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The English case of *Reg. v. Gordon* goes a long way towards protecting simple-minded persons from sharp practices. The lender in this case proposed to retain £40 as his little commission on the £100 which he professed to lend. It might be said that it is the duty of a borrower to inquire what interest or commission he is to be charged. The borrower here did not do this, but seems to have imagined that he would receive the full amount for which he gave his note. The Court of Crown Cases Reserved held that the lender, having professed to lend £100, and refusing to pay over that amount or return the note, was guilty of obtaining the note by false pretences, and the conviction was affirmed.

Gratitude is not often expressed in such a substantial form as in the case of Mr. Kempthorne, solicitor, of Neath, Glamorgan. Mr. Kempthorne is the recipient of a legacy of £100,000 from a grateful client. *O, si sic omnibus!*

Among several articles of interest in the current number of the *Journal du Droit International Privé*, says the *Law Journal*, is 'Le cas du Général Boulanger en Belgique.' It appears that the exact charge pending against General Boulanger is, under the Act of April 8, 'd'attentat contre la sûreté de l'Etat et autres faits connexes,' which, so far as the second part of it is concerned, has been particularised in the indictment as 'le complot.' Neither of these crimes is the subject of extradition between Belgium and France, but in Belgium the power of expulsion of refugees has been frequently exercised, notably in the cases of Victor Hugo and the Comte de Chambord. In intimating to General Boulanger, in view of the meeting of his partisans held at Brussels, for the purpose of developing a plan of campaign, that Belgium could no longer accord him her hospitality, the precedent of the Comte de Chambord was closely followed with the same

result, except that the count retired to Holland, while the general came to England.

A judge tells an amusing story of an unexpected reciprocation of courtesy. Long ago, he says, "recognizing that jurors should receive more courtesy than they sometimes do, it is my habit, in discharging them, always to thank them with pleasant words. So at the term just adjourned at Jackson, in discharging the grand jury, which had been unusually long in session and returned many indictments, I thanked them for their attendance, referred to the efficiency of their work, hoped they would carry to their homes pleasant memories of the court, and that their business had not suffered as much as they feared when they wished to be excused and were not, that we should have the pleasure of seeing them again, etc. To this the foreman usually bows, expresses his pleasure and that of his fellows for the courtesies received from the court and its officers, etc. This time the foreman, who was a zealous Baptist, fresh from a revival, which he was more anxious to attend than to serve on the grand jury, astonished and embarrassed the court by replying about in this phrase: 'The grand jury, one and all, most cordially reciprocates your honor's sentiments,' etc. (making quite a speech upon the kindness received from all the officials). 'And now, as an evidence of our good-will, we propose to extend to your honor the right hand of fellowship.' He was about to go through this performance, when the court, mindful of its dignity and full of apprehensive mirth, politely declined the proffered handshaking. Imagine the condition of the bar."

Strangely perverted is the sentiment which prompts a man to use his testamentary dispositions for a last fling at his family or his country. The will of one of these persons, named Louis August Travers, a citizen of France, has come before the Courts. Although there has been some diversity of government in France, Mr. Travers was so unfortunate as to find nothing to suit him. He instructed his executor to consign his body to the deep just off the English coast, declared that France had always oppressed