

DIARY FOR MAY.

1. SUN. 2nd Sun. aft. Easter. St. Philip & St. James.
8. SUN. 3rd Sunday after Easter.
13. Fri. Exam. of Law Students for call to the Bar.
21. Sat. Exam. of Articled Clerks for certificate of fitness.
15. SUN. 4th Sunday after Easter.
16. Mon. Easter Term begins.
18. Wed. Last day for service for Co. Ct. York. Interim Exam. of Law Students and Articled Clerks.
20. Fri. Paper Day, Q. B. New Trial Day, Common P.
21. Sat. Paper Day, C. P. New Trial Day, Queen's B.
22. SUN. Rogation.
23. Mon. Paper Day, Q. B. New Trial Day, Common P.
24. Tues. Paper Day, C. P. New Trial Day, Queen's B.
25. Wed. Paper Day, Q. B. New Trial Day, Common P.
26. Thurs. Ascension. Paper Day, Common Pleas.
27. Fri. New Trial Day, Queen's Bench.
28. Sat. Declare for County Court.
29. SUN. 1st Sunday after Ascension.
30. Mon. Paper day, Q. B. New Trial Day, Common P.
31. Tues. Paper Day, C. P. New Trial Day, Queen's B.

The Local Courts'

AND

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE.

MAY, 1870.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

With mingled feelings of grief and hope, we allude to the painful and alarming illness which has prostrated for a time at least, Sir John A. Macdonald, the Minister of Justice. Grief, that one so eminent and so endeared to all who know him personally should suffer so much pain, and that the country should, at the present crisis especially, lose the services of one who has for so many years devoted his amazing talent with untiring industry to the arduous duties which devolve upon him—and hope, that he may yet recover from the illness which has brought him to the verge of the grave.

The attack came upon him in the midst of his work, the thought of which never leaves his mind day or night, and this combines with the painful nature of his malady to secure to him the sympathy of those politically opposed to him, and which was on a recent occasion gracefully expressed by the leader of the opposition.

We rejoice to hear that he is slowly but steadily improving. We trust his recovery may be permanent, and that he may long be spared to a people to whom his loss would be a public calamity, and whose warmest sympathies are with him and Lady Macdonald in their present affliction.

WOMEN JURORS IN UNITED STATES.

The following is a letter addressed to Mrs. Myra Bradwell, the enterprising editress of the *Chicago Legal News*, from the Judge who presided at the trial of a recent case in Wyoming, U. S., where half the jury were men and half women:—

DAER MADAM:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 26th ult., in which you request me to "give you a truthful statement, over my own signature, for publication in your paper, of the history of, and my observations in regard to, the women Grand and Petit jurors in Wyoming."

I had no agency in the enactment of the law in Wyoming conferring legal equality upon women. I found it upon the statute-book of that Territory, and in accordance with its provisions several women were legally drawn by the proper officers on the Grand and Petit Juries of Albany county, and were duly summoned by the Sheriff without any agency of mine. On being apprised of these facts, I conceived it to be my plain duty to fairly enforce this law, as I would any other.

While I had never been an advocate for the law, I felt that thousands of good men and women had been, and that they had a right to see it fairly administered; and I was resolved that it should not be sneered down if I had to employ the whole power of the court to prevent it. I felt that even those who were opposed to the policy of admitting women to the right of suffrage and to hold office, would condemn me if I did not do this. It was also sufficient for me that my own judgment approved this course.

With such assurances, these women chose to serve, and were duly impaneled as jurors. They are educated, cultivated Eastern ladies, who are an honor to their sex. They have, with true womanly devotion, left their homes of comfort in the States, to share the fortunes of their husbands and brothers in the far West, and to aid them in founding a new State beyond the Missouri.

And now as to the results. With all my prejudices against the policy, I am under conscientious obligations to say that these women acquitted themselves with such dignity, decorum, propriety of conduct, and intelligence as to win the admiration of every fair-minded citizen of Wyoming. They were careful, painstaking, intelligent, and conscientious. They were firm and resolute and for the right as established by the law and the testimony. Their verdicts were right, and after three or four criminal trials, the lawyers engaged in defending persons accused of crime, began to avail themselves of the right of peremptory challenge to get rid of the women jurors, who were too much in favor of enforcing the laws and pun-