Two Stores, 230 & 232 Dundas St.

Entrance through the old store, 232 Dundas,

Just in again, one special line of Lace Curtains, in cream and white, worth \$4 pair, Whiskard's price

\$2 00.

See our special lines of Children's Bibs, just in, selling for

5 Cents Each, 3 for 20c, 3 for 25c.

These are special value.

See our Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel at

5 cents Yard.

See our special line of Gray Flannel At 12¹ Cents Yard.

We are showing some very beautiful lines of All-Silk Ribbon, in all the best colors, medium width, at

5 cents Yard.

See our east window of store 230. See our Men's Splendid Heavy Shirts, worth 75c, Whiskard's price

50 cents Each.

Just received, one special line of Men's Heavy Fancy Top Shirts, laced and buttoned fronts, only

50c. EACH.

Tust to hand, one special line o Boys' Navy Blue Shirts, sailor front and sailor collar, regular price, 75c, Whiskard's price,

50c. EACH.

Whiskard's

230 and 232 Dundas St.

FALL	FAIRS,	1894.
LONDON WESTER	RN FAIR	Sept. 13-
Winnipeg Toronto		July 23-2
Toronto		Sept. 3-1
Kingston		Sept. 17-
Wellesley		Sept. 18—
Guelph		Sept. 18-
Ilderton		Sept.
Watford (East La	ambton)	Sept. 24-
Goderich		Sept. 25-
Cayuga		Sept. 25-
Woodstock	•••••	Sept. 25-
Paisley		Sept. 25-
Collingwood	30.131	Sept. 35-
Strathroy (West	Middlesex).	Sept. 20-
Aylmer		Sept. 20-
St. Thomas		Sept. 26-
Brantford	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Sept. 20-
Bramaton		Sant 27
Brampton Seaforth (South	Huron)	Sept. 27-
Port klgin	ii di on,	Sept. 27-
Lurich		Sept. 27-
Arthur		
Paris		Oct. 2-
Chatham	. .	Oct. 2-
Walkerton		Oct. 2-
Elora		Oct. 4-
Smithville		Oct. 4-
Otterville		Oct. 5-
Ridgetown		Oct, 8-
Tilsonburg Thorndale (West	*::: **********	Oct. 9-
Thorndale (West	Nissouri)	Oct.
Dorchester		Oct.
Burford		
Delaware		
		ot mentioned
the above list		
their dates to t	he ADVERT	TISER as soon
possible.		

THE HARRISON CASE.

More Serious Than Was at First Sus-pected—At Times He Was Pros-trated by His Sufferings— Now He Is Cured.

PETERBOROUGH, Aug. 13 .- The case of Richard Harrison, mentioned in these columns last week, was a more serious one than appeared at first sight. He was afflicted for some years with backache, the direct result of kidney disease. In damp weather especially his sufferings were intense, and frequently prevented his doing any work. To an active, energetic man, such an affl ction was most grievous, and he tried many alleged remedies without relief. J. D. Tully, the well-known druggist here, recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills, which Mr. Harrison used and is now thoroughly cured. He only regrets that he did not use Dodd's Kidney Pills before, for he knows that if he had he would have been well long ago.

QUICK TRIP TO THE ADIRONDACKS.

A New Yorker Leaves Home in the Morning and Catches the Fish

for His Dinner. ADIRONDACK LEAGUE CLUB, LITTLE MOOSE LAKE, N. Y .- A new record of special interest to sportsmen has just been made at this place.

The editor of a prominent New York daily left that city at 8:30 in the morning on the New York Central Empire State Express, made a close connection at 1:15 m. with the Adirondack division at Utica, arrived at Fulton Chain at 3:15 p.m., and made the journey by stage to Old Forge, thence by boat and buckboard to this place, and at 5 p.m. was fishing on Little Moose Lake.

At 6 p.m. he returned with a string of lake trout, which he enjoyed for his evening dinner. This is the first time, as revealed by the records of this club, that a sportsman has left New York after breakfast in the morning and reached the heart of the Adirondacks in time to catch a string of fish for his 6 o'clock dinner on the same

The Adirondack League Club has now purchased the Bisbee tract of 11,000 all of which makes the entire possessions of the club aggregate nearly 150.000 acres. - Mail and Express. May 30. 1894.

LAW REFORM.

A Barrister Makes Some Suggestions Worth Analyzing.

The Lack of Finality a Grave Defect of the Present System-A Simple Form of Precedure and Appeal Outlined.

A discussion on the subject of "Law Reform" has been started, and is to some extent agitating bench and bar. The following views of a well-known local barrister will be of interest to the public as well as to the profession:

"I think the law reform agitation must result in good, although in my humble opinion the root of the admitted evils has not been attacked. I don't agree with a great deal that I have heard and read in the press on the subject. Too much importance is attached to the complaints about the costs of legal proceedings, especially the fees of the lawyers, and against appeals as causing delay. Under any system there will necessarily be expense for

"Arbitrations, which seem to be looked upon as desirable, are in my experience far more expensive than lawsuits in the courts. They are certainly more honest, in that neither party expects his rights, but only aims at a compromise, and he therefore acts accordingly in presenting his case if he it not for appeals in bringing about a certain degree of certainty, the administration of justice would be far worse than it is. If certain matters were not appealable, every judge would naturally take his own views and interpret the law accordingly, so that a man might be in the right before one judge, or in one county, and wrong before another judge in the next county. The tendency of modern legislation in England and English-speaking countries has been to attempt the administration of ideal justice in each particular case by investing the judges with powers supposed to be able to effect that desirable object. The result is, I think, the administration of far more legal injustice than ever was the case under the system of common law courts and a court of chancery.

"For a free people who would not tolerate for a day a despotic sovereign or government under which they would not necessarily suffer personal wrong it appears somewhat odd that we should patiently endure a practically irresponsible and largely paternal administration of justice which affects directly or indirectly every one of us. It is contrary to the genius of the Angio-Saxon race, which is still true to the spirit of Magna Charta. I am not, therefore, surprised at the grumbling of the Patrons and others at the present time about the law and its administration. The evils have been growing. The fact that litigation in the courts in England, the United States and Ontario. has decreased, and that arbitration and boards of trade settle many disputes, are of its clients, when the interests are those proofs that with greater wealth and a much larger population the people have bench. less confidence in the courts toan their fathers had. What the public should ave is certainly in the law and in its procedure and administration by the properly. I am inclined to think that if courts. Law should be meted out to all, there was more law or less so-called rich and poor-not so-called justice. Let justice in our courts, counsel would keep the laws be made as just as possible by the legislature. The administration of absolute justice would require superhuman judges, and I venture to think the material is not available in this country. The wonder is that the bench has so far so well grappled with the system as not to bring the courts into public contempt. At present in hearly every litigated action at some one or more stages its fate turns upon this personal view or opinions of a judge. The salvation of the existing system is the different views of the judges which bring about the much abused appeals and result to a limited extent in making the law certain by judicial legislation. I don't believe in judicial legislation at all. At present we submit to it at the expense of individual litigants. There must necessarily be judicial interpretation, and that to my mind should be borne at the public expense, as much so as the passing of the law by the Legislature. All laws should be made by the Legislature, who should not leave in the statutes discretionary powers vested in the judges, either as to law or procedure. Acts of Parliament are proverbially defective, and the mythical coach and four has trotted through them from time immemorial. I, however, fail to see why there should necessarily be so many gaps. It would almost

them than is spent on a private agreement involving only a few hundred dollars. to finality, delay and excessive expense would speedily disappear, the courts and judges would command respect and lawyers would be respected as being the honorable instruments by which rights were enforced and wrongs remedied, and the legal profession would become in fact what has been sometimes called an ancient and honorable one. As it is now the ordinary layman has no confidence in the courts and no respect for lawyers, whom his personal experience or that of his friends has taught him to regard pendence and strength of the legal profession as representing this duty is a necessary adjunct to the pure and righteous administration of justice, which has been said to be the 'very foundation of a nation's happi-

seem that less care were taken to draft

"The legal profession is neither independent nor strong, and it would seem that the courts and most successful lawyers belong to the rich and powerful corporations. I read recently in the Globe that a vicepresident of an American railroad had stated that, notwithstanding State laws to the contrary, every judge in his State, as | well as representatives in the Legislature, hadasked for and received passes. Of course no one has started, or perhaps could truthfully make, a similar statement in Ontario, and yet decisions have sometimes been made in this Province as to railway and other corporations for which legally and logically no reason could be assigned, and conse-

Ontario judges are, notwithstanding the method of appointment, all able and com-petent to administer law, but they would be more than able and competent and devoid of human nature were they not consciously or unconsciously influenced in the exercise of the many discretionary and absolute forms vested in them.

"I don't see how you can safely dispense with appeals under any system, but I see no reason for so many stages as at present. One of the best suggestions of which I have heard is attributed to one of the senior judges of the High Court. By it the present Court of Appeal would be abolished in favor of courts of appeal consisting of any five judges of the High Court, a judge appealed from not being eligible, which courts should be continuously in session to hear all appeals from trial judges, single court and chambers. Two or more of such courts could sit concurrently and might go on circuit to the larger centers. This appeal should be the only one allowed, and its findings in all ordinary cases should be within a month of the trial or decision. and in lieu of the present appeals to the divisional courts and thence to the Court of Appeal. Practice cases might be appealed from the local judges to a judge of the High Court, and thence to the proposed courts of appeal, in order to secure uni formity and certainty. This one appeal, in my opinion, should be of right and without security, the necessity of which makes the appeal only for the rich, and has in the past produced many miscarriages of justice to poor suitors. I see no reason why al is wise. What is wanted is certainly in actions of every kind, without regard to the procedure as well as in the law. Were the amount involved or the nature of the claim, could not be commenced and brought to trial in the County Court which should be merged in the High Court, there being no appeals were allowed, or, in so far as no real necessity for its existence. Different scales of costs might be fixed for certain actions dependent upon the amount involved. There should be no such farce as arises in actions for unliquidated damages, unless under substantially similar facts, One man receives \$200 and full costs; a second recovers \$199, and has deducted from it the defendant's costs, \$75, more or less; and a third man recovering \$59 has to pay the defendants the excess of costs over the verdict. In this connection I think every case going to appeal should be openly reported, and in every case should show the grounds for the decision, if a new one, for if following other cases giving them as the authority. No other case than those in appeal should be openly reported. This is perhaps a mitter for the new society, but it is in the ublic interest, as by a legal fiction everyone is presumed to know the law, and if a citizen loes not accually know it himself he has a right to know that the legal profession should know it in case and when he requires the services of one of them. It would form a powerful safeguard against ill considered and partial decisions. As the judges are practically irresponsible, the reporting of every case with reasons therefore would form a moral responsibility and be a great aid to the speedy and consistent

> of the public, be independent at the "Newspapers frequently criticise unfavorably counsel in the performance of their duties, at trials, perhaps somewhat within their legal rights. When as a student I was reading law, I got my impression that all men were equal before the law. Over twenty years' practice has thoroughly convinced me that the text books I read were not up to date. The late Warren Rock, Q.C., held strongly to the opinion that every man could demand his right in a court of law, and he and I quite agreed in opposing the introduction of the present system of procedure known as 'The Judicature Act.' One minor feature of it was that attorneys at law were abolished and were to be known as solicitors. This was, as Mr. Rock claimed, the essence of the whole system and an intimation that justice was not to be demanded as a right, but to be solicited as a favor. I am inclined to think his forecast has been too

administration of the law, both to the

judges, the bar, and the public. The bar,

within its sphere, should, in the interest

"As to costs, I am not prepared to say they are not excessive, but as a rule lawyers' fees are only fair remuneration for services. Whether all the services were necessary is another matter. Undoubtedly leading counsel-that there are so few of them is the result of our system-and successful solicitors can and do fix their own terms, to which their clients have to submit in order to employ them and insure success. If law could be had on demand and did not depend upon skillful soliciting, there might be more competition in the work done by the legal profession, and consequently, as "If the law were reasonably certain and in other occupations, the cost of such sercertainly administered the objections as vice would be lower. Under any system, however, services would have to be paid tor. I imagine that if arbitration were resorted to legal or quasi-legal services would be necessary and have to be remunerated. Arbitration is at best a compromise and there is always present the temptation to influence the referees by means other than their fees, to be found by one or other of the parties. And this reminds me that many heavy items in nearly every bill of costs are the fees paid to officials. I don't know upon principle why the expense of civil courts should not with distrust and suspicion. The inde- be borne at the public expense as well as that of criminal courts, so far as the fees to officials and to the Government are concerned. The legal professions are made tax collectors to provide the salaries of the officials.

"Any reforms should be well considered in their details and so worked out as to leave as little as possible for judicial legislation and interpretation at the expense of litigants. I have before said that such expense should be borne by the Government. I say much of this expensive litigation of recent years has been caused by crude legislation. If it were possible not to have any more amendments for say twenty years I have no doubt but that any system of procedure and practice would be worked down to a reasonable degree of certainty, and for that reason I am not enthusiastic about recent or proposed changes, feeling as soon as they begin to be understood some further amendments or quently other reasons were promised, changes would be made to continue the but which, under our system, could not be uncertainty and perpetuate the delay of brought to public notice. I believe our want of finality and expense of litigation.

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"REIGNS ALONE AMONG NATURAL DIETETIC TABLE WATERS."

HAVE ONE AFTER ANOTHER FALLEN AWAY." C British Medical Journal. 64 RICHMOND STREET.



Sting of MOSQUITO

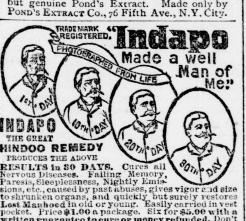
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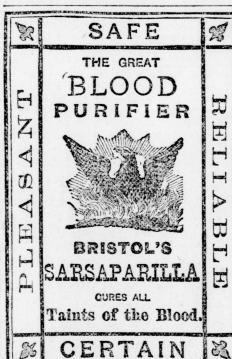
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\$2,593,425 Assets. Claims paid, 982,253 Dividends paid, 500,509 Surplus, - - 226,120

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A FASHIONABLE RESORT. It is evident from the flow of Tourists north that the "Muskoka and Georgian Bay Dis that the "Muskoka and Georgian Bay Districts" have become very popular. Below is a partial list of prominent tourists who have been observed passing over Grand Trunk Railway lines during the past few days: Sir Oliver Mowat. Sir John Thompson. Judge Green, New York; Mr. H. Neilson, Toronto; Mr. A. M. Dodge, New York; Hon. A. S. Hardy, Mr. Thos. Tait. Asst. Gen. Manager C. P. R.: Senator Sanford, Hamilton: Mr. W. B. McMurrich, Q. C.; Mr. B. E. Charlton, ex. Mayor of Hamilton; Mr. S. Barker and family, formerly Gen. Manager Northern and Northwestern Ry., Hamilton; Mr. A. McKay, M.P., Hamilton; Mossrs. Cockburn, Denison and Marter, all M. P. P.s for Toronto; Mr. T. Eaton, Toronto; Mr. C. W. Taylor, Globe, Toronto; Mr. J. Donaldson, Gen, Supt. C. A. Ry., Ottawa; Mr. A. F. Webster, steamship agent, Toronto: the family of Mr. Massey, Toronto; the Solid Comfort Fishing Party from Pennsylvania; Iron City Fishing Club, 1 ittsburg. Pa.: another from Hamilton, Ohio; N. J. Power and family, Gen. Pas. Agent Grand Trunk Railway; Christopher Robinson, Q.C. Tickets now on sale at company's offices, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dunday streets. Tickets now on sale at company's offices, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and G. T. R. depot.

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LUCANIA Saturday, Sept. 8, noon.
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