

North-Eastern Railway Company, which was decided by the English Court of Appeal in the latter part of February. The plaintiff was the widow of a signalman porter in the service of the Great Northern Company, who was killed in the Leeds station by the negligence of an engine driver of the North-Eastern Company. The Leeds station is occupied by both companies under an agreement, and the expenses of that station are jointly defrayed by both companies. Amongst these expenses came the wages of the deceased signalman, and upon this ground it was argued that the Great Northern signalman was a *collaborateur* with the North-Eastern engine driver, whose negligence caused his death. The court below yielded to this argument, but it is not surprising to find that the Court of Appeal has unanimously reversed the decision of the Court below, and given judgment for the plaintiff. If the decision for the company had been allowed to stand, the *collaborateurs* which the law would have created might have been counted by thousands, for there are few large railway stations which are not occupied and paid for by more companies than one.

FRANCE.

The lawyers of Lyons, having become dissatisfied with M. Lagrevol, an appeal Judge, have unanimously resolved not to plead before him until he shall publicly apologize for his conduct towards them.

UNITED STATES.

SHALL WOMEN BE ADMITTED TO THE BAR?—The following is the brief presented by Mrs. Lockwood in support of the bill pending in Congress to allow women to practice law in the Federal Courts:

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States:

IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL NO. 1077, ENTITLED, "A BILL TO RELIEVE CERTAIN DISABILITIES OF WOMEN."

The provisions of this bill are so stringent that, to the ordinary mind, it would seem that the conditions are hard enough for the applicant to have well earned the honour of the preferment, without making sex a disability.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they

reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

To deny the right asked to be granted in this bill, would be to deny to your relator and other women citizens the rights guaranteed in the Declaration of Independence to be self-evident and inalienable, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," a denial of one of the fundamental rights and privileges of citizenship; "the denial of the right of a portion of the citizens of the commonwealth to acquire property in the most honorable profession of the law, thereby perpetuating an invidious distinction between male and female citizens equally amenable to the law," and having an equal interest in all of the institutions created and perpetuated by this Government.

The Articles of Confederation declare that "The free inhabitants of each of these States (paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted) shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States."

Article 4th of the Constitution says: "Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State"

Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Wyoming, Utah, and the District of Columbia admit women to the bar. What then? Shall the second co-ordinate branch of the Government, "the Judiciary," refuse to grant what it will not permit the States to deny, the privileges and immunities of citizens, and say to these women attorneys, when they have followed their cases through the State courts to that high tribunal beyond which there is no appeal, "you cannot come in here, we are too holy;" or, in the words of the learned Chancellor, declare that "By the uniform practice of the Court, from its organization to the present time, and by a fair construction of its rules, none but men are admitted to practice before it as attorneys and counsellors. This is in accordance with immemorial usage in England, and the law and practice in all the States until within a recent period, and the