

attested by a notarial act of honor which may be appended to the protest or form an extension to it.

192. The notarial act of honor must be founded on a declaration made by the payer for honor or by his agent in that behalf, declaring his intention to pay the bill for honor and for whose honor he pays.

193. Where two or more parties offer to pay a bill for the honor of different parties, the person whose payment will discharge most parties to the bill is to be given the preference.

194. Where a bill has been paid for honor, all parties subsequent to the party for whose honor it is paid are discharged, but the payer for honor is subrogated for, and succeeds to, both the rights and duties of the holder as regards the party for whose honor he pays and all parties liable to the latter.

195. Where the holder of a bill refuses to receive payment *supra* protest, he loses his right of recourse against any party who would have been discharged by such payment.

196. The payer for honor on paying to the holder the amount of the bill and the notarial expenses incidental to its dishonor, is entitled to receive both the bill itself and the protest.

CHAPTER XVI—Bills in a Set.

197. Where a bill is drawn in a set, each part of the set being numbered and containing a reference to the other parts, the whole of the parts constitute one bill.

198. Where two or more parts of a set are negotiated to different holders in due course, the holder whose title first accrues is, as between such holders, the true owner of the bill. But nothing in this section affects the rights of a person who in due course accepts or pays the part first presented to him.

199. Where the holder of a set indorses two or more parts to different persons, he is liable on every such part, and every