

**RIGHT OF POSSESSION.** Which may reside in one man, while another has the actual possession, being the right to enter and turn out such actual occupant; *e. g.*, the right of a disseisee. An apparent right of possession is one which may be defeated by a better; an actual right of possession, one which will stand the test against all opponents. 2 Bl. Comm. 196; Cahill v. Pine Creek Oil Co., 38 Okl. 568, 134 P. 64, 65.

**RIGHT OF PRIVACY.** See Privacy.

**RIGHT OF PROPERTY.** The mere right of property in land; the abstract right which remains to the owner after he has lost the right of possession, and to recover which the writ of right was given. United with possession, and the right of possession, this right constitutes a complete title to lands, tenements, and hereditaments. 2 Bl. Comm. 197.

**RIGHT OF REDEMPTION.** The right to disincumber property or to free it from a claim or lien; specifically, the right (granted by statute only) to free property from the incumbrance of a foreclosure or other judicial sale, or to recover the title passing thereby, by paying what is due, with interest, costs, etc. Not to be confounded with the "equity of redemption," which exists independently of statute but must be exercised before sale. Mayer v. Farmers' Bank, 44 Iowa 216; Millett v. Mullen, 95 Me. 400, 49 A. 871. Western Land & Cattle Co. v. National Bank of Arizona at Phoenix, 28 Ariz. 270, 236 P. 725, 726.

**RIGHT OF RELIEF.** In Scotch law. The right of a cautioner (surety) to demand reimbursement from the principal debtor when he has been compelled to pay the debt. 1 Bell, Comm. 347.

**RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION AND PERFORMANCE.** By the acts 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 15, and 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, the author of a play, opera, or musical composition, or his assignee, has the sole right of representing or causing it to be represented in public at any place in the British dominions during the same period as the copyright in the work exists. The right is distinct from the copyright, and requires to be separately registered. Sweet.

**RIGHT OF SEARCH.** In international law. The right of one vessel, on the high seas, to stop a vessel of another nationality and examine her papers and (in some cases) her cargo. Thus, in time of war, a vessel of either belligerent has the right to search a neutral ship, encountered at sea, to ascertain whether the latter is carrying contraband goods.

**RIGHT OF WAY.** The right of passage or of way is a servitude imposed by law or by convention, and by virtue of which one has a right to pass on foot, or horseback, or in a vehicle, to drive beasts of burden or carts, through the estate of another. When this servitude results from the law, the exercise of it is confined to the wants of the person who has it. When it is the result

of a contract, its extent and the mode of using it is regulated by the contract. Civ.Code La. art. 722.

"Right of way," in its strict meaning, is the right of passage over another man's ground; and in its legal and generally accepted meaning, in reference to a *railway*, it is a mere easement in the lands of others, obtained by lawful condemnation to public use or by purchase. It would be using the term in an unusual sense, by applying it to an absolute purchase of the fee-simple of lands to be used for a railway or any other kind of a way. Williams v. Western Union Ry. Co., 50 Wis. 76, 5 N.W. 482. And see Kripp v. Curtis, 71 Cal. 62, 11 P. 879; Stuyvesant v. Woodruff, 21 N.J.L. 136, 57 Am.Dec. 156.

"Right of way" has a twofold significance, being sometimes used to mean the mere intangible right to cross, a right of crossing, a right of way, and often used to otherwise indicate that strip of land which a railroad appropriates to its own use, and upon which it builds its roadbed. Marion, B. & E. Traction Co. v. Simmons, 180 Ind. 289, 102 N.E. 132.

The "right of way" is a space of conventional width for one or more railroad tracks, while a "railroad yard" might be extended indefinitely. City of New York v. New York & H. R. Co., Sup., 169 N.Y.S. 12, 14.

**RIGHT PATENT.** An obsolete writ, which was brought for lands and tenements, and not for an advowson, or common, and lay only for an estate in fee-simple, and not for him who had a lesser estate; as tenant in tail, tenant in frank marriage, or tenant for life. Fitzh. Nat. Brev. 1.

**RIGHT TO BEGIN.** On the hearing or trial of a cause, or the argument of a demurrer, petition, etc., the right to begin is the right of first addressing the court or jury. The right to begin is frequently of importance, as the counsel who begins has also the right of replying or having the last word after the counsel on the opposite side has addressed the court or jury. Sweet.

**RIGHT TO REDEEM.** Right of redemption, which title see.

**RIGHTS OF PERSONS.** Rights which concern and are annexed to the *persons* of men. 1 Bl. Comm. 122.

**RIGHTS OF THINGS.** Such as a man may acquire over external objects, or things unconnected with his person. 1 Bl. Comm. 122.

**RIGHTS, PETITION OF.** See Petition.

**RIGOR JURIS.** Lat. Strictness of law. Latch, 150. Distinguished from *gratia curiæ*, favor of the court.

**RIGOR MORTIS.** In medical jurisprudence. Cadaveric rigidity; a rigidity or stiffening of the muscular tissue and joints of the body, which sets in at a greater or less interval after death, but usually within a few hours, and which is one of the recognized tests of death.

**RING.** A clique; an exclusive combination of persons for illegitimate or selfish purposes; as to control elections or political affairs, distribute offices, obtain contracts, control the market or the stock-exchange, etc. Schomberg v. Walker, 132 Cal. 224, 64 P. 290.