

was that of *Heirs Forgo v. Admin. des Domaines*. Forgo was born in Bavaria and was an illegitimate child. He came about 1806 to Strasburg in France, with his mother. There his mother married a Mr. Dubois, a Frenchman who resided there. Forgo when just a young man entered the French army. In 1827, he was released from the army and married in Paris. His mother still lived at Strasburg and gave her consent to his marriage without any ante-nuptial contract. Forgo subsequently established himself at Pau and lived there until his death. He exercised all civil rights and political attached to the quality of a Frenchman. The community of property between him and his wife was very considerable. Before his death he was interdicted for imbecility. His wife dies in 1869 making a will of her share of the community. Forgo died also in 1869 without making a will. His succession was presumed to be vacant and by virtue of a judgment of the court at Pau, was put into the public domaines, who took possession of it and administered it. Afterwards, Bavarians, who were collateral relatives, brought suit to obtain the share of Forgo in the community, they pretending that Forgo, a natural child, was not naturalized by his mother's marriage in France, nor did he acquire a domicile from that fact, as he would have if he had been legitimate, and that all the circumstances above related did not amount to a change of domicile.

The court at Pau rejected these conclusions and maintained the Administration des Domaines in the ownership of the property. The matter came before the Court of Cassation and the judgment was reversed, and it was declared, notwithstanding all the circumstances, above related, that Forgo never obtained a French domicile.

Laurent contends that the Court of Cassation has given