

Under these conditions our position is a peculiar and certainly not a satisfactory one. The history of the past gives no guarantee for the future. Will Mr. McKinley be as willing to bow to mob dictation in the matter of intervention in South Africa as Mr. Cleveland was with regard to Venezuela? Will any more strenuous effort be made to check the kind of agitation which bears fruit in the destruction of our canals, than was made to prevent the Fenian invasion of 1866? Time will tell. In the meantime as appeals to international law and custom appear to be useless, the authorities had better look to the defence of our frontier. With a slight inversion the maxim *Inter arma leges silentur* might seem to apply.

ENGLISH CASES.

EDITORIAL REVIEW OF CURRENT ENGLISH DECISIONS.

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ADMINISTRATION—DE BONIS NON—GRANT OF ADMINISTRATION TO BENEFICIARY IN RESPECT OF PROPERTY IN WHICH LEGAL ESTATE OUTSTANDING.

In *the Goods of Agnese* (1900) P. 60, was an application by a trustee in bankruptcy for a grant of administration de bonis non to the estate of one Agnese, who had died legally entitled to certain shares in foreign railway companies, the beneficial interest in which formed part of the bankrupt's estate. Agnese had died intestate, and administration had been granted to his estate, but the administrator had died, leaving part of the estate unadministered. Jeune, P.P.D., granted the application, limiting the grant to the shares in question.

EVIDENCE—FOREIGN LAW, PROOF OF—COLONIAL MARRIAGE.

In *Cooper-King v. Cooper-King* (1900) P. 65, the only question determined is a point of evidence. It became necessary to prove the validity of a marriage celebrated in Hong-Kong. It was stated on behalf of the petitioner that the only legal expert evidence available to give evidence of the marriage being valid according to the law of Hong-Kong demanded a prohibitive fee,