

at bowls on Sunday. We don't blame him. Under his belief in election, it made no difference what he did on Sunday. It is interesting to be informed of this amiable trait in the austere theologian who burned a gentleman who differed from him. Mr. Carter also infers that we can afford to dispense with Sunday because "the whole Christian world * * * managed to do without it very nicely down to within about three hundred years," and "the civilization which produced Shakespeare and Bacon did so without the help of the Puritan Sunday." *Ergo*, we should return to the "civilization" of three centuries ago when Bacon believed in witchcraft and took bribes? As for his unfortunate reference to Shakespeare, we turn him over to the tender mercies of Mr. Donnelly. Again, he urges we can do without Sunday because the Chinese, who never heard of it, "exist in health and strength." Let Mr. Carter not trust himself in California, after this argument in favour of the equality of the Chinese with our race. And if his argument about "health and strength" is sound, let us economize in our tables, and live on rats and rice! In spite of this array of arguments, we shall continue to believe that a reasonable observance of one day in seven for rest has been and always will be an attendant upon an enhancing civilization.—*Albany Law Journal*.

SIR JAMES HANNEN.—The following extracts form a sketch of this distinguished jurist, taken from the *Green Bag*, will not be out of place at this time when, the sittings of the Behring Sea arbitration still occupy so much attention: "The Right Hon. Sir James Hannen, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, and sometime President of the Parnell Commission, was born in 1821, was educated at St. Paul's School and afterwards at the University of Heidelberg, became a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1848. In 1853 the hour of opportunity that cometh to every man overtook him. The interminable Canadian fisheries' disputes between England and America had reached a crisis. The proximate cause of quarrel was the alleged encroachment upon British fishing-grounds by vessels belonging to the United States; and the English Colonial Secretary, Sir John Pakington, in a circular addressed to the colonial governors concerned, had used foolish language, to which Mr. Webster, the