

ing, should fulfil the purpose declared in the recital—"the friendly and final adjustments of the differences" respecting this boundary line. And if—as is yet hoped—"impartial jurists of repute" who can be so ranked according to the true meaning of that term as understood by the tribunal of nations—such as, in a real sense, are the admitted qualifications of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States,—are appointed, who will be absolutely loyal to international law and its well recognized principles, and allow none of the tainting influences of partizan zeal, unjust innuendos against, and persistent misrepresentation of, the British-Canadian claims; nor "allow any rubbish in their minds," as Lord Holt once put it, to seduce them from their allegiance to the law and its principles, the decision should result in an improvement of Canada's position on that question, if not in her fair success; but even if adverse, and well sustained by legal reasoning and authority, it will be accepted in a placid spirit by the Canadian people.

I. AMERICAN "IMPARTIAL JURISTS OF REPUTE."

One of the matters which has thrown doubt on the loyalty of the Government of the United States in giving effect to this Treaty is its assumed action respecting the term "impartial jurists of repute." Ex-President Cleveland has told us of the "customary disfigurement" treaties receive at the hands of the United States Senate; but it is stated, and not denied, that, in assenting to this Treaty, there was a condition attached by the Senate to its approval that the "jury should be packed."

And there appears some color for this, for it is announced that the President of the United States, as the head of one of the two great sovereignties which is a party to this treaty, and therefore the trustee of the national honor and political justice of his sovereignty in their dealings with kindred nations, proposes to appoint Mr. Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner to the Commission as the best representative types of the "impartial jurists of repute" which the United States are able to furnish. But we ask the legal reader to say, after reading our "indictment of disqualifications," whether each of them would not be promptly ordered to stand aside by a judge of any court as disqualified from serving on even a common jury in his court. And let him also say how far the proposed appointment satisfies the great and high