

If ~~acceptance~~ one part of the set is paid, ~~without~~
~~the part being~~ ~~being~~ ~~acceptance~~ ~~being~~ ~~be~~ ~~delivered~~
~~up~~, all the other parts lose their effects, ~~except that part~~
~~But a holder in due course is still entitled to payment~~
~~of the part which bears acceptance, if not delivered up, is~~
~~still entitled to payment.~~ However, when the acceptor
 pays one part without requiring that the part bearing
 his acceptance be delivered up to him, ~~he is still liable~~
~~to a holder in due course who is still liable to~~
~~a holder in due course of that latter part and that~~
 part at maturity is outstanding in the hands of a
 holder in due course, he is liable to the holder thereof.

- (1) acceptor comme le demandeur (accepteur of course dans le
 pluriel de ce) et l'accepteur for honour, express, etc.
- (2) le Code anglais est bien meilleur sur ce point que le Code
 japonais; c'est l'accepteur seul qui peut avoir cette responsa-
 bilité, parce que seul il connaît qu'il y a eu acceptance de
 sa propre part; le Code japonais a tort de l'étendre à un
^{payeur} ~~holder~~ accepteur quelconque, qui n'était pas accepteur, et qui n'est
 parfaitement (on ne demande pas nécessairement acceptance quand le
~~holder~~ ~~est~~ ~~en~~ ~~due~~ ~~course~~).