

parent, and the prosecution was dropped, and the accused set at liberty, but in a wretched condition because of vermin and other disgusting surroundings. It was some time before the young man regained his reason, so great had been the strain upon him. It afterwards transpired that the magistrate who issued the warrant and the complainant were intimate personal friends. The magistrate and the family of the "accused" were not friends; no one connected with the prosecution (including the magistrate) was worth proceeding against, and so the matter dropped. We must not forget to add that the complainant was made aware of the return of the "accused"

by a letter from the latter, saying that he was returning for a short time and would call upon him and make a settlement of the note. We have good reason to believe that cases of hardship equal to the above frequently occur. Good names are disgraced, futures ruined, and that ambition which is so truly called a virtue is forever cast aside by many, especially the young, when accused of crime and detained in prison. We plead for greater caution and safeguards in the issue of warrants of arrest, and for a relaxation of that ancient rigour of detaining in criminal cells those who are merely suspected or accused of the commission of crime.

---

### AN HONOURABLE UNITED STATES OPINION CONCERNING THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

A very able and instructive paper appears in the December issue of the *Western Reserve Law Journal*, of Cleveland, Ohio, entitled, "Some Recent Crises in the Diplomatic History of the United States." Mr. Frederick A. Henry, the author of the article, expresses the hope that in time soon to come all international disputes will be made the subject of arbitration, and adds: "It is a fitting tribute to the conservatism and discretion of the American people, that in spite of our lack of trained diplomats, such as have charge of the foreign affairs of the governments of Europe, in spite of our lack of experience and training in diplomacy, the foreign relations of the United States from the time of Adams and Franklin and Jay to the present, have been conducted in most cases with a

discriminating judgment and with a gratifying success hardly equalled by the conduct of similar affairs of any other nation in the world. That there have been some exceptions to this rule, as in the case of our war with Mexico, in the case of our Chinese legislation, and in some more recent cases which it is my purpose to discuss, may be cause for regret."

The learned writer then proceeds to freely criticize the foreign policy of the United States in regard to the affair with Chili in the winter of 1890-91, the Hawaiian episode, the attempted application by the United States of the Monroe doctrine in the matter of the British-Venezuelan dispute.

In speaking of the Behring Sea difficulty, which concerns Canadians most intimately, and