

an express agreement, create no contract with the company selling the same, to carry him beyond the line of its own road, but they are distinct tickets for each road, sold by the first company as agent for the others so far as the passenger is concerned. Where a coupon ticket has been sold, calling for for passage over several distinct lines of railroad, the rights of the passenger, and the duty and responsibility of the several companies over whose roads the passenger is entitled to a passage, are the same as if he had purchased a ticket at the office of each company constituting the through line. Where a conductor of a railway company, acting under instructions from his superior, refuses to accept a ticket issued by another company, as agent of the former, and demands full fare, the passenger, if his ticket was issued by authority, may pay the fare again, recover of the company requiring payment the sum paid, as for a breach of contract, or he may refuse to pay, and leave the train when so ordered by the conductor, and sue and recover of the company all damages sustained in consequence of his expulsion from the train; but if he refuses to leave, he cannot recover for the force used by the conductor in putting him off, when no more force is used than necessary, and the expulsion is not wanton or wilful.—*Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. Connell*, 112 Ill.

Eminent Domain—Telephone Pole—Injunction.—The state and municipal authorities may, in the exercise of the rights of eminent domain, authorize the placing of telephone poles along a street, and abutting owners have no just cause for complaint unless some injury is inflicted upon them not common to all other persons. Supreme Court of Louisiana.—*Irwin v. Great Southern Telephone Co.*

ORIGIN OF TRIAL BY JURY.

1. Phillips and Probst maintain that it originated among the Welsh, from whom it was borrowed by the Anglo-Saxons.

2. Coke, Van Maurer, Phillips, Selden, Spelman and Turner regard it as having been original with the Anglo-Saxons.

3. Bacon, Blackstone, Montesquieu, Nicholson and Savigny hold that it was imported from primitive Germany.

4. Konrad Maurer thinks it is of North German origin.

5. Warmius and Warsaae agree that it was derived from the Norsemen, through the Danes.

6. Hicks and Reese think it came from the Norsemen, through the Norman conquest.

7. Daniels says the Normans found it existing in France, and adopted it.

8. Mohl thinks it derived from the usages of the Canon law.

9. Meyer thinks it came from Asia by way of the Crusades.

10. Maciejowski says it was derived from the Slavonic neighbors of the Angles and Saxons.

11. Brunner, Palgrave and Stubbs derive it from the Theodosian Code, through the Frank Capitularies.

12. Hume says that it is derived from the decennary judiciary, and is "an institution admirable in itself, and the best calculated for the preservation of liberty and the administration of justice, that was ever devised by the wit of man."—*Irish Law Times*.

INSOLVENT NOTICES, ETC.

Quebec Official Gazette, Dec. 26.

Judicial Abandonments.

Thomas Alexander Armstrong, of Bryson, Dist. of Ottawa, Dec. 23.

Courteau Frères, cigar manufacturers, Montreal, Dec. 17.

Michael Hayes, Sheenboro, Dist. of Ottawa, Dec. 21.

George Venner, Montreal, Dec. 16.

Curators Appointed.

Joseph T. Denis.—L. P. Bruneau, Montreal, curator. Dec. 23.

Eusèbe Martel.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator. Dec. 18.

Dame Rachel Rogers, manufacturer, Montreal.—M. E. Bernier, St. Hyacinthe, curator, Oct. 28. Notice dated Dec. 22.

A. Tenny, general merchant, South Stukely.—John McD. Hains, Montreal, curator. Dec. 18.

Final Dividend.

Charles Déry, Three Rivers. A. Turcotte, Montreal, curator. Open to objection till Jan. 11.

Sale in Insolvency.

J. Bte. Pharand dit Marcellin.—At church door Saint Clet, Co. Soulanges. Jan. 12.

A famous Scotch counsel named Hay, who became a judge, with the title of Lord Newton, was as remarkable for his devotion to the pleasure of his table as for his great legal abilities. It was of him that the famous story is told of a client, calling on him one day at four o'clock, and being surprised to find him at dinner, the visitor said he understood five to be Mr. Hay's dinner hour. "Oh, but, sir," said the man-servant, "it is his yesterday's dinner."—*Irish Law Times*.