SCHEDULE.

Section 3.

Registration Act, 1885.

DEFINITION OF TEN POUNDS OCCUPATION QUALIFICATION.

A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a ten pounds occupation qualification in a borough, municipal or parliamentary— Ten pounds occupation qualification.

(*a.*) must during the whole twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July have been an occupier as owner or tenant of some land or tenement in a parish [or township] of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds; and

(*b.*) must have resided in or within seven miles of the borough during six months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July; and

(*c.*) Such person, or some one else must during the said twelve months have been rated to all poor rates made in respect of such land or tenement; and

(*d.*) All sums due in respect of the said land or tenement on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifth day of January next before the registration, or on account of any assessed taxes due before the said fifth day of January, must have been paid on or before the twentieth day of July.

If two or more persons jointly are such occupiers as above mentioned, and the value of the land or tenement is such as to give ten pounds or more for each occupier, each of such occupiers is entitled to be registered as a voter.

If a person has occupied in the borough different lands or tenements of the requisite value in immediate succession during the said twelve months, he is entitled in respect of the occupation thereof to be registered as a voter in the parish [or township] in which the last occupied land or tenement is situate.

CHAPTER 11.

An Act to make further provision for the Restoration and Repair of Westminster Abbey. [28th June 1888.]

WHEREAS by the Westminster Abbey Act, 1886, the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter Westminster (in this Act referred to as the Dean and Chapter of Westminster) were authorised to borrow, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England (in this Act referred to as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) were authorised to lend, on the security of the revenues of the Dean and Chapter, or of part thereof, such capital sums not exceeding ten thousand pounds in the whole as the Commissioners might consider to be required for the restoration or repair of Westminster Abbey and the buildings attached thereto: 49 & 50 Vict. c. liii.

And whereas by the said Act the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were authorised, if satisfied that the revenues of the Dean and Chapter would not suffice to repay the principal of or pay the interest on the aforesaid sum, to make a grant of such portion thereof as should be necessary for the preservation of the building, provided that the repairs and restorations on which the grant was expended should have been approved by the said Commissioners:

And whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have in pursuance of the said Act paid a sum of seven thousand five hundred pounds to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and have agreed to pay a further sum of two thousand five hundred pounds, and the Commissioners are satisfied that the revenues of the Dean and Chapter will not suffice to repay the principal of or pay the interest on any part of the aforesaid sum of ten thousand pounds, without some diminution of the charges on such revenues or unduly infringing on the annual sum available for the current repairs of Westminster Abbey and the buildings attached thereto, and it is expedient to authorise the Commissioners to make a grant of the whole of the said sum of ten thousand pounds:

And whereas in view of the present insecure condition of Westminster Abbey the said sum of ten thousand pounds is insufficient for the proper restoration and repair of the Abbey and the buildings attached thereto, and it is expedient to make further provision with a view to such restoration and repair:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Westminster Abbey Act, 1888.

Grant of whole of 10,000*l.* to Dean and Chapter.

2. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners may make a grant to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster of the whole of the sum of ten thousand pounds mentioned in the Westminster Abbey Act, 1886.

Transfer of property of Dean and Chapter to Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

3.—(1.) At any time before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety the Dean and Chapter of Westminster may, by a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, ratified by Order of Her Majesty in Council, transfer to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners all the property as herein-after defined of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster in consideration of an annual money payment from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners not exceeding such annual sum as on the transfer of the property of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in pursuance of the Ecclesiastical Commission Act, 1868, was treated as the future annual income of such Dean and Chapter.

31 & 32 Vict. c. 114.

(2.) The said property of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to be so transferred shall include all annual sums at the passing of this Act payable to the Dean and Chapter by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but shall not include the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter or the precincts thereof, designated the Parish of the Close of the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter, Westminster, nor shall it include any ecclesiastical, educational, or other like patronage, and the Dean and Chapter shall retain such church and precincts with all buildings thereon, and such patronage.

(3.) After the date fixed by the Order in Council ratifying any such scheme, and without any further conveyance or act in the law, the property expressed by the scheme to be transferred shall vest in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and their successors for the same estate and interest, and subject to the same covenants, restrictions, and liabilities expressly affecting the property transferred, for and subject to which it was held at the said date by the Dean and

Chapter, but discharged from any general liability of the Dean and Chapter, and any such general liability shall attach to and be discharged out of the annual money payment in consideration of which the transfer is made.

(4.) Sections five, seven, and eight of the Ecclesiastical Commission Act, 1868, shall apply to such transfer as if it were a transfer made under section three of that Act.

(5.) The scheme may, if the Dean and Chapter of Westminster so agree with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, provide for the retention by the Dean and Chapter of any such lands or buildings adjacent to the collegiate church of Saint Peter, Westminster, or the precincts thereof, as are convenient for the enjoyment of any buildings or residences in such precincts, or as it appears desirable to retain for special reasons, independently of the revenue yielded by such property, and in any such case the proper reduction in respect of the lands or buildings retained shall be made from the said annual money payment above mentioned.

(6.) The scheme shall provide that the income derived by the Dean and Chapter from any building which is not for the time being occupied as an official house shall be carried to and form part of the fabric fund.

Provision of fabric fund.

4.—(1.) The scheme under this Act shall establish a fabric fund of such annual amount as appears to be sufficient to keep Westminster Abbey, and the buildings attached thereto, in good substantial repair, and the scheme shall apportion the annual income of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster between—

(*a.*) the fabric fund,

(*b.*) the stipends of the dean and canons, and

(*c.*) the maintenance of the services of the collegiate church, and other expenses of the Dean and Chapter.

(2.) The fabric fund shall be a first charge on the revenues of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and shall be set apart in such manner as may be from time to time approved by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners upon the application of the Dean and Chapter, and the dean and canons shall not be entitled to receive for their own use any sum out of the said capitular revenues until the fabric fund, or a proper proportion thereof, has been set apart in accordance with this Act.

(3.) The Dean and Chapter of Westminster shall annually within one month after the first day of January or any other date up to which the capitular accounts are made up, send to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners an account showing the mode in which the fabric fund has been expended during the previous year, and if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners consider that any sum has been expended out of the fabric fund for any purpose to which that fund is not applicable, and, after hearing any explanation of the Dean and Chapter, consider that such sum ought to be replaced, and require the Dean and Chapter to replace the same, the Dean and Chapter shall, subject to the provisions of this section with respect to reference to arbitration, repay that sum to the fabric fund out of any of their other revenues.

(4.) The Dean and Chapter of Westminster may from time to time borrow, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may lend, on the security of the fabric fund, any capital sum or sums which the Dean and Chapter show to the satisfaction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to be required for the restoration or repair of the collegiate church or other buildings maintainable out of the fabric fund; and the money so borrowed shall be expended to the satisfaction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in substantial repairs or restoration of the said church or buildings.

(5.) An act of the Dean and Chapter under their capitular seal assented to by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under their common seal and specifying the terms of any such loan shall be a sufficient authority to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to retain out of the annual money payment due from them to the Dean and Chapter such sums as may from time to time be due for the principal of or interest on any such loan.

(6.) Any surplus of the fabric fund in any year over and above the expenditure properly payable thereout, shall be invested by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster until required for the purposes of the fabric fund, and the income of the investment shall form part of the fabric fund.

(7.) If it appears to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster have made default in sending in an account or in repaying any sum as required by or in pursuance of this section, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may by notice under their common seal require the Dean and Chapter to remedy such default, and after such requirement has been served on the dean, the dean and canons shall not be entitled to receive for their own use any sum out of the capitular revenues until such default has been remedied.

(8.) Provided that if any question arises between the Dean and Chapter and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as to the application of the fabric fund, or as to whether any such default has been made as in this section mentioned, the question may, on the joint application of the Dean and Chapter and of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, be referred to the arbitration of some person being or having been Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, or one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, or a member of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, or a judge of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal or High Court of Justice, and the decision of that person shall be final.

Suspension of canonry to meet fabric fund.

5.—(1.) Where it appears to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to be expedient for the purpose of maintaining the fabric fund, or of facilitating or expediting the repayment of any sum of money borrowed in pursuance of this Act on the security of the fabric fund, to suspend a canonry in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, the Commissioners may certify the same to Her Majesty by transmiting a certificate thereof under their common seal to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and such certificate shall be published in the London Gazette, and thereupon the canonry referred to in such certificate shall be suspended, that is to say, in the event of any vacancy thereof, no person

shall be presented or instituted thereto, and such suspension shall last until the Ecclesiastical Commissioners certify in like manner that such suspension is no longer required for the purposes aforesaid.

(2.) When a suspended canonry is vacated, then during such suspension the income otherwise payable to the holder of such canonry and also the rent received in respect of any house or premises which otherwise would be his official house shall, after deducting the expenses incurred by reason of such suspension, be carried to the fabric fund of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

(3.) Nothing in this section shall authorise the suspension of any canonry to which a rectory in Westminster is for the time being annexed.

Power to amend statutes as to members of collegiate establishment.

6. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster may from time to time, with the approval of their visitor and of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, make such amendments in the provisions of their statutes with respect to the members of their collegiate establishment as may appear to be expedient for the purpose of reducing the charges on the revenues of the Dean and Chapter.

Provided that any such amendment shall not apply without his consent to any such member holding office at the passing of this Act otherwise than during the pleasure of the Dean and Chapter.

Liability to repair and to pay rates and taxes for official house.

7.—(1.) Every dean, canon, and member of the collegiate establishment of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster appointed after the passing of this Act shall pay all rates and taxes payable in respect of, and be liable to repair, his official house, and shall be so liable to the same extent as any rector is liable in respect of the house, buildings, and premises belonging to his rectory, and shall not be entitled to any contribution out of the revenues of the Dean and Chapter in respect of such rates, taxes, or repairs: Provided that—

(*a.*) Where before the passing of this Act any repairs of an official house have lawfully been executed in whole or in part at the cost of the revenues of the Dean and Chapter, the person who first after the passing of this Act succeeds the person then entitled to occupy such house by virtue of his being such dean, canon, or member as aforesaid, may receive out of the said revenues such reasonable sum in respect of dilapidations as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may under the circumstances allow; and

(*b.*) Where it appears to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that it is expedient to preserve any portion of any official house as being of historical and antiquarian interest, and that it would be unreasonable to impose the costs of preserving that portion on the occupant of the house, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may, upon the application of the person for the time being entitled to occupy such official house, by an order in writing declare that the costs of preserving that portion may be defrayed, and the same may accordingly be defrayed, by the Dean and Chapter out of their fabric fund.

(2.) The Ecclesiastical Commissioners may from time to time revoke and vary such order, but a person shall not be thereby made liable to any repairs from which he was exempted by virtue of any order under this section which was in force at the time of his appointment.

Definitions.

8. For the purposes of this Act—

The expression "member of the collegiate establishment" does not include a dean or canon, but, save as aforesaid, includes the holder of every dignity or office mentioned in the statutes of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and the holder of any office or employment remunerated out of the revenues of that Dean and Chapter.

The expression "official house" means any house, building, and premises to the exclusive occupation of which a person is entitled by reason of his being a dean, canon, or member of the collegiate establishment of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

CHAPTER 12.

An Act to amend the Electric Lighting Act, 1882.

[28th June 1888.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Consent of local authority generally required to provisional order for supply of electricity.

1. Notwithstanding anything in the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, no provisional order authorising the supply of electricity by any Undertakers within the district of any local authority shall be granted by the Board of Trade except with the consent of such local authority, unless the Board of Trade, in any case in which the consent of such local authority is refused, are of opinion that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, such consent ought to be dispensed with, and in such case they shall make a special report, stating the grounds upon which they have dispensed with such consent. The grant of authority to any Undertakers to supply electricity within any area, whether granted by licence or by means of a provisional order, shall not in any way hinder or restrict the granting of a licence or provisional order to the local authority, or to any other company or person within the same area.

Repeal of 45 & 46 Vict. c. 56. s. 27.

2. Section twenty-seven of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following provisions shall have effect; that is to say,

Purchase of undertaking by local authority.

Where any Undertakers are authorised by a provisional order or special Act to supply electricity within any area, any local authority within whose jurisdiction such area or any part thereof is situated may, within six months after the expiration of a period of forty-two years, or such shorter period as is specified in that behalf in the provisional order or in the special Act, from the date of the passing of the Act confirming such