

THE PACIFIC REPORTER • VOLUME 20

CALIFORNIA. SUPERIOR COURTS AND COLORADO. SUPREME COURT AND KANSAS. SUPREME COURT AND ARIZONA (TER.). SUPREME COURT AND OREGON. SUPREME COURT AND IDAHO (TER.). SUPREME COURT AND NEVADA. SUPREME COURT AND MONTANA (TER.). SUPREME COURT AND WYOMING (TER.) SUPREME COURT AND UTAH (TER.). SUPREME COURT AND WASHINGTON (STATE). SUPREME COURT AND NEW MEXICO (TER.). SUPREME COURT AND WASHINGTON (TER.). SUPREME COURT AND WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY AND COLORADO. COURT OF APPEALS AND KANSAS. COURTS OF APPEALS AND CALIFORNIA. DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL AND OKLAHOMA. CRIMINAL COUR



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California Superior Courts



This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1889. Excerpt: ... Detinue. Bee Replevin. Devise and Legacy. See Wills. Directors. Of corporations, see Corporation, 2. Disbarment. Of attorney, see Attorney and Client, 2. Discharge. See Release and Discharge. In insolvency, see Insolvency. Dismissal. See Practice in Civil Cases, 1. DISTRICT AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS. Tees. 1. Comp. St. Mont. 847, providing that the county attorney shall receive for collections made for the county or territory a certain per centum of the amount collected, and all fees in this section to be taxed as costs, applies to a proceeding by mandate to compel the performance of a duty to pay money into the treasury, and such fees are taxable as costs.--Territory v. Board of Commissioners, (Mont.) 809. 2. Under section 846, providing that in no case shall the fees allowed - - exceed in amount the sum of \$1,200 in any county, the county attorney cannot receive a greater sum as fees than \$1,200.--Id. Division. Of counties, see Counties, 2. DIVORCE. Alimony, purchaser of lands pendente lite, see Lis Pendens, 1. Title to homestead, see Homestead, 8. Decree--Division of property. 1. Where a wife wrongfully procures the title to the homestead and other property to be transferred directly from the husband to herself, and then drives him from the premises, and he afterwards obtains a divorce because of her wrongs, the property should be divided equitably between them and, if the wife is permitted to retain the property, she should at least be required to pay all outstanding debts, and pay her husband half of the net income.--Snodgrass v. Snodgrass, (Kan.) 203. Setting aside. 2. A motion by defendant in divorce, supported by affidavit, to set aside a decree by default, on the ground that she was not a resident of the state, and was...

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