

INSOLVENT ARRESTED.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT AT MONTREAL AS TO THE RIGHT OF CAPIAS.

IN the case of Gault Bros. v. Cloutier, of Winnipeg, Oct. 25, in the Court of Appeal, a judgment, having important bearing in the case of fraudulent debtors, was given. Mr. Cloutier, who was in business, at Winnipeg, about January was obliged to borrow \$10,000 from the banks to meet maturing and overdue bills, which amount he obtained upon a note endorsed by his brother, whom he secured by giving a chattel mortgage on his stock, which mortgage, under the laws of Manitoba, covered not only the stock on hand, but also any that might be subsequently added. The Manitoba law does not require the immediate registration of chattel mortgages, and this one was not registered.

Later, Mr. Cloutier came to Montreal, and, with his standing apparently good, obtained goods valued at \$9,000. These goods were forwarded to Winnipeg, where advances were obtained upon the warehouse receipts, with which favored creditors were paid. Some other creditors received payment in goods, and a portion was taken to the store. The chattel mortgage was registered, and Mr. Cloutier assigned, when it was learned that there would be enough to pay ordinary creditors about 2c. on the dollar.

At the instance of Montreal creditors, Mr. Cloutier was arrested and brought to Montreal on a charge of fraud, on which he was remanded by the magistrate and admitted to bail. As he left the court-room he was again arrested on a capias issued at the instance of Gault Bros. & Co. Mr. Cloutier's solicitors moved to annul this capias on the ground that there had been no sequestration in the Province of Quebec, that there had been no sequestration in the Province of Manitoba, and the writ was not recognized in that Province; and that Mr. Cloutier, under collusion, had been arrested in Winnipeg on a pretended criminal charge, the real object being to bring him within reach of civil proceedings.

The court below quashed the capias on the ground that the acts of sequestration with fraudulent intent, alleged against Mr. Cloutier, had not been admitted within the Province. Gault Bros. & Co. then appealed, and the Court of Appeal was unanimous in reversing the decision. The court decided that there was nothing to prove that Mr. Cloutier had been brought here on a criminal charge merely for the purpose of effecting his arrest on the capias. After a lengthy discussion of the legal points, Mr. Justice Hall, who acted as spokesman, concluded that the resident of another Province, who has committed sequestration of his property and is found here, may be arrested exactly as a resident of the Province of Quebec would be. Wherever the debtor's property may be, it is the pledge of his debts, and, therefore, the sequestration which he makes, though in a foreign country, does the same kind of injury to his creditors here as sequestration in this Province would do. The abstract right of capias does not at all depend upon the place where the sequestration is said to have taken place.

TURKS TAKE TO HATS.

The imports of hats into Turkey have continued to increase in a notable degree for some years past, and still show an upward tendency, due to the fact that the native element of the Christian population is now adopting European costumes. Merinos, soft

and imper felts (medium hard), are imported to the extent of about 10,000 dozen per annum. The countries of origin are as follows in order of importance: Italy, England, France, Germany and Austria. As in many other classes of goods, French hats, at similar prices, would obtain the preference.

DECEPTION IN FURS.

No class of merchandise admits of so much deception as furs, and many are sold by names unknown to natural history. In the fur business, as in many other departments of commerce, the unscrupulous are ever at work endeavoring to produce imitations. In few lines has this been carried to such a successful degree.

Coney, the oldest name in natural history for the rabbit, muskrat and other skins are dyed to imitate seal, and are advertised as electric seal, and often as genuine seal skin. Opossum is blended to look like stone martin and pine martin to look like Russian sable. Muskrat is advertised as mink, and many other furs of the cheaper sorts are passed off on an unsuspecting public as those rarer types.



Wall Paper Exhibit of M. Staunton & Co. at Toronto Exhibition.

When the fur is not an imitation and advertised below the price of standard goods it is generally unprime; that is, made of skins that have been trapped at an unseasonable time of year. Such skins are always less slightly, less durable, and much lower in price than prime skins. Prime, well-dressed skins and well-dyed skins, if the garment is of colored fur, are not all that is required to make a first-class garment. Much depends on the manufacture of the garment, skilled labor being absolutely necessary. Improper manipulation will produce a poor garment even from the best skins.

It is incumbent, therefore, on purchasers of furs that confidence be reposed only in those houses whose reputation is unquestioned.

AN OLD BUSINESS CHANGES HANDS.

James Craick & Co., Port Hope, who have been a leading firm in Eastern Ontario for many years, and have actually been in business for 40 years, have sold out to Thomas Millar & Sons, Oshawa, who will, in future, conduct the business. Messrs. Millar have done well in Oshawa, and THE REVIEW wishes them success in Port Hope.