

Weekly Digest of All the Current Opinions of All the State and Territorial Courts of Last Resort, and of all the Federal Courts.

Alabama	27, 38, 53, 64	70
California	31, 11, 63, 68, 86	
Colorado	5, 12, 67, 97	
Connecticut		84
Georgia		83
Idaho	9, 14, 16, 25, 12, 74	
Illinois		15
Indiana		30, 40, 49
Iowa	2, 13, 17, 50, 57, 61	
Kansas		39, 78
Louisiana		46, 82
Massachusetts		52, 72, 88
Michigan		13, 24, 33
Minnesota	1, 4, 6, 19, 12, 14, 13, 14, 54, 56, 59, 66, 67, 71, 73, 76, 77, 85, 87, 90, 92, 95	
Montana		51, 55
New York		21, 79, 96
North Carolina		3, 80
Ohio		11, 58, 81
Oklahoma		26, 28
Oregon		7, 37, 93
Pennsylvania		8, 20
South Carolina		75
Texas		18, 29, 62
United States C. C.		10, 22, 36, 48, 69, 89
U. S. C. C. App.		
Vermont		
Washington		
West Virginia		

1 **Action**—Equitable Relief—If the complaint alleges sufficient facts to entitle plaintiff to equitable relief, it will be awarded, notwithstanding the form of the allegations—*Reid v King*, N. C., 73 S. E. 168

2—**Parties**—Where a promise to indemnify sureties on a recognizance is several, each surety must sue alone thereon, and a recovery by one does not bar an action by the other—*Claveland v Pence*, Mass., 96 N. E. 1039

3 **Adverse Possession**—Presumption—Grant to person whose title has not been challenged through a great lapse of time held presumed, not only against intruder, but also against one claiming under color of title—*Dougherty v Welshans*, Pa., 81 Atl. 997

4—**Timber Cutting**—Where land in controversy was fit only for timber evidence of the continued cutting of timber therefrom by plaintiff and his tenants held to require submission of the question of adverse possession—*Coxe v Carpenter*, N. C., 73 S. E. 113

5 **Assault and Battery**—Opprobrious Words—Opprobrious words, which may be given in evidence as justifying for an assault are those used at the time of the assault—*Haygood v. State*, Ga., 73 S. E. 81

6 **Assignments for Benefit of Creditors**—Assignee's Title—An assignee for the benefit of creditors held to succeed only to the rights of the debtor subject to all equities against him—*Commercial & Farmers' Bank v. Scotland Neck Bank*, N. C., 73 S. E. 157

7 **Bankruptcy**—Local Law—Whether a contract under which goods were delivered to a bankrupt was one of conditional or absolute sale is a question to be determined by the local law as established by decisions of the

8 **Banks and Banking**—False Entries—The president of a national bank is not chargeable with the offense of making false entries in its books, because he concealed from the book-keeper facts necessary to enable the latter to make accurate entries, by reason of which fact he made false entries—*United States v McClarity D. C.*, 191 Fed. 523

9. **Bills and Notes**—Bona Fide Purchaser.—Persons dealing in commercial paper are bound to use reasonable diligence when it is offered for sale under suspicious circumstances—*State Bank of Greentown v. Lawrence*, Ind., 96 N. E. 947.

10—**Consideration**—Note given by son to mother for money paid by her for his college expenses without promise or expectation of repayment held without consideration and unenforceable—*Gooch v. Gooch*, W. Va., 73 S. E. 76.

11 **Carriers of Goods**—Perishable Property.—In an action for damages to perishable goods, a carrier held bound to show that its negligence did not contribute to bring about or hasten the deterioration—*Trowbridge v. Charleston & W. C. Ry. Co.*, S. C., 73 S. E. 78

12—**Retention of Title**—Where seller, on delivery of goods to carrier, takes bill of lading to his own order and attaches a draft for the price, he retains title till the draft is paid or secured—*Southern Ry. Co. v. Strozier & Waters*, Ga., 73 S. E. 42

13—**Title**—Where goods on memorandum to plaintiff were lost by a carrier, whereupon the manufacturer billed them to plaintiff, such act transferred the title as against the carrier.—*Easter v. New York & Boston Despatch Express Co.* N. Y., 152 N. Y. Supp. 402.

14 **Carriers of Passengers**—Ejection—A passenger, after paying fare, may by his misconduct justify the rescission of the contract of carriage and his ejection—*Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Co. v. Lockman*, Ind., 96 N. E. 970

15—**Negligence**—A carrier held guilty of actionable negligence in permitting a crush of passengers to so encompass one of them as to push her from the platform into a pit, causing the injuries complained of—*Kelley v. Boston Elevated Ry.*, Mass., 96 N. E. 1031

16—**Resisting Ejection**—Where the servants of a carrier without authority, expel a passenger in an improper manner, or at an improper place, the passenger may resist as far as is necessary to maintain his right—*Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Co. v. Lockman*, Ind., 96 N. E. 970.

17. **Charities**—Scope—A charity held not confined to mere almsgiving or relief of distress, but to include the improvement and promotion of happiness—*Little v. City of Newburyport*, Mass., 96 N. E. 1032.

18 **Chattel Mortgages**—Fraud.—A chattel mortgage on a stock of goods permitting the mortgagor to remain in possession, sell the property, and use part of the proceeds to pay expenses, and replenish the stock, is not fraudulent as to other creditors, unless made with the intent to defraud them—*Van Winkle v. Mitchum*, Wash., 119 Pac. 748

19. **Compromise and Settlement.**—Receipt as Evidence.—A receipt, given by an injured employee to his employer, is only *prima facie* evidence of a settlement, and may be shown to have been not so intended.—Patton v. W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., N. C., 73 S. E. 167.

20. **Conspiracy.**—Overt Act.—To constitute the offense of conspiracy, one of the conspirators must himself have done the overt act charged, or caused it to be done.—United States v. McClarty, D. C., 191 Fed. 518.

21. **Constitutional Law.**—Railroads.—Legislation requiring railroad corporations to furnish reasonable and adequate facilities for the transportation of freight and passengers is not violative of Const. Amend. U. S. 14.—Southern Pac. Co. v. Railroad Commission of Oregon, Ore., 119 Pac. 727.

22. **Contracts.**—Moral Obligation.—A merely moral obligation, though not illegal, is not a consideration for a promise, to make that promise enforceable.—Gooch v. Gooch, W. Va., 73 S. E. 36.

23.—Pleading.—If the contract sued on contains an exception qualifying defendant's liability or wholly relieving him from liability, the exception must be negated in the declaration; otherwise if the relief from liability is not total.—Eike v. Stratton, Ala., 56 So. 929.

24.—Privy.—An action on a contract to pay a sum of money to plaintiff's assignor will not lie if such assignor was a stranger to the contract.—Central Mortgage Co. v. Partello, N. Y., 132 N. Y. Supp. 432.

25.—Third Person.—A contract being entered into for the primary benefit of third persons, not parties thereto, held, they may sue thereon in their own names.—Snider v. Greer Wilkinson Lumber Co., Ind., 96 N. E. 960.

26. **Copyrights.**—Catalogue.—The copyrighting by a manufacturer of a catalogue containing illustrations of unpatented articles cannot deprive another manufacturer of identical articles of the right to illustrate them in his catalogue, provided his pictures are not copied from the copyrighted catalogue.—National Cloak & Suit Co. v. Standard Mail Order Co., C. C., 191 Fed. 528.

27. **Corporations.**—Minority Stockholder.—A minority stockholder of a corporation may sue to enforce a claim of the corporation against one who is in control of the board of directors.—Gosewisch v. Doran, Cal., 119 Pac. 656.

28. **Courts.**—Priority of Suit.—In personal actions priority of suit as between a federal and state court is determined by the time that the parties are served with process, and not by the date of the filing of the two actions.—Benoist v. Smith, C. C., 191 Fed. 514.

29. **Criminal Law.**—Election.—Where, on a trial for statutory rape, the state proved three distinct offenses at different times and places, the state, at the request of accused, must elect on which act it will rely for a conviction.—State v. Workman, Wash., 119 Pac. 751.

30. **Damages.**—Burden of Proof.—One claiming damages held required to prove the cause and their amount with certainty.—Clement v. Louisiana Irrigation & Mill Co., La., 56 So. 902.

31.—Punitive Damages.—Common-law doctrine authorizing an award of punitive damages

in the jury's discretion does not obtain in Connecticut.—Hassett v. Carroll, Conn., 81 Atl. 1013.

32. **Death.**—Contributory Negligence.—Parents of a six-year-old boy were not guilty of contributory negligence in permitting him to play in the yard so as to preclude a recovery for his death, by coming in contact with a live electric wire attached to one of defendant's poles just outside the yard.—Feirell v. Dixie Cotton Mills, N. C., 73 S. E. 142.

33. **Dedication.**—Filing of Plat.—Designation of park in map filed in county clerk's office and sale of lots with reference thereto held a dedication of the park as to the purchasers of the lots.—White v. Moore, N. Y., 132 N. Y. Supp. 441.

34. **Divorce.**—Custody of Child.—A judgment of a court of a sister state, awarding the custody of a child to the wife obtaining a divorce subject to specified rights of the husband, held not entitled to full faith and credit, and the court of North Carolina, on the child becoming a citizen of the state, has power to determine the custody of the child.—Ex parte Alderman, N. C., 73 S. E. 126.

35. **Dower.**—Purchase Money.—The lien of one who advanced money to pay the purchase price of the land held prior to the dower right of the purchaser's wife.—Bell v. Bell, Ala., 56 So. 926.

36. **Eminent Domain.**—Agencies.—The Legislature may select the agencies through which it will exercise the right of eminent domain, including foreign corporations.—Pittsburg Hydro-Electric Co. v. Liston, W. Va., 73 S. E. 86.

37. **Equity.**—Causes of Action.—A cause of action for unfair competition and one for infringement of trade-mark may properly be joined.—G. Heileman Brewing Co. v. Independent Brewing Co., C. C. A., 191 Fed. 489.

38. **Estoppel.**—Elements of.—Claimant of estoppel must be ignorant of truth of matter or extent of his rights.—Stein v. Leeman, Cal., 119 Pac. 663.

39.—Prior Trial.—Where, on the first trial of an action for injuries, plaintiff, by a concession, showed he was not entitled to recover, and there was also evidence in support of the fact conceded, he was not entitled on a retrial after reversal to be relieved from the concession on the ground that he did not appreciate the scope thereof.—Connor v. Lake Shore & M. S. Ry. Co., Mich., 133 N. W. 1003.

40.—Silence.—Owner of land seeking damages for injuries from construction of dam in stream held estopped by apparent approval of such construction.—Clement v. Louisiana Irrigation & Mill Co., La., 56 So. 902.

41. **Evidence.**—Admissibility.—In an action to recover amounts paid out as margins for defendant, held error to admit oral testimony that certain items shown to have been paid out were regularly charged on the broker's books; the books being accessible.—Raymond v. Parker, Conn., 81 Atl. 1030.

42.—Judicial Notice.—The court will take judicial notice that a particular day of a certain month fell on Sunday.—Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Fulling, Ind., 96 N. E. 967.

43. **Fraudulent Conveyances.**—Exemption.—Where an insolvent husband gave certain personality to his wife to improve her property,

the husband's exemption should be first deducted in determining the amount for which the wife's property was chargeable—*Michael v. Moore*, N. C., 73 S. E. 104.

44. **Frauds, Statute of—Party Wall.**—The statute of frauds held not to apply to prevent suit for contribution for half the cost of a party wall—*Reid v. King*, N. C., 73 S. E. 168.

45. **Gifts—Delivery.**—The requirement of delivery is satisfied by the donor retaining possession as trustee for the benefit of the donee.—*Pohl v. Fulton*, Kan., 119 Pac. 716.

46. **Guaranty—Variance**—A material departure from the terms of a prior contract under which an indebtedness guaranteed arose held not available as a defense to an action founded on a new and independent contract of guaranty.—*J. R. Watkins Medical Co. v. McCall*, Minn., 133 N. W. 966.

47. **Homicide—Review of Trial**—The Supreme Court must be certain that a judgment of conviction imposing a death penalty is sustained by the weight of the evidence before it will permit it to stand.—*Piel v. People*, Colo., 119 Pac. 637.

48. **Indemnity—Recoupment.**—Employer held entitled to settle without suit damage against which he is indemnified by contractor and recoup same in action by contractor for price of the work.—*Walton v. Cheiokke Colliery Co.*, W. Va., 73 S. E. 63.

49. **Indictment and Information—Counts**—Burglary with intent to steal and larceny held chargeable in different counts of the same indictment or information—*State v. Lewis*, La., 56 So. 893.

50. **Injunction—Labor Union.**—A labor union ordering a strike on the refusal of an employer to discharge an employe, or compel him to cease employing his father as helper, held guilty of actionable wrong, unless there was a sufficient justification for their conduct.—*Minasian v. Osborne*, Mass., 96 N. E. 1036.

51. **Municipal Corporations.**—An injunction to prevent a city council from entering into a contract will be denied where prior to the issuance of the writ the contract had been executed.—*Cross v. City of Lawton* Okla., 119 Pac. 625.

52. **Unfair Circular.**—The publication of a circular which merely advises the public that a particularly person or firm is deemed unfair to organized labor will not be enjoined, if it contains no threat to injure such person's business.—*Iverson v. Dilno*, Mont., 119 Pac. 719.

53. **Insurance—Authority of Agent**—Where insurance policy provided that no provision could be changed save by the president or secretary, the insured cannot escape payment of the premium because of oral representations of the agent.—*Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York v. Fresno Flume & Irrigation Co.*, Cal., 119 Pac. 646.

54. **Proximate Cause.**—Insured under an accident policy held not entitled to recover for the loss of sight in an eye, where he would ultimately have lost it because of a cataract.—*Penn v. Standard Life & Accidental Ins. Co.*, N. C., 73 S. E. 99.

55. **Intoxicating Liquors—Illegal Sale**—Whisky purchased at an illegal sale cannot be

conveyed to the place of purchase by any other place for any purpose.—*Maynes v. State*, Okla., 119 Pac. 644.

56. **Judgment—Foreign Judgment.**—Where a motion to set aside a judgment for fraud was made in the state where the judgment was recovered, fraud was no defense to an action on the judgment in North Carolina—*Roberts v. Pratt*, N. C., 73 S. E. 129.

57. **Res Judicata.**—A judgment for damages in an action for fraudulent representation held to preclude the setting up of the representation as a defense in a later action on a promissory note.—*Townsend v. Niles*, Mass., 96 N. E. 1035.

58. **Res Judicata.**—A judgment of a federal court in an action removed to the federal court held to bar a subsequent action in the state court on the same cause of action—*Robinson v. Western Union Telegraph Co.*, S. C., 73 S. E. 69.

59. **Judicial Sales—Commissioner.**—The proper remedy for a purchaser at a judicial sale, who has not received a deed, owing to the death of the commissioner, is to move for the appointment of a new commissioner.—*Campbell v. Farley*, N. C., 73 S. E. 103.

60. **Justices of the Peace—Partnership Accounting.**—A settlement of partnership accounts is an equitable matter, over which a justice of the peace has no jurisdiction, so that the county court would have no jurisdiction on appeal of such question—*Starnett v. Ruth*, Colo., 119 Pac. 690.

61. **Landlord and Tenant—Child of Tenant.**—Though a child of a tenant had previous knowledge of the defective condition of a walk on the premises, whether she exercised due care for her protection was a question for the jury.—*Callahan v. Dickson*, Mass., 96 N. E. 1029.

62. **Unlawful Use.**—The adoption of local option in the city wherein the demised premises were situated held not to invalidate a lease, permitting premises to be used as a saloon.—*Hayton v. Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.*, Wash., 119 Pac. 739.

63. **Libel and Slander—Privilege.**—Communications absolutely privileged are practically limited to legislative or judicial proceedings and acts of a state.—*Hassett v. Carroll*, Conn., 81 Atl. 1013.

64. **Privilege and Malice.**—Where alleged libelous statements in a complaint were absolutely privileged, they could not be made actionable because malicious.—*Gosewisch v. Doran*, Cal., 119 Pac. 650.

65. **Larceny—Evidence.**—In prosecution for larceny, evidence of discovery of stolen property on the person of accused, on search with his consent, held admissible.—*Byrd v. State*, Ga., 73 S. E. 34.

66. **Master and Servant—Antiquated Machinery.**—A servant is not necessarily guilty of contributory negligence in using old and antiquated machinery with knowledge of its condition.—*Worley v. Laurel River Logging Co.*, N. C., 73 S. E. 107.

67. **Dangerous Wires.**—A telegraph company stringing wires in close proximity to light and power wires held legally bound to assume that the latter are dangerous.—*Hicks v. Western Union Telegraph Co.*, N. C., 73 S. E. 139.

- 65.—**Inspection**—Where a street car company has the duty of providing and maintaining a hand brake suitable and reasonably safe for the work to which it would be put, such duty required an inspection and reasonable care by the company—*Delinks v. New York, N. H. & H. R. Co., Conn.*, 81 Atl 1036
- 69.—**Safe Place**—A master having contracted temporarily to perform labor by his servants on premises controlled by another held not liable for injuries to his servant by defects in those premises—*Wilson v. Valley Improvement Co., W. Va.*, 73 S. E. 64.
- 70.—**Unguarded Machinery**—To bar recovery for an injury by unguarded cogwheels, it must appear that the servant knew the unsafe condition, and consented to work, after fully comprehending the risks—*Jacobsen v. Oakland Meat & Packing Co., Cal.*, 119 Pac. 653
- 71.—**Municipal Corporations**—Bill Boards.—A billboard ordinance prohibiting the erection or maintenance of boards nearer the ground than 24 inches held a proper exercise of police power—*State v. Staples, N. C.*, 73 S. E. 112
- 72.—**Use of Streets**—The right to use streets must be exercised with due recognition of the rights of abutting owners to ingress and egress—*Veison v. Dulno, Mont.*, 119 Pac 719
- 73.—**Negligence**—Non-Suit.—A motion for nonsuit for contributory negligence can only be sustained when facts showing contributory negligence are established by plaintiff's evidence—*Keller v. Champion Fibre Co., N. C.*, 73 S. E. 115
- 74.—**Wantonness**—Contributory negligence bars a recovery unless the injury complained of was wantonly or willfully inflicted—*Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Co. v. City, Ind.*, 96 N. E. 973.
- 75.—**Nuisance**—Purpresture—Jurisdiction of equity to protect a public right from encroachment in the nature of a purpresture cannot be defeated by the denial of such right—*City of Montpelier v. McMahon, Vt.*, 81 Atl 977
- 76.—**Partition**—Partial—Tenants in common cannot have partial partition of the lands owned by them—*Luther v. Luther, N. C.*, 73 S. E. 102
- 77.—**Party Walls**—Cross-Easements.—The effect of a party wall agreement is to create cross-easements as to each owner binding all persons succeeding to the estates to which the easements are appurtenant—*Reid v. King, N. C.*, 73 S. E. 168
- 78.—**Railroads**—Proximate Cause.—Where, no injury would have occurred from routing a departing train over a certain track, if the rules had been observed, the train dispatcher was not guilty of negligence—*Jones v. Pere Marquette R. Co., Mich.*, 133 N. W. 993
- 79.—**Reasonable Facilities**—A carrier's duty to furnish reasonable transportation facilities exists independent of statute—*Southern Pac Co. v. Railroad Commission of Oregon, Ore.*, 119 Pac 727
- 80.—**Right of Way**—Vendor of land to railroad for right of way held not entitled to complain that the contract of sale was invalid, because the company purchased more than it actually required—*Delaware, L. & W. Ry. Co. v. Welser, Pa.*, 81 Atl 994
- 81.—**Statutory Signals**—In an action for the death of a person from being hit by a train, the failure to give statutory signals is competent testimony on the question as to whether the conduct of the employees of the defendant amounted to recklessness—*Woodward v. Southern Ry., Carolina Division, S. C.*, 73 S. E. 79.
- 82.—**Trespasser**—One who voluntarily goes on a railway company's property reserved for its exclusive use, without any license or implied permission, is a trespasser—*Piper v. Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Co., Minn.*, 133 N. W. 981
- 83.—**Rape**—Death of Prosecutrix.—In a rape case, where prosecutrix died before trial, her complaints were not admissible in evidence—*People v. Lewis, Ill.*, 96 N. E. 1005
- 84.—**Receiver**—Certificate.—Court, held to have authority to allow interest on receiver's certificates in excess of rate fixed by statute to be allowed on money judgments and decrees, but not at a rate that would be usurious—*Hewitt v. Walters, Idaho*, 119 Pac 705
- 85.—**Reference**—Setting Aside.—Though reference is by consent, held, the court may set aside the order of reference for good cause shown, as that plaintiff was misled, and consented to the reference on a misrepresentation—*Lance v. Russell, N. C.*, 73 S. E. 151
- 86.—**Reformation of Instruments**—Mutual Mistake.—To reform a contract for mutual mistake, the mistake must have been common to both parties and have resulted in both doing what neither intended to do—*Snelling & Potter v. Merritt, Conn.*, 81 Atl 1039
- 87.—**Removal of Causes**—Diversity of Citizenship.—A petition for removal of a cause into the federal court, upon the ground of diversity of citizenship, alleging that a resident party has been fraudulently joined to defeat the right of removal, must be verified—*Rea v. Standard Mirror Co., N. C.*, 73 S. E. 116
- 88.—**Process**—Suit against a non-resident employer held removable for plaintiff's failure to summon or procure appearance by a resident co-defendant—*Murphy v. Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, Mont.*, 119 Pac 717
- 89.—**Specific Performance**—Indefinite Description.—Equity will not enforce a contract for the sale of land where description is indefinite and cannot be made certain by extrinsic evidence—*Reger v. McAllister, W. Va.*, 73 S. E. 18
- 90.—**Tender**—Where a vendor repudiates the contract, the purchaser held entitled to sue for specific performance without tendering payment of the price—*Bateman v. Hopkins, N. C.*, 73 S. E. 131
- 91.—**Subrogation**—Lien.—A mortgagee under an invalid mortgage, who advanced money to pay the purchase price of the land, held subrogated to the lien of the vendor—*Bell v. Bell, Ala.*, 76 So. 926
- 92.—**Security**—One who, at the instance of a debtor advances the money necessary to pay a past-due debt secured by a mortgage, held entitled to be subrogated to the rights of the creditor in the security—*Commercial & Farmers' Bank v. Scotland Neck Bank, N. C.*, 73 S. E. 157
- 93.—**Trade-Marks and Trade-Names**—Simulating Label.—Exact simulation of a label constituting a trade-mark is not necessary to infringement but it is sufficient in the resemblance is such as to deceive an ordinary purchaser giving such attention to the same as such a purchaser usually gives—*G. Heileman Brewing Co. v. Independent Brewing Co., C. C. A.*, 191 Fed 189
- 94.—**Trusts**—Resulting Trust.—Where a purchase of land is made through an agent, who takes title in himself, a trust will result to the principal who advances the purchase money, notwithstanding the statute of frauds—*Deming v. Lee, Ala.*, 56 So. 921
- 95.—**Vendor and Purchaser**—Demand.—Where the stipulations in a contract for the sale of real estate are mutual and dependent, an actual demand by one party held necessary to put the other party in default—*Bateman v. Hopkins, N. C.*, 73 S. E. 133.
- 96.—**Waters and Water Courses**—Right to Water.—A nonriparian appropriator with lawful access to a natural stream has a right to use and diversion of water similar to that of a riparian user—*Caviness v. La Grande Nat. Co., Ore.*, 119 Pac 731
- 97.—**Wills**—Evidence.—Testimony by scrivener as to intent of testator and as to the scrivener's intent as to lands devised held incompetent—*Napier v. Little, Ga.*, 73 S. E. 3