

ligence as a defence, because thereby he was deprived of knowledge of plaintiff's presence at the car."

If, however, the car is moving when a person attempts to board it by the front platform, it seems that he may be held to a greater degree of care than if he had attempted to enter it under the same condition from the rear.

—*Central Law Journal.*

JAPANESE COURTS.

BY HON. GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,

Formerly Attorney-General of the United States.

Shortly before leaving Washington one of the Federal judges said to me, "When you are in Japan, you will, of course, visit the courts. After you have done so, write out an account of just what you see. I have often wondered how the procedure in those courts would impress an American, especially a lawyer, accustomed to our judicial tribunals."

During my visit to Tokio, I spent a morning in the imperial law courts, and, remembering what my judicial friend at home suggested, it occurs to me that your readers may be interested in a description of what I saw and heard and in my impressions of a very brief inspection of the courts in action.

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. T. Miyaoka, former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now one of the leading attorneys of the Empire, called upon me at the Imperial Hotel, shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning, and escorted me to the courthouse. This is a very large brick building, three stories high, looking much like the courthouses in a number of our American cities. The corridors, with the court attendants here and there, the lawyers hurrying to and fro carrying portfolios, sometimes followed by clerks bearing books or documents; the wandering crowds of idlers or witnesses or suitors—all presented an appearance familiar to those who have to do with courts in our own land.