

said the damages were given for the loss that the woman sustained in consequence of not being allowed to enter into the married state—that was to say, they were to give damages to a woman for not being allowed to marry a man who was unwilling to be married. That could form no ground of damage to a woman if she had proper feelings—that she was not to be allowed to spend her life in the society of a man who had no feelings of affection towards her. The action was a punishment on the man, who refused to make two lives miserable. They were punishing a man because he had the courage to say: 'I think it better, in the interests of both of us, that our lives should not be spent in misery.' " Lord Herschell's motion was carried by a majority of forty-one, but the law of breach of promise of marriage has in no respect been altered from that time to the present hour.—*Law Times*.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE TO FOREIGNERS.

We like the thoughts expressed by Chief Justice Howell when opening the Assize Court at Winnipeg on 2nd inst. In referring to the calendar he said:—

"It will appear to you when the names are shown you that a number of the most serious charges are laid against foreigners. Therefore, you may come to the conclusion that we are better off without these foreigners, that they are a menace to our country. Gentlemen, I have been a long time in the law, perhaps before some of you were born. A large number of these people are from the Carpathian Mountains, a very considerable portion of them have Slavonic blood in their veins. Shall we say, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' Well, they are here, gentlemen; shall we drive them out of the country or hang them or teach them? They have not had a fair chance, it seems to me, in the race of life. In the country they came from the sidewalks of the town were not made for them; the roads were good enough for them, amongst the horses and swine. If the landlord came along they got down on their knees and bowed their