The Legal News.

Vol. XIII. FEBRUARY 8, 1890. No. 6.

The appointments of Queen's Counsel in England have been announced, but what a contrast does the list present to those upon which we have recently commented! The *London Law Journal* says, "an addition of new silk to the Queen's Counsel bench has been expected for some time. One Queen's Counsel only was appointed last year. In February, 1888, fourteen practising barristers were made Queen's Counsel. On the present occasion seven practising barristers only are put in the front row. The appointments of Sir Augustus Stephenson, Solicitor of the Treasury and Director of Public Prosecutions, and of Sir William Hardman, formerly chairman of the Surrey Sessions, are honours well deserved from long service in public office. Mr. A. V. Dicey, junior standing counsel to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, has long earned the right of becoming leading counsel. Mr. R. P. Haldane, M. P., is the only Chancery barrister appearing in the list. The Midland Circuit has Mr. C. A. Cripps, the South-Eastern Mr. R. O. B. Lane and Mr. Sidney Woolf, the North-Eastern Mr. Cyril Dodd, and the Northern Mr. Macrory as new leaders on those circuits." It appears, therefore that in three years only twenty-two appointments have been made in England—less than the number announced on one day in the province of Quebec alone!

The death of Mr. Alfred B. Major has made a gap not easily filled in the ranks of the junior bar of Montreal. Mr. Major came here a stranger, a few years ago, and by steady application combined with fair ability, obtained admission to the profession, and was rapidly making his way to an excellent position at the bar when prostrated by the illness which, unhappily, has cut short his career. Mr. Major was the author of "Legal Sketches," a republication of papers and sketches of considerable merit, which was favorably noticed at the time of its appearance. He was also a valued contributor to the Montreal Law Reports.

Pres. C. W. Needham, at the annual meeting of the Chicago Law Institute, observed:—"A library is a workshop—a place of toil and labor. No sound of hammer is heard; men move in quiet, but temples rise—temples not for idol worship, but wherein dwell rightness and truth. For come with what purpose we may, the study of great opinions, the reasoning of learned jurists, the clear presentation of sound law upon the written page, and greater still, the conviction that always accompanies truth, leads all minds to an apprehension of right principles, and the constant study of them to the practice and application of these principles to practical questions and issues. Books are thoughts crystallized—ideas in picture. We study them from without and detect the errors and apprehend the right as we cannot do by any other process. The decisions of Courts are the application of principles to practice, and we judge of the rightness of these principles, and the fitness of their application, without the prejudice or bias that comes with personal contact, or knowledge of the parties immediately interested. Nothing quickens mind like contact with mind, and in the library this process is carried on without distraction or unnecessary friction. He who establishes a library of good books, not only preserves thought, but furnishes the tools and material for the creation of new thought; and they who establish and maintain a well selected law library, not only preserve precedents, but furnish the inspiration and activity of mind that creates good law and makes able jurists."

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Ottawa, Jan. 22, 1890.

Ontario.]

Haldimand Election Case.

Election law—Corrupt act—Bribery by Agent—Proof of Agency.

An election petition charged that H., an agent of the candidate whose election was

attacked, corruptly offered and paid $5 to induce a voter to refrain from voting. The evidence showed that H. was in the habit of assisting this particular voter, and that, being told by the voter that he contemplated going away from home on a visit a few days before the election and being away on election day, he promised him $5 towards paying his expenses. Shortly after, the voter went to the house of H. to borrow a coat for his journey, and H.'s brother gave him $5. He went away and was absent on election day.

Held, that the offer and payment of the $5 formed one transaction, and constituted a corrupt practice under the Election Act.

The proof of H.'s agency relied on by the petitioner was, that he had been active on behalf of the same candidate at former elections; that he had attended a committee meeting held on behalf of the candidate and took part in going over the list of voters; and that he acted as scrutineer in the election in question. It was also shown that there was no regular organization of the party at the election, but the candidate had addressed a mass meeting of the electors, and stated that he placed his interests in their hands. It was contended that every member of the party was thereby constituted his agent.

Held, affirming the judgment of the trial judge, Ritchie, C. J., dissenting, and Taschereau, J., *hesitante*, that the agency of H. was sufficiently established to make the candidate liable for his acts, and the candidate was rightfully unseated for bribery by H.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

Aylesworth, for appellant.

McCarthy, Q. C., for respondent.

EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20, 1890.

Coram BURBIDGE, J.

CARTER, MACY & Co. *v.* THE QUEEN.

Revenue—Customs duties—Goods in transitu.

The plaintiffs shipped teas from Japan to New York for transportation in bond to Canada. On the arrival of the teas at New York and pending a sale thereof in Canada, such teas were allowed to be sent to a bond warehouse as unclaimed goods for some five or six months. They were then entered at the New York Custom House for transportation to Canada, and forwarded to Montreal.

There was nothing to show that the plaintiffs at any time proposed to make any other disposition of the teas, and there was nothing in what they did that contravened the laws or regulations of the United States or of Canada with respect to the transportation of goods in bond.

Held, that the teas were not dutiable as teas from the United States, the transaction having taken place prior to the passing of the Act 52 Vic., c. 14, which expressly provides that in such a case the teas would be dutiable.

D. Macmaster, Q. C., for claimants.

R. Sedgewick, Q. C., and *W. D. Hogg, Q. C.*, for the Crown.

EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20, 1890.

Coram BURBIDGE, J.

THE QUEEN *v.* THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Information—Damage in the nature of interest —Rate thereof.

On a contract for the payment of money on a day certain, with interest at a fixed rate down to that day, a further contract for the continuance of the same rate of interest is not to be implied.

In assessing damages in the nature of interest on a bond payable at a particular place, reference should, in general, be had to the rules in force at the place where the same is so payable.

Quaere: Will an action lie for interest not payable by contract, but as damages for the detention of a debt or money claim, where the principal sum had been paid to and received by the plaintiff before action brought.—*Dixon* v. *Parkes*, (1 Esp. 110); *Hellier* v. *Franklin*, (1 Starkie, 291); *Beaumont* v. *Greathead*, (2 C. B. 494.)

W. D. Hogg, Q. C., for the Crown.

John Bell, Q. C., for respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—MONTREAL.*

Injonction—Pouvoirs des corporations municipales.

Jugé:—1o. Que la corporation de Ste-Cunégonde, autorisée à acheter l'aqueduc de Ste-Cunégonde et St. Henri pour une somme de $400,000, par un Statut passé alors que l'un des deux propriétaires de l'aqueduc était interdit pour démence, ne pouvait acquérir la part de l'interdit que judiciairement; en conséquence elle pouvait acquérir privément l'autre moitié à un prix n'excédant pas la moitié de $400,000; sauf à acquérir l'autre moitié lorsqu'elle sera vendue judiciairement soit à la poursuite des créanciers de l'interdit, ou sur licitation provoquée par l'un des copropriétaires.

2o. Qu'il doit être laissé au Conseil de ville une discrétion raisonnable dans une transaction de ce genre, et que la Cour n'interviendra pas pour l'empêcher d'acquérir la moitié de l'aqueduc, lorsqu'il prétend que c'est le seul mode pratique d'arriver à l'acquisition du tout, et qu'il est constant qu'il est de l'intérêt de la ville d'acquérir l'aqueduc.—*Roy* v. *La Corporation de la Ville de Ste-Cunégonde, et Berger, mis en cause*, Pagnuelo, J., 2 nov 1889.

Compensation—Pension—Nullité des arrangements durant mariage au sujet des droits des époux—Arts. 1188, 1264, 1265, *C.C.*

Jugé:—1o. Qu'une dette non liquide peut quelquefois être opposée en compensation, quand elle est facilement liquidable, comme le prix d'une pension et entretien, et lorsqu'elle est liée à la créance réclamée par le demandeur, laquelle est elle-même contestée.

2o. Que la convention entre le mari et le beau-père, que le mari et la femme vivraient séparés, et que la femme ne poursuivrait point son mari en séparation de corps et de biens, et ne réclamerait point les droits lui résultant du mariage, et notamment sa part de communauté est nulle; le mari, poursuivi en séparation de corps et de biens, peut réclamer du beau-père les biens mobiliers qu'il lui avait abandonnés lors de l'arrangement à la condition que sa femme ne le poursuivrait point; mais dans ce cas, le beau-père peut lui opposer en compensation la valeur de la pension et entretien de la femme.—*Décary* v. *Pominville*, Pagnuelo, J., 29 nov. 1889.

Review of Judgment—Examination of Defendants.

Held:—That where it appears to the Court sitting in Review of a judgment of the Superior Court, that the defendants, in the special circumstances of the case, should have been examined on oath in the cause in the Court below, it may reverse the judgment, and order the transmission of the record to the Court below, in order that such examination may take place.—*Miller* v. *Lepitre*, in Review, Doherty, Papineau, Loranger, JJ., June 12, 1886.

Illegitimate child—Claim for maintenance—Art. 240, *C.C.—Evidence of filiation—Art.* 232, *C.C.—Commencement of proof in writing—Obligation of heirs of parent deceased.*

The tutor to a natural child whose reputed father died before the birth of the child, sued the heirs of the deceased for maintenance. The heirs (father and mother, and brothers and sisters of deceased) had received $1200 in all from the succession. The action was dismissed by the Court below for want of proof, whereupon the Court of Review reversed this judgment, and ordered the examination of the defendants on oath. It was elicited from them that the deceased, shortly before his death, declared himself to be the father of the child, then unborn.

Held:—1. That the admissions of the defendants, showing that the deceased acknowledged the paternity of the child, were equivalent to a commencement of proof in writing, and established the filiation of the child; and this evidence, which was expressly authorised by the previous judgment of the Court of Review, was legal.

2. That although the defendants inherited their respective shares before the birth of the child, the obligation of the father for maintenance (Art. 240, C.C.) devolved upon them as his heirs, and as having accepted his succession.

3. That their obligation in this respect was not joint and several.

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* To appear in Montreal Law Reports, 5 S.C.

4. (Mathieu, J., *diss.*). That the obligation to furnish aliment does not extend beyond what the heirs respectively have received from the succession.—*Miller* v. *Lepitre*, in Review; Jetté, Gill, Mathieu, JJ., May 31, 1889.

Capias—Judicial abandonment—Effect of—Imprisonment.

Held:—That the effect of a judicial abandonment made by a debtor imprisoned under a *capias* is to entitle the debtor to his liberation; and where the abandonment, on the contestation thereof by the plaintiff, is declared fraudulent and insufficient, the Court has no power under the existing law, after the debtor has undergone the term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, to which he may be condemned under Art. 776, C.C.P., to sanction his further detention under the *capias* until he discloses assets alleged to have been fraudulently secreted.—*Ogilvie* v. *Farnan*, in Review, Johnson, Gill, Würtele, JJ., Oct. 31, 1889.

Fraud and deception—Land and loan company—Purchase of speculative claim.

Held:—1. Where a signature to a covenant of sale was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, by pretending that a condition previously objected to by the party signing had been removed from the agreement, that the agent who procured the signature was not entitled to recover the commission stipulated in such agreement.

2. That a company incorporated as a land and loan company cannot lawfully purchase or deal in claims of the above nature.—*Land & Loan Co.* v. *Fraser*, Davidson, J., Dec. 19, 1889.

Contract—No term fixed—Default.

Held:—Where a contract of hire of grain bags, for a voyage, did not fix the time when the bags should be returned, but stipulated only that bags not returned should be paid for at a fixed rate; that the lender was bound to put the party hiring the bags in default to return them, before he could sue for the price; and that a tender of the bags was a good defence to the action.—*American Bag Loaning Co.* v. *Steidleman*, Davidson, J., Oct. 30, 1889.

Witness—Religious belief—Art. 259, *C.C.P.*

The testimony of a witness who declares that he does not know whether there is a state of rewards and punishments after death, is inadmissible, (Art. 259, C.C.P.)—*Schwersenski* v. *Vineberg*, Tait, J., Nov. 16, '88.

Privilege—Attorney's Costs—Art. 1994, *C.C.*

Held, That the only privilege which exists in respect to counsel fees and attorney's costs is the one which relates to costs and expenses incurred in the interest of the mass of the creditors, either to enable them generally to obtain payment of their claims, or for the preservation of their common pledge; and that costs incurred in the exclusive interest of one individual, and with the object of withdrawing certain revenues of this person from the reach of his creditors, are not entitled to the privilege created by Arts. 1994-1996, C.C.—*Barnard* v. *Molson*, Wurtele, J., May 13, 1889.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

A large number of the members of the Bar assembled in the Superior Court, No. 1, on Saturday, Jan. 25, when the formal installation of the Hon. F. G. Johnson as Chief Justice of the Superior Court, took place. All the Montreal Judges were present, with the exception of Justices Gill and Pagnuelo, who were absent through illness. There were also four Judges from the other districts, the Bench being occupied by the Hon. Chief Justice, and Justices Doherty, Bélanger, Jetté, Mathieu, Loranger, Ouimet, Wurtele, Tait, Davidson, Tellier and de Lorimier.

The Commission having been read by Mr. John Sleep Honey, clerk of the Court of Review, Mr. N. W. Trenholme, Q. C., *Bâtonnier* of the Bar, rose and addressed the Chief Justice on behalf of the Bar. He said:—"Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE, the honorable duty devolves upon me of conveying to you on this auspicious occasion the congratulations of the Bar of Montreal on your well merited advancement to the high office of Chief Justice of the Superior Court for this ancient Province of Quebec. In doing this, I may say, that I speak not only for those members of the Bar whose mother tongue is English, but also for

my brethren the French-speaking members, whose congratulations will moreover be conveyed to you by an eminent representative of their number. We are all agreed that the important position to which you have been called is one for which you are eminently fitted, and to which you are entitled by your long services, your talents, and the qualifications you possess. To rare natural talents, you have added a mastery of the two great languages of our law in all their strength and beauty, and in their literature, culture and jurisprudence.

"An occasion such as the present appears to me to be a fitting one for us of the Bar to recall to mind, without stopping to dilate thereon, the grand two-fold heritage we in this Province possess in our judicial system on the one hand and in the body of our civil laws on the other. Our judicial system under which you hold your commission is a part of the British constitution. We have just heard your commission read. To be able to write that commission cost our ancestors a long and arduous struggle. That commission is in effect the same as the commission under which a Judge is appointed in Westminster Hall or wherever the British system of an independent judiciary exists, and renders the Judge here as there more independent than the Sovereign.

"I say we should appreciate that grand judicial system, which gives to British Judges everywhere such independence in the administration of the law. It is the highest product of England's civilization, and has done more to make her name respected throughout the world than perhaps anything else. Wherever that system is seen in faithful operation, there are protection to life and property, and hope and ground work for future advancement; but wherever that system is wanting, and one of a dependent or elective judiciary prevails, as unfortunately in some instances in the neighboring country, we see what discredit even a few vicious examples can bring on the institutions of a country; and this I say without disparaging generally the administration of justice in that country, which, as we all know, is one of great lawyers and judges, and where law is, on the whole, well administered.

"But in addition to this inestimable system of an independent judiciary, where is the judiciary that is called upon to administer a nobler code of laws than that which governs in this Province? We have the noble system of which Pothier was and still is the great expounder with the best positions of English law; and we lawyers believe that the laws of this Province are destined to play no insignificant part in the future code for our Dominion engaged as it is in laying the foundations of civil institutions over half a continent.

"I wish we could forget our little differences and rise to a proper appreciation of the great advantages we possess. I may say for the Bar of Montreal, that with all our shortcomings and defects there exists among them a spirit of genuine liberality. As to our shortcomings in not so efficiently aiding the Bench as we ought to have done, the occasion is also perhaps a fitting one for us to express repentance for the past, and promise amends and more zealous co-operation in the future. Since the long vacation, under the few but valuable amendments to our procedure, and the new rules for the conduct of business adopted by the Honorable Judges, much advance has been made, and the result has been most beneficial. We cannot, however, I regret, make the same boast of our Code of Procedure that we can of our Civil Law, but I hope that the improvement that has taken place is but one of many that will follow under your chief justiceship.

"It only remains for me to express to you the wishes of the Bar, that you may long and worthily fill in health and vigor the high and honorable position to which Her Majesty has been pleased to call you."

At the conclusion of the *Bâtonnier's* address, Mr. J. J. Day, Q.C., a member of the Montreal Bar since 1834, begged leave to observe that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to be present on such an occasion as this, and to add his testimony, as he was proud to be able to do, to all that had fallen from the lips of the *Bâtonnier* as to the eminent fitness of the appointment of their present Chief Justice, whose career from its very commencement he had watched with interest and approbation.

There was now a call for Mr. C. A. Geoffrion, Q. C., ex-*Bâtonnier*, who spoke as follows :—

"Monsieur le Juge en Chief, je réponds volontiers à l'appel qu'on me fait d'ajouter quelques observations à l'adresse de félicitations que vient de vous présenter notre bâtonnier.

"En language du palais je pourrais plaider *short notice*, mais je renonce à toute exception préliminaire ; ce sera mon excuse pour exprimer si mal ce que tout le monde pense si unanimement.

"En effet, M. le Juge en Chef, les murs de cette salle sont aujourd'hui témoins pour la première fois d'un véritable phénomène au barreau ; ils renferment dans leur enceinte cent avocats, et même plus, de même opinion et d'accord sur la même question : chose non moins extraordinaire, onze juges nous voient, nous entendent, et décident à l'unanimité que nous avons raison.

"Juges et avocats s'unissent donc pour vous dire que vous méritiez la haute dignité dont vous venez d'être honoré : non seulement que vous méritiez cet honneur, mais que vous en étiez le plus digne par votre âge, vos connaissances et vos aptitudes spéciales ; les avocats dont la langue maternelle est le français, se plaisent surtout à reconnaître dans votre nomination un hommage à celui qui s'est toujours distingué comme l'un des plus éloquents orateurs dans les deux langues qui se disputent la palme à notre barreau canadien.

"J'ai fait allusion à votre âge, mais je vous prie de ne pas en être blessé : il est bien vrai que les anciens au barreau prétendent que déjà vous étiez à vous y distinguer par vos talents lorsqu'ils y sont arrivés. Nous aurions douté de l'exactitude de leur mémoire, si nos archives ne leur avaient donné raison ; mais quelque soit le nombre des années que compte votre carrière, personne n'a jamais prétendu que vous étiez vieux. Il existe même une conviction bien arrêtée au barreau, c'est que vous ne vieillirez jamais, et que vous continuerez encore bien longtemps à orner le banc par vos talents et vos vertus."

The CHIEF JUSTICE then said :—

"Mr. *Bâtonnier* and gentlemen of the Bar, if anything could have been wanting to add to the profound feeling of gratification I ought at this moment to feel, it has been more than amply supplied by the kind observations of my venerable and much valued friend, Mr. Day, whose long career of probity and success in his profession adds to the value of his kind approbation, and whose surviving testimony after the long years we have known each other takes me back to old days never to return, nor ever to be even remembered without emotion. Mr. *Bâtonnier* and gentlemen, for your kind words of congratulation I must endeavor to express my thanks as best I may, though I can hardly trust myself to say all I should wish as to the personal feelings inseparable from this occasion, and from the long train of thoughts of bygone days which it evokes in my breast. I take it, however, that those kind and encouraging words of yours address themselves not so much to myself as to my office ; and in the capacity in which I feel they are addressed to me, it would be strange indeed if I had not something to say, something to recall, something to re-awaken the past, and to tell of what used to be before some of you were born ; what things I have seen within these walls in the long ago ; what faces, what voices I remember that will never be seen or heard again—what examples still survive, and what things still live that may give us light to live by now in the present. With more than the number of years commonly allotted to man stretching away behind me, of which time half a century has been passed in the profession of the law, and half of that time again on the Bench, I have something to remember, though it may not be so easy to tell it as it impresses me ; for if not within these very walls, yet within those of the old Court House which they have replaced, and on this very spot, or very near to it, indeed, I have seen Chief Justices Reid, O'Sullivan, Vallières and Rolland on the Bench—men whose names will surely live in the annals of our profession ; and at the Bar I have heard Buchanan and Walker, and Driscoll, and Meredith, and Drummond, and Lafontaine, and Dorion, and Loranger, and Papin, and many others, some passed into the shadow-land, and one or two still with us, like our venerable friend who has so kindly joined in the chorus of your good

wishes for me to-day. And in the other main district of Quebec in which, in the old time, as you know, one Chief Justice of this Court used to reside, while another sat here, I have seen the great Jonathan Sewell, the very founder of our procedure, whose judgment in the case of *Forbes* v. *Atkinson* would alone entitle him to the lasting gratitude of lawyers; and I have also seen sitting there his successor, the late Sir James Stuart, one of the most remarkable figures in our history. If I were to go beyond the membership of our own profession, I could recall the names, as it seems to me I still see their faces, of almost every leading man in this country for the last five-and-fifty years.

"It always was to me matter of great regret that in re-casting our judicature system, the historic name of the King's or Queen's Bench, which formerly belonged to the Court exercising our present jurisdiction, had been transferred to the Court of Appeal, which has no original jurisdiction whatever, save in criminal cases. But the historic jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench is still ours, though the name has been changed. And well do I remember, too, my first young days at the Bar, and the kindness I always received from some of the leaders—Bench and Bar as well, whom I have mentioned. Above all, I remember, and shall never forget the impression made upon me in my early student days by the court-martial sitting in that same old place now replaced by this, and before whom were tried the political prisoners in those dark days which have since expanded into the light of political liberty; and I recall the sadness and the pride with which I acted as translator to that court, for my hand recorded, and my tongue translated every word of the evidence that was given in those cases.

"But though memory entice us with its powerful, sad, and sometimes bitter spell, let us not forget that we are here to-day, and while we live, to act, and to do. It was said by Daniel Webster in one of his speeches that there is but one thing in the world we can neither face nor fly from, and that is the consciousness of duty disregarded. You have been kind enough, Mr. *Bâtonnier*, to mention the somewhat better state of things as regards despatch of business in our Court since the close of the long vacation. As far as that is attributable to the judges, you may rest assured that it is very far from being due to any exclusive exertion of mine. We may also reflect that it is only since the close of last vacation that this Court has had the full complement of judges allowed by law, and every one of them is as anxious as I am, and much more efficient in steady effort to advance the cause of justice in its practical every day administration; and if he will not mind my mentioning his name, I feel that we all owe a debt of gratitude to my honorable and learned brother Jetté for his indefatigable efforts in organizing and promoting our daily practice in these Courts. It ought to be borne in mind also what this Court has to do. The statistics show that we ten judges in Montreal are charged with considerably more than half of all the business in the entire Province, and therefore are called upon to do, though only one-third of the number, more than is required of the other two-thirds. There is no time and no need to descant upon the rights and the duties and the honor of the profession of the law. An upright and independent Bar is as indispensable as a pure and able Bench. Without your co-operation we can do little, with it we can do all that the public have a right to expect. Again I desire to thank you for the great and much-felt kindness of this demonstration, which makes me feel that I have some right to indulge in reasonable satisfaction when I hear such words as have been addressed to me to-day by those who are responsible for what they say and know whereof they speak."

After the applause which greeted these remarks had died away, the Chief Justice stated that after a recess of a few minutes the Court of Review would sit for the hearing of cases.

WOMEN IN PRISON.

Compulsion is the woman convict's drop of bitterness. The complete mortification of that harmless sort of vanity which fills so much of a woman's life makes her durance doubly vile. All her fine feathers are sacrificed ruthlessly. Her hair, which she has apostolic authority for regarding as an orna-

ment, is shorn of its last lock as soon as her cell has been allotted to her; and the face which has gazed with perfect passiveness, almost to rouse a country's admiration, and the tongue that has been mute under the finding of jury and sentence of judge, are raised to plead pathetically with the holders of the scissors, while the corridors sometimes ring again to the piercing cries for a sparing pity as the inexorable shears gather their harvest of curls. But spring returns and the hair renews itself, and the girls grumble that a thoughtless administration provides them with no hairpins. One woman, whose hair continued to be suspiciously resplendent, as of macassar, after weeks of incarceration, was an object of some wonderment, even to the chaplain, until she explained to him in confidence that she allowed her broth to grow cool, and then skimmed off the fat to glitter in her crown of glory. Another girl certainly rouged, and rouge tells effectually on the pallor of prison confinement. Great was the envious indignation of her sisters in servitude against a frivolity so unattainable, but greater still perhaps was the curiosity to discover how the accomplishment of such frivolity could be attained. At length it was discovered that the red threads woven among the blue shirts which she had to sew would, when drawn out and chewed, yield the bloom yearned after by the cheek of beauty. The manner in which nearly every woman finds it possible to disarrange and double one of her underskirts and present the fascinations of a crinolette is so comic that it has been known to wring a smile from the gravest among men—a prison chaplain. And a woman without a looking glass! Only the austerest and severest orders of nuns renounce that. And perhaps it is the female prisoner's most oppressive penance, for the relief of which she is even willing to risk the imposition of extra punishment—a task the more, a meal the less. By an accident, which she declares she will regret for a life-time, she has broken a window. The hole is there, sure enough, but where is the detached glass? Days after this it is found concealed in a corner of her cell, and behind a strip of black cloth, her substitute for quicksilver. And all for what? There are no male hearts to break and few male eyes to see—only those of governor, chaplain and doctor.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

INSOLVENT NOTICES, ETC.

Quebec Official Gazette, Feb. 1.

Judicial Abandonments.

Jean Adelard Bélanger, Montreal Jan. 27.

Black & Locke, leather commission merchants, Montreal, Jan. 24.

Chs. S. Gagnier, painter, Montreal, Jan. 21.

Charles G. Glass, trader, Montreal, Jan. 18.

Erastus C. Landon and Samuel R. Martin, doing business as The Landon Dry Plate Co., Montreal, Jan. 25.

A. W. Morris & Brother, manufacturers, Montreal, Jan. 22.

A. Paradis & Cie., Quebec, Jan. 29.

Octave Petit, parish of Ste-Gertrude, Jan. 17.

Curators appointed.

Re Auguste d'Anjou, St. Mathieu.—H. A. Bedard, Quebec, curator, Jan. 23.

Re L. A. Dansereau, Montreal.—J. McD. Hains, Montreal, curator, Jan. 30.

Re Dame Mary Ann Barry (Thomas Quinn & Co).—P. E. Emile de Lorimier, Montreal, curator, Jan. 27.

Re Charles G. Glass, Montreal.—W. A. Caldwell, Montreal, curator, Jan. 28.

Re Nap. Lavasseur, Three Rivers.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator, Jan. 23.

Re George White McKee, Coaticooke.—W. A. Caldwell, Montreal, curator, Jan. 23.

Re A. W. Morris & Brother.—T. Darling, Montreal, curator, Jan. 29.

Re Zéphirin Vandry, plumber, Quebec.—N. Matte, Quebec, curator, Jan. 29.

Dividends.

Re Hélène Chalifour, Montreal.—First dividend, payable Feb. 25, Kent & Turcotte, Montreal. joint curator.

Re Dame Marie Hermine Roy (Guimond & Co.), St. Raymond.—Third dividend, payable Feb. 25, Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator.

Re Philias Dubé.—Third dividend, payable Feb. 3, M. Deschenes, Fraserville, curator.

Re L. L. Gailloux, Three Rivers.—First dividend, payable Feb. 25, Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, curator.

Re F. A. Lallemand.—First dividend, payable Feb. 18, A. W. Stevenson, Montreal, curator.

Re J. A. Lavallée, Berthierville.—First dividend, payable Feb. 25, Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator.

APPOINTMENTS.

V. B. Sicotte, sheriff of the district of St. Hyacinthe, to be recorder of the Recorder's Court of the city of St. Hyacinthe.

SPECIAL TERMS.

Special term of Superior Court for district of Saguenay, from 19 to 24 March. Special term of Circuit Court, for district of Saguenay, from 15 to 17 March; and for County of Charlevoix, at Baie St. Paul, 12 and 13 March.