The Legal News.

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In *Borthwick* v. *Evening Post, Limited*, (58 L. T. Rep. (N.S.) 252,) the English Court of Appeal was called upon to decide an interesting question of protection of title. The *Morning Post* has been published in London by the plaintiff and his predecessors, every morning for about a century. Some time ago the plaintiff commenced to publish later editions of the paper, but still under the same title, and it was not suggested that the plaintiff had any intention of publishing an evening edition under the name of *The Evening Post*. The defendants having commenced to publish a daily evening newspaper in London, at the same price, under the title of *The Evening Post*, the plaintiff brought an action for an injunction. It was shown that just before and just after the publication of the defendants' paper, about twenty persons altogether had applied at *The Morning Post* office for copies of *The Evening Post*. In the advertisements of the latter paper the publishing office was stated to be at 108 Fleet street, whereas *The Morning Post* was published at a large house in Wellington street, Strand. Kay, J., granted a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from publishing, or selling, or advertising for sale any newspaper of the name of *The Evening Post*, or by any other name calculated to induce the public to believe that such newspaper was an edition of *The Morning Post*, or was owned, edited or written by the owner, editor or staff of that newspaper. The Court of Appeal has reversed this decision, holding that there being no injury or damage, or prospect thereof, to the plaintiff, the injunction must be dissolved. Chief Justice Coleridge, however, remarked that he could not clear his mind of a lurking suspicion that the name, *The Evening Post*, was taken because there was a *Morning Post*, and that although the latter may never be hurt to the extent of one penny, yet the public may possibly think there is some connection with the older paper. In these circumstances his lordship thought the action should be dismissed without costs. Lord Justices Bowen and Cotton concurred.

The *American Law Review* publishes letters from a number of eminent English jurists, written in answer to an inquiry about the working of the jury system. Lord Herschell approves the jury for questions of tort, commercial usage, etc., but not for questions of mixed law and fact. Sir James Hannen speaks warmly in favor of the jury — his "confidence in juries is increased rather than diminished," and praises their impersonality. Sir Charles Edward Pollock thinks that for simple issues or questions of mercantile usage "a jury is our best and usual tribunal, and is so considered by all." Lord Coleridge, who has had some personal experience before juries, says: "Long experience and much reflection have led me to give up the opinion in favor of it which I formerly entertained, and to adopt strongly an opinion adverse to it in civil cases," and he adds that if he had a question of character or property, he "would far rather run his chance of getting a bad judge to try it than a good jury." Lord Justice Lindley and Sir James Charles Matthews are reported as orally expressing themselves in favor of the jury.

The lists of recent calls to the bar in England show that a large number of natives of India are adopting the legal profession. Some of these gentlemen have already attained distinction at English universities. Chan-Toon, a young Burmese gentleman, who has been educated at Calcutta University and University College, London, gained no less than seven prizes or distinctions, notably in Roman law and jurisprudence. Are these gentlemen destined to play a conspicuous part hereafter as leaders of a movement for Home Rule for India?

The *Law Journal* (London), referring to Lord Salisbury's bill to provide for the appointment of life peers, says it proposes to revive a prerogative of the Crown which had so far fallen into abeyance that in 1856, on Lord Wensleydale's patent of peerage 'for the term of his natural life' being submitted