

in public companies and public funds, receive the dividends as they may accrue due, and give receipts in conformity with his letters of orders." Armed with this authority, the attorney sold out certain shares which the plaintiff held in the defendant company, and the present action was brought to recover the shares or their value from the defendant company. The plaintiff's right so to recover, it was admitted, depended on the question whether, under the terms of the power, the agent had power to dispose of the shares without the plaintiff's consent, and this again depended on the question whether the document was to be construed as to the powers conferred on the agent, according to the Brazilian or English law; for it was admitted that if construed according to English law, the document would have given the attorney a more limited power than if construed according to Brazilian law. No doubt, if English law had given the agent a wider authority than the Brazilian law, it would have been contended, and would probably have been held, that persons dealing with the agent in England would have been entitled to rely on the wider authority given by English law, and that the foreign principal would have been stopped from setting up the more limited authority as given by the law of his own country; but the present case was different, as it was a case where the English law gave the more limited authority, and there could not therefore be the same hardship upon persons dealing in England with the agent. Mr. Justice Day decided that the document was to be governed by English law, thus adopting the view of Story, where he says (paragraph 286): "There is no doubt that where an authority is given to an agent to transact business for his principal in a foreign country, it must be construed, in the absence of any counter-proofs, that it is to be executed according to the law of the place where the business is to be transacted."—*London Law Times*.

INSOLVENT NOTICES, ETC.

Quebec Official Gazette, Sept. 27.

Judicial Abandonments.

Zéphirin LaFrance, hotel-keeper, Quebec, Sept. 20.
Damase A. Morin, trader, Fraserville, Sept. 23.

Curators appointed.

Re Wm. Beattie, trader, Melbourne.—L. Thomas and Jas. Mairs, Melbourne, joint curators, Sept. 16.

Re Raymond Beaudoin.—C. Desmarteau, Montreal, curator, Sept. 19.

Re Bossé & Lec.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator, Sept. 19.

Re Joseph A. Bougie *et al.*—Millier & Griffith, Sherbrooke, joint curator, Sept. 22.

Re David Lanthier, Montreal.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator, Sept. 19.

Re Sévérin Marois, hotel-keeper.—J. E. Archambault and H. Champagne, St. Gabriel de Brandon, joint curator, Sept. 17.

Re Joseph Millette.—J. A. Marcotte, Montreal, curator, Sept. 23.

Re Napoléon Rousseau, baker, Quebec.—F. X. Lemieux, Quebec, curator, Sept. 24.

Re "The Stair Coal-Mine & Manufacturing Company, Limited."—G. H. Patterson, Montreal, liquidator, Sept. 15.

Re Viger & Grundler, Montreal.—Kent & Turcotte, joint curator, Sept. 19.

Dividends.

Re D. Campbell & Son.—Second and final dividend, payable Oct. 13, A. F. Riddell, Montreal, curator.

Re C. H. Craig & Co.—First and final dividend, payable Oct. 16, F. Valentine, Three Rivers, curator.

Re N. Deschamps & Co. (Eugénie Charlebois).—First and final dividend, payable Oct. 13, C. Desmarteau, Montreal, curator.

Re Laughram Adams.—First and final dividend, payable Oct. 8, G. Deserres, Montreal, curator.

Re Appolinaire Morency, tailor, Quebec.—First and final dividend, payable Oct. 13, H. A. Bedard, Quebec, curator.

Re John Reiplinger.—First and final dividend, payable Oct. 14, John MacIntosh, Montreal, curator.

Appointment.

Jules Allard, Montreal, Advocate, to be registrar for the county of Yamaska, and Clerk of the Circuit Court for the same county.

GENERAL NOTES.

EXAMPLE AND PRECEPT.—The following is from Roger Ascham's Schoolmaster.—It is a notable tale that old Sir Roger Chamloe, sometime Chief Justice, would tell of himself. When he was ancient in Inn of Court, certain young gentlemen were brought before him to be corrected for certain misorders; and one of the lustiest said: 'Sir, we be young gentlemen; and wise men before we have proved all fashions, and yet those have done well.' This they said because it was well known Sir Roger had been a good fellow in his youth. But he answered them very wisely. 'Indeed,' saith he, 'In youth I was as you are now; and I had twelve fellows like unto myself, but not one of them came to a good end. And, therefore, follow not my example in youth, but follow my counsel in age, if ever ye think to come to this place, or to these years, that I am come unto: lest you meet either poverty or Tyburn in the way.'