

P.R. Laws, etc.

REVISED STATUTES

and

CODES OF PORTO RICO

CONTAINING ALL LAWS PASSED AT THE
FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN EFFECT
AFTER JULY FIRST, NINETEEN
HUNDRED AND TWO

INCLUDING

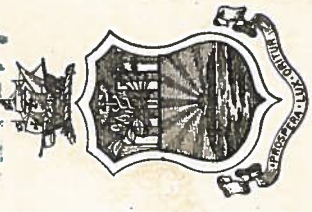
THE POLITICAL CODE

THE PENAL CODE

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

THE CIVIL CODE

44277



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY
OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

BOLETIN MERCANTIL PRESS.

SECTION 126.—The provisions of the preceding section shall not be understood to impair actions petitioning an inheritance or any other rights belonging to the absentee, his representatives and persons holding rights under him. These rights shall not be extinguished except by the lapse of the time fixed for prescription. In the inscription to be made in the registry of the real property which may accrue to the heirs, the fact that such property is to remain subject to the provisions of this section shall be clearly expressed.

SECTION 127.—Those who have taken possession of the estate in accordance with Section 125 shall be owners of the income or products thereof received by them in good faith during the time preceding the appearance of the absentee or while his rights are not exercised by his representatives or the holders of rights under him.

CHAPTER IV.

THE EFFECTS OF ABSENCE RESPECTING MARRIAGE.

SECTION 128.—An absence of ten years without knowledge of the absentee shall be sufficient cause for the husband or wife of such absentee to contract another marriage; after having been authorized by so by the District Court on due proof of the said absence and the fact that no news has been received by the absentee within the said period of ten years.

If the absent husband or wife appear after remarriage, he or she shall be free of his or her contract and legally capable to contract another marriage.

The marriage entered into by the husband or wife of the absentee, during and on account of the absence, shall remain firm and valid.

TITLE IV.

MARRIAGE.

CHAPTER I.

THE NATURE OF MARRIAGE.

SECTION 129.—Marriage is a civil institution, originating in a civil contract whereby a man and a woman mutually agree to become husband and wife and to discharge toward each other the duties imposed by law. It is valid only when contracted and solemnized in accordance with the provisions of law; and it may be dissolved before the death of either party only in the cases expressly provided for in this Code.

CHAPTER II.

THE REQUISITES NECESSARY TO CONTRACT MARRIAGE.

SECTION 130.—The requisites for the validity of a marriage are:

1. The legal capacity of the contracting parties.
2. Their consent.
3. Authorization and celebration of a matrimonial contract according to the forms and solemnities prescribed by law.

ARTICLE FIRST.—CAPACITY.

SECTION 131.—The following persons are incapacitated to contract marriage:

1. One who is already legally married.
2. One who is not of sound mind.
3. A person of the male sex under eighteen years of age, and a person of the female sex under sixteen years of age. Marriage contracted by persons under