Separation as to Property.

Julienne Monette vs. Joseph Vannier, butcher, Salaberry de Valleyfield, Aug. 10.

Quebec Official Gazette, Aug. 21.

Judicial Abandonments.

Bruno Beaulieu, St. Epiphane, Aug. 16. D. E. Morin, Cacouna, Aug. 16.

James Smith, butcher, St. Sauveur de Québec, July 14.

Curators Appointed.

Re Guillaume Boivin.—Kent and Turcotte, Montreal, curator, Aug. 13.

Re T. Jean Fradette, St. Prime.—H. A. Bedard, Chicoutimi, curator, Aug. 18.

Re James Smith.—Ed. Bégin, N.P., Quebec, curator, Aug. 13.

Re J. D. Tellier. - Kent and Turcotte, Montreal, curator, Aug. 14.

Dividend.

Re Goldberg and Levitt.—Dividend sheet at office of W. A. Caldwell, Montreal, curator, Aug. 18.

Separation as to Property.

Dame Angele Laflèche vs. Elzear Gauthier, trader, Montreal, Aug. 6.

Dame Jane Davidson vs. William Smillie, Montreal, Aug. 12.

Commissioner.

Thomas McLaren, solicitor, Edinburgh, Scotland, appointed commissioner to take affidavits in Scotland under Art. 30, C.C.P.

## GENERAL NOTES.

In an action for breach of promise of marriage tried recently in the Queen's Bench Division, the plaintiff's counsel read the following letter: "My dear Nellie—I hope to have a letter in the morning from my dear Nellie. The wind and weather here are something D—D—D—."—Mr. Justice Hawkins: What does that mean?—Mr. Austin: I think it is for your lordship to construe written documents.—Irish Law Times.

"I remember well," says Charles Phillips in 'Curran and his Contemporaries,'" at the Sligo Summer Assizes for 1812, being of counsel in the case of the King against Fenton, for the murder of Major Hillas in a duel, when old Judge Fletcher thus capped his summing up to the jury: 'Gentlemen, it's my duty to lay down the law to you, and I will. The law says that the killing of a man in a duel is murder; therefore, in the discharge of my duty I tell you so. But I tell you at the same time a fairer duel than this I never heard of in the whole course of my life!' It is scargely necessary to add that there was an immediate acquittal.— Central Law Journal.

A Scotch cobbler, described briefly as a "notorious offender," has passed his life in a certain "Auld Licht" village without being converted. Last week a Farfar magistrate sentenced him to a fine of half a crown or twenty-four hours' imprisonment. If he chose the latter he would be taken to the jail at Perth. The cobbler-communed with thimself. "Then I'll go to Perth," he said; "I have business in the town at any rate." An official conveyed him by train to Perth,

but when the prisoner reached the jail he said that he would now pay the fine. The Governor found that he would have to take it. "And now," said the cobbler, "I want my fare home." The Governor demurred, made inquiries, and discovered that there was no alternative; the prisoner must be sent at public expense to the place he had been brought from. So our canny cobbler got the two shillings and eight and one-half pence, which represented his fare, did his business, and went home triumphant—two and one-half pence and a railway ride better for his offence.

LIABILITY FOR FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—The Court of Appeals has rendered an opinion of much practical interest to people who have personal property in storehouses. It was the suit of Mrs. Hickey against John H. Morrell, which has been pending more than two years. The defendant had issued a circular saying his warehouse was fireproof. The plaintiff read the circular and stored some valuables in the warehouse. The building took fire and was destroyed. Mrs. Hickey sued for the value of her property on the ground of false representations. She lost her case in the trial court and in the Common Pleas, General Term. It was conceded that the owner had represented the building to be fireproof. But the lower courts held that such representation was not a statement of a fact, but merely the expression of an opinion, for which the defendant was not liable. That decision is overruled by the Court of Appeals. The appellate tribunal says that representing a building to be fireproof is not the expression of an opinion, but the allegation of a fact, and that if the statement is false it is a misrepresentation for which the person making it is liable .- N. Y. Herald.

Any person desirous of inspecting the actual last will and testament of the immortal bard of Avon can do so by visiting Somerset House and paying a shilling. The visitor is conducted to a dimly-lighted room, in which this precious relic is preserved, and is not a little astonished to find it securely fixed in a series of frames protected by glass. The will remained for many years without any attempt being made to protect it from the wear to which it was subjected. Indeed the reference to the will during the period at which it was unprotected has slightly worn away the writing at the folds of the paper. It is a remarkable fact that for every Englishman who visits Somerset House to inspect it, there are at least two Americans. The will has been reproduced in fac simile on two or three occasions at distant intervals, one of the last copies being taken in 1864, when a fac simile (now out of print) was published at six shillings. Fac similes have for many years past been exceedingly scarce, and a sovereign or more has been paid for good copies. Messrs. Cassell & Co. have now reproduced the will in a form which will enable every person to possess it, for they will issue a fac simile copy with Part I of "Cassell's Illustrated Shakespeare," to be published on the 26th inst., the price of the part, including the will, being but 7d. This new fac simile of the will has been very carefully executed, its permanent value being greatly enhanced by its being printed on paper of antique style, and in ink similar in color to that of the original document.-Law Times.