

party who has innocently made these innocent representations suffers the other party to continue in error, and to act on the belief that no mistake has been made, this, from the time of the discovery, becomes, in the contemplation of this court, a fraudulent misrepresentation, even though it was not originally."

This principle applies with greater force where the representation was originally false. If the party making it repent, he must fully undo the consequences of his wrong. Vague hints and more doubtful warnings will only aggravate the wrong, and will furnish no protection if the fraud continues to mislead, and was an inducement to action. We find no evidence in this case of any effort to undeceive complainant, but much calculated to throw him off his guard and continue the deception. The conclusion upon the whole case is that the decree of the circuit court must be reversed. The prayer for relief as against defendant Watrous must be granted, with interest from date of each payment to him. Defendant Van Deusen must account for the proceeds of all shares sold by him, with interest, and all shares standing yet in his name will be canceled. Defendants will pay the costs of the cause.

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**EXCHANGE NAT. BANK OF ATCHISON v. WASHITA CATTLE CO.**

(Circuit Court, E. D. Missouri, E. D. April 27, 1894.)

**PRACTICE—PRODUCTION OF BOOKS AND PAPERS.**

The power given the federal courts to order the production of books and papers (Rev. St. § 724) includes power to grant an inspection before trial, with permission to make copies.

This was an action by the Exchange National Bank of Atchison, Kan., against the Washita Cattle Company. Plaintiff moves for an order for the inspection of books and papers.

McDonald & Howe, John T. Cochran, and B. P. Waggener, for plaintiff.

Lee, McKeighan & Priest, for defendant.

**THAYER**, District Judge. This is a motion by the plaintiff to obtain an inspection of the defendant's books and permission to take copies of entries therein, the case being now at issue. The jurisdiction to make such an order must be derived from section 724, Rev. St. U. S. as the state statute is not applicable. *Gregory v. Railroad Co.*, 10 Fed. 529. The statute (section 724) says nothing about an order for the inspection of papers and permission to take copies of entries, etc., but it must be presumed that the purpose of compelling a party to produce his books is to enable the opposite party to examine them, and, if necessary, to make copies of entries. Therefore it is reasonable to hold, and the court so decides, that the power to order the production of books includes the power to grant an inspection; and so it was ruled by Judge Love in *Gregory v. Railroad Co.*, supra. In some cases it has been decided that, on motions of this kind, the proper order to be entered is to require the production of the books at the trial. *Merchants' Nat. Bank v.*

State Nat. Bank, 3 Cliff. 201, Fed. Cas. No. 9,448, and *Iasigi v. Brown*, 1 Curt. 401, Fed. Cas. No. 6,993. Other courts have adopted the practice, which seems to me more reasonable, of granting an inspection previous to the trial. *Bank v. Tayloe*, 2 Cranch, C. C. 427, Fed. Cas. No. 2,548; *Jacques v. Collins*, 2 Blatchf. 23, Fed. Cas. No. 7,167; and *Gregory v. Railroad Co.*, *supra*.

Upon the whole, I conclude that an order of inspection, with permission to take copies, should be granted.

Ordered on the written application of the plaintiff by its attorney, due notice of which has been given, that the plaintiff's attorneys have leave to inspect the records of the Washita Cattle Company containing the proceedings of its stockholders and board of directors, and to take copies of such entries or proceedings therein as they may deem necessary, such examination to be made at the defendant's office or elsewhere between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. on any week day or week days, between April 30, 1894, and May 14, 1894, and said defendant, its officers and agents, having the custody of such records or books, are hereby required to permit such examination to be made.

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BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY v. McCRACKEN et al. (two cases).

(Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. March 6, 1894.)

Nos. 113 and 142.

**1. RAILROAD COMPANIES—MUNICIPAL AID—PARTS OF COUNTIES.**

The charter of a railroad company (Act Ky. Feb. 24, 1888) provided that any county through which it might pass, or any magisterial precinct or precincts of such county, might subscribe to its capital stock (section 9); that, when any precinct or precincts made such subscription, bonds of the county should be issued, showing on their face the precincts making the subscription, which alone should be bound to pay the bonds (section 10); and that its provisions should not apply to a defined portion of R. precinct in a county named (section 19). *Held*, that the residue of R. precinct, not excepted from the provisions of the act, might join with another precinct of such county in making a subscription, and joint bonds be issued therefor.

**2. SAME—BONDS—TAXES TO PAY—ASSESSMENT.**

The charter of a railroad company (Act Ky. Feb. 24, 1888) authorized the magisterial precincts of counties through which it should pass to subscribe to its capital stock (section 9), and provided that such subscriptions should be paid by taxes levied in such precincts alone. Such a subscription was made jointly by one precinct and part of another, the residue having been expressly excepted from the operation of the charter. *Held*, that the assessor might be required to list separately the property of the district making such subscription, and liable to a tax therefor, under Acts Ky. 1891-93 (volume 1, p. 283, § 4), which requires him to make separate books for each "taxing district of his county, by wards or other subdivisions, as convenience may require."

**3. SAME—DELIVERY—CONDITIONS.**

Act Ky. April 9, 1873, which provides that, before county bonds issued in aid of a railroad are delivered, the president of the road shall give bond for the faithful application of their proceeds to the construction of the road, has no application where the road has been completed before the bonds are delivered.