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Changes in Court Rules

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Changes in Court Rules

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which the lease had yet to run (2 years) held to enforce such a provision was to defeat the purpose of the Bankruptcy Act.

Even where the lease becomes terminable on the bankruptcy of tenant it is not terminated without an entry by landlord for the purpose of repossession. If the lease is executed by several tenants the bankruptcy of one does not breach the lease, and in case a third party guarantees the lease the filing of a petition in bankruptcy against the tenant does not discharge such guarantor.

CHANGES IN COURT RULES*

RULE XXI

BILLS OF EXCEPTIONS

SECTION 1. A bill of exceptions may be tendered to the judge or clerk; if to the clerk he shall note thereon the tender and without delay lay it before the judge. The judge shall then and there fix a time, to follow notice by the clerk of the tender, within which the opponent may file written objections to the bill, and if none is filed within that time he shall settle and sign it. If such objection is filed the exceptor shall be immediately notified and the objection shall be heard and the bill settled and signed with all convenient speed. (Same as Rule 10, Supreme Court.) Unless otherwise ordered by the court the opponent shall have fourteen days after date of notice of lodgment within which to file written objections to the bill.

SECTION 2. The time ordered for the filing of objections may be extended upon good cause shown, after notice to the opposite party, provided application is made therefor within the period of time allowed.

SECTION 3. Bills of exception shall not be removed from the office of the clerk without order of court upon notice to the opponent.

(Sec. 4 omitted because covered by Supreme Court rule in Section 1.)

[•]The foregoing was adopted by Judges of the District Court of Denver at the opening of the September Term of Court.