

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

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A disciple of Coke in Charleston, S. C., when asked by a "brudder" to explain the Latin terms "de facto" and "de jure," replied: "Dey mean dat you must prove *de facts* of de case to de satisfaction of *de jury*."

THE BAR AND THE MOUSTACHE.—Although the Paris students may fairly claim to be more free and disorderly than those of London or Berlin, it is quite clear that the Paris Bar is under as strict a discipline as that of any city in the world. An edict has gone forth to the effect that moustaches are at once and irrevocably to disappear from the upper lips of all advocates in the Palais de Justice. Of late years the dread authorities of the Faculté de Droit had connived at the wearing of these unprofessional ornaments, and grave Professors had even carried into the lecture-room the forbidden embellishments. But the Minister of Justice has interfered to correct the scandal, and the learned counsel will no longer be permitted to dispense with their razors. The incident has given occasion not only to a great deal of grumbling on the part of those gentlemen, but to some considerable amount of discussion in the public press as to the history of moustaches. —*Irish Law Times*.

At an examination for admission to the bar of Ohio, the examiner propounded this question: "A great many years ago there lived a gentleman named Lazarus, who died possessed of chattels, real and personal. After this event, please inform us, young man, to whom did they go?" The student replied, "to his administrator and his heirs." "Well, then," continued the examiner, "in four days he came to life again; inform us, sir, whose were they then?" Which interesting inquiry we submit to the lawyers. I am not a lawyer, but I see no difficulty in the inquiry. Lazarus died and was buried. As soon as he died, his property, if he left no will, vested in his legal heirs. The law gives no man the right to die for four days and then come to life again. Legally, Lazarus couldn't rise. I have no doubt the Supreme Court would decide that the Lazarus who rose was not the Lazarus who died. He was a new Lazarus. The new Lazarus would of course know and feel within himself that he was the old Lazarus, and go around boring his legal friends by talking about his legal wrongs, but every lawyer would leave him as quickly as pos-

sible, saying in parting, "It's a hard case, but if your heirs can prove your death, and that they came in legally under the statute, there is no way for to make them disgorge. All you can do is this—you're a young fellow about sixty—hire out as a clerk, try to save something from your salary so as to go into business again, build up a grand estate, and perhaps your heirs will recognize your identity."—*Cleveland Herald*.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN STUART.—We record with regret the death of Sir John Stuart, which occurred on Sunday last. Sir John had reached the mature age of eighty-three years, and up to the age of seventy-eight years he had discharged the arduous duties of Vice-Chancellor. The learned gentleman was much respected, his private character presenting traits worthy of all admiration. Moreover, his delightful vein of humour, his grand manner, and his extraordinary adhesion to ancient ideas and theories, made him a man of mark, altogether independently of his legal and judicial career.

In political life he was famous for the extremity of his opinions in the direction of absolute and unyielding Toryism, and on the bench he was prone to take liberties even with Acts of Parliament which clashed with his own views of equity. Few judges have been more beloved by the profession, or have attracted a larger circle of friends; but the authority of Sir John Stuart on points of law never stood high, his resolution to do what he considered justice in defiance of precedent and positive law having tempted him into decisions from which his intellect and learning would otherwise have recoiled.

Sir John was the second son of the late Dugald Stuart, of Ballachulish, in the county of Argyll, and was born in the year 1783. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in November, 1819. In January, 1846, on Mr. Gladstone becoming Colonial Secretary under Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Stuart entered on parliamentary life, being returned to the House of Commons for the constituency of Newark, in the Conservative and Protectionist interests. He sat for Newark till 1852, when he exchanged its representation for that of Bury St. Edmunds. In the October of the same year he was raised to the bench as one of the Vice-Chancellors, when he received the honour of knighthood. He continued to sit as a judge in equity for nearly twenty years, retiring on a well-earned pension in 1871, when he was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.