

"An Act for Prevention of Blindness" might lead the ignorant to suppose that the Legislature of Rhode Island had received extended powers; but a perusal shows that it refers only to the duties of the physician and midwife to report to the authorities when the eyes of infants are exceptionally weak, for the purpose of saving them from the possible misfortune of blindness.

A striking instance of the power and direct influence of public opinion is furnished in the city of New York, where, on March 17th, 1892, a by-law was passed authorizing the construction of a drive-way within the limits of Central Park. The by-law escaped public attention during its progress through both houses, and the next morning the park commissioners proceeded to stake out the new roadway. Popular indignation was immediately aroused against this invasion of a park dedicated to the enjoyment of all classes of the people, and a mass meeting was held, the result of which was that the Act was repealed twenty-eight days after it was originally passed.

Georgia has passed a law allowing a party to a civil action to put the opposite party in the witness box for the purpose of a "thorough and sifting examination, and with a further privilege of impeachment, just as though the witness had testified in his own behalf and was being cross-examined." The purpose of this Act appears to be to relieve one party from the necessity of making the opposite party his own witness, and prevents the disadvantages arising therefrom.

A will made in contemplation of a marriage is not revoked in Massachusetts by the subsequent marriage. Maryland has increased by one-fourth the salaries of all judges in that State, which causes Mr. Dillon to remark: "For this act of justice and this good example, many thanks"; and so say all of us.

These and many other statutory enactments are referred to by the President, who concludes a really good address with quotations from philosophers, historians, and statesmen, too numerous to mention. He refers to the very familiar remark of Lord Bacon, that "every man is a debtor to his profession," upon which the author of "Eunomus" comments: "How much more is every man a debtor to his country, which includes every blessing he enjoys, and for the sake only of which any profession is established"; and the author, in reviewing some of the blessings of Englishmen, adds: "Think of this, and bless