

The Legal News.

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The *Law Journal* (London), referring to the proposal to masquerade in prison dress, says:—"We fear that there are in these tyrannical days legal difficulties which will even prevent Mr. Graham from enjoying the innocent amusement of appearing before the world in prison dress, after which he is said to hanker. Unless the broad arrow or some other visible Crown mark conspicuously proclaims the point of Mr. Graham's toilet, the whole thing will fall flat. The use of these marks, however, by applying them without lawful authority to any article, constitutes, by section 4 of the Public Stores Act, 1875, a misdemeanour punishable with imprisonment with hard labour, so that Mr. Graham and his tailor might have to pay dearly for his masquerade. Mr. Graham's appearance would also be such as to make him reasonably suspected of having on his back Her Majesty's stores unlawfully obtained, so that he might be detained for an explanation. On the whole, there appears to be enough in the law to prevent this perversely ingenious kind of demonstration against the law."

In the case of *Commonwealth v. Weidner*, before the Pennsylvania Common Pleas, it was held that charging a fixed rate for admission to a camp meeting on Sunday is worldly employment, and not within the exception of works of necessity and charity. The Court said:—"All worldly employments are allowed which in their nature consist of necessity or charity. Therefore in the case of *Dale v. Knapp*, 98 Penn. St. 389; S. C., 42 Am. Rep. 624, the custom of soliciting contributions on Sunday from congregations assembled for religious worship, for religious and charitable purposes, and for church extension, was recognized as lawful; but no case that has been brought to our attention warrants the charge of a compulsory admission price as the 'usual' means of grace or act of necessity or charity. The

grace is free and the subscription voluntary. When the wayward sinner is forbidden entrance to the church unless he hands over his nickel to the doorkeeper, the church so demanding and receiving on Sunday is in no better position, as far as 'worldly business' is concerned, than would be the circus man with his one price of admission to all the several and combined shows of his monster aggregation, or the peddler with his busy booth. In the present case the evidence on both sides conclusively proves that the defendant was the representative of a stock company, with the pastor as principal stockholder and sharer in the dividends. Fence with boards eight feet high and barbed wire inclosed the grounds within which services were held. It was not purely the case of a religious body inviting the sinners in from the broad highway to hear the gospel without money and without price. Its doors were closed in the face of the penitent seeker after truth unless he came with five cents as the open sesame in his hand. This fee was exacted, according to the statement of a witness, from man, woman and child alike. There was not the usual half price for children in arms. The pass system was abolished, and no return checks given to those who were luckless enough to leave before services and might wish to return."

THE REVISED STATUTES.

Acts of the Legislatures of the Provinces now comprised in the Dominion, and of Canada, which are of a public nature, and are not repealed by the Revised Statutes of Canada for the reasons set forth in Schedule B to the said Revised Statutes.

In the paper respecting the Revised Statutes of Canada, signed "W." (p. 187 of our last volume,) after giving an account of the inception and completion of that work, and its contents, and of the schedules appended to it and their use in connection with it, we referred more especially to Schedule B, headed: "Acts and parts of "Acts, of a public general nature, which "affect Canada, and have relation to matters "not within the legislative authority of Par- "liament, or in respect to which the power