.