

*A, has only a right to claim compensation from B for amount lent to B.*

III. — *B, who is a thief and has stolen the golden watch, has no transferor at all. Of course, when A, by exercising the right of action for recovery against B, compels B to return to him the watch which B possesses as a matter of fact, B can claim compensation from nobody.*

118. — If a possessor or representative has acquired a thing lost or stolen, in good faith, by purchase at an auction, or in open market, or from a trader dealing in similar things, the owner can only recover it on reimbursement of the purchase price.

F. 2280. G. 935. I. 709. J. 194. S. 934.

*Illustration : — A has bought a golden watch from a watchmaker. The watch was stolen from B by a thief who had sold it to this watchmaker. B may exercise against A the right of action for recovery, but he must reimburse to him the price paid to the watchmaker.*

119. — Money and instruments to bearer even lost or stolen cannot be recovered from a possessor who has acquired them in good faith.

S. 935.

120. — A possessor is in good faith when he possesses by virtue of a title the defects of which he does not know. He remains in good faith until the time when conclusive evidence of the defects has been produced against his title. He then ceases to be in good faith from that moment only.

F. 550. I 701. J. 189 § 2.

*A, has only a right to claim compensation from B for amount lent to B.*

III.—*B, who is a thief and has stolen the golden watch, has no transferor at all. Of course, when A, by exercising the right of action for recovery against B, compels B to return to him the watch which B possesses as a matter of fact, B can claim compensation from nobody.*

118.—If a possessor or representative has acquired a thing lost or stolen, in good faith, by purchase at an auction, or in open market, or from a trader dealing in similar things, the owner can only recover it on reimbursement of the purchase price.

F. 2280. G. 935. I. 709. J. 194. S. 934.

*Illustration :—A has bought a golden watch from a watchmaker. The watch was stolen from B by a thief who had sold it to this watchmaker. B may exercise against A the right of action for recovery, but he must reimburse to him the price paid to the watchmaker.*

119.—Money and instruments to bearer even lost or stolen cannot be recovered from a possessor who has acquired them in good faith.

S. 935.

120.—A possessor is in good faith when he possesses by virtue of a title the defects of which he does not know. He remains in good faith until the time when conclusive evidence of the defects has been produced against his title. He then ceases to be in good faith from that moment only.

F. 550. I 701. J. 189 § 2,