

## United States Decisions.

**MEASURE OF DAMAGES FOR RIGHT OF WAY FOR TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE LINE.**—Although there is a conflict, the weight of authority apparently sustains the right of an abutting property owner to compensation where telegraph or telephone poles and wires are placed upon a public street or highway, as an additional servitude is created. The measure of damages when an abutting owner is entitled to compensation is held in *Illinois Telegraph News Co. v. Meine*, 242 Ill. 568, 90 N.E. 230, to be the value of the land occupied by the poles, and the amount of decrease in the value of the land between the poles, owing to the right of the company to use it jointly with the property owner for stringing and maintaining the wires. The decisions discussing the measure of damages appropriate in such cases are presented in a note appended to the *Meine* case in 26 L.R.A. (N.S.) 189.

**CLOSING HIGHWAY AGAINST AUTOMOBILES.**—The recent Maine case of *State v. Mayo*, 75 Atl. 295, is authority for the proposition that the legislature may, without impairing the constitutional right to equal protection of the laws, or the right of pursuing happiness, authorize a municipal corporation to close to automobiles dangerous streets, the use of which by such machines may endanger the lives of their occupants or of those driving horses upon the streets. The case also determines that an ordinance forbidding the use of automobiles on highways constructed over deep ravines and along the edges of cliffs, to protect the lives of the occupants of such vehicles and of those attempting to use horses along the roads, is reasonable. The decision is accompanied in 26 L.R.A. (N.S.) 602, by a note upon the power to prohibit the use of automobiles upon public thoroughfares, which is supplementary to an earlier note to *Christy v. Elliott*, 1 L.R.A. (N.S.) 221.

**DUTY OF CARRIER TO ACCEPT SICK OR DISABLED PASSENGER.**—The question of the duty of a common carrier to accept a physically or mentally disabled person as a passenger is presented in the recent Massachusetts case of *Connors v. Cunard Steamship Co.*, 90 N.E. 601, holding that a common carrier is bound to accept as a passenger one who is ill, provided it can furnish the necessary accommodations, and the passenger is willing to pay for what he demands. But, as appears by the note which accom-