or by any other person, any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm, or loss upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at any election, or who shall, by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent device or contrivance, impede or prevent the free exercise of the franchise of any elector, or shall thereby compel, induce, or prevail upon any elector either to give or to refrain from giving his vote at any election, shall be guilty of undue influence.

Section 25.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM OF DECLARATION BY CANDIDATE AS TO EXPENSES.

I , having been a candidate at the election of for the of , on the day of do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I [and my agents] have paid for my expenses at the said election, and that except as aforesaid, I have not, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, no person, nor any club, society, or association has, on my behalf, made any payment or given, promised, or offered any reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration, or incurred any liability on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election.

And I further solemnly and sincerely declare that, except as aforesaid, no money, security, or equivalent for money has, to my knowledge or belief, been paid, advanced, given, or deposited by anyone to or in the hands of myself or any other person for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred on my behalf on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election.

And I further solemnly and sincerely declare that I will not at any future time make or be a party to the making or giving of any payment, reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration for the purpose of defraying any such expenses as last mentioned, or provide or be a party to the providing of any money, security, or equivalent for money for the purpose of defraying any such expenses.

Signature of declarant *C.D.*

Signed and declared by the above-named declarant on the day of , before me.

(Signed) *E.F.*
Justice of the Peace for

CHAPTER 56.

An Act to further amend the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876. [18th August 1890.]

WHEREAS it is right and expedient that the law as to the forfeiture of ships or boats for offences against the Customs Acts as provided in section one hundred and seventy-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, shall be modified as herein-after provided:

39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.

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:—

No ship to be liable to forfeiture unless under two hundred and fifty tons burden.

1. No ship or boat shall be liable to forfeiture under the said section for having or having had on board, or in any manner attached thereto, or conveying or having conveyed, any goods as therein specified, or for any unlading, throwing overboard, or destruction of goods, unless such ship or boat shall be under two hundred and fifty tons burden.

Provisions as to ship of or exceeding two hundred and fifty tons burden.

2. With regard to any ship or boat of or exceeding two hundred and fifty tons burden which but for this Act would be liable to forfeiture as aforesaid, the following provisions shall apply:—

(*a.*) It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Customs, herein-after called "the Commissioners," subject to appeal to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to have power to fine any such ship or boat in any sum not exceeding fifty pounds in any case where in their opinion a responsible officer (as herein-after defined) of such ship or boat is implicated either actually or by neglect:

(*b.*) For the purpose of enforcing such fine the Commissioners shall have power to require the deposit in the hands of the Collector of Customs at the port where such ship or boat shall be of such sum, not exceeding fifty pounds, as they may think right, pending their ultimate decision, and in default of payment of such deposit the Commissioners shall have power to detain the said ship or boat:

(*c.*) If in any case the Commissioners shall consider that the fine of fifty pounds aforesaid will not be an adequate penalty against any such ship or boat for the offence committed thereon it shall be lawful for them to take proceedings before the justices of the peace for condemnation of the said ship or boat in a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds at the discretion of such justices, or such proceedings may be taken by the Commissioners before the courts and in manner prescribed by the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and the Acts amending the same. And for this purpose the Commissioners may as to any ship or boat referred to in this section require the deposit in the hands of the collector as aforesaid of a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds to abide the decision of the court, and in default of payment of such deposit the Commissioners may detain such ship or boat:

(*d.*) No claim shall be made against the Commissioners for damages in respect of the payment of any deposit or the detention of any ship or boat under this section.

Definitions.

3. The expression "responsible officer" in this Act shall mean and include the master, mates, and engineers of any ship, and in the case of a ship carrying a passenger certificate the purser or chief steward, and where the ship is manned by Asiatic seamen the serang or other leading Asiatic officer. The expression "neglect" in this Act shall include cases where goods unowned by any of the crew are discovered in a place or places in which they could not reasonably have been put if the responsible officer or officers having supervision of such place or places had exercised proper care at the time of the loading of the ship or subsequently; and the expression

"burden" in this Act shall mean the same as it does in the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, that is to say, "registered tonnage."

Saving of existing provision as to goods and persons on board.

4. For the purpose of the forfeiture under the said one hundred and seventy-ninth section of goods, packages, casks, and the like, and the detaining and dealing with persons found or discovered to have been on board any ship or boat liable to forfeiture by the said section (as amended by the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, Amendment Act, 1887), ships or boats of or exceeding two hundred and fifty tons burden shall still be deemed, but for such purpose only, to be ships or boats liable to forfeiture by the said section.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, Amendment Act, 1890.

CHAPTER 57.

An Act to amend the Law with respect to Compensation due to Tenants on Land under Mortgage.

[18th August 1890.]

46 & 47 Vict. c. 61. 50 & 51 Vict. c. 26.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, and the Allotments and Cottage Gardens Compensation for Crops Act, 1887, in so far as they relate to the compensation paid to tenants for improvements where land is under mortgage:

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:

Construction and short title.

1. This Act shall be construed as one with the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, and the Allotments and Cottage Gardens Compensation for Crops Act, 1887 (in this Act referred to as the principal Acts), and this Act may be cited as the Tenants Compensation Act, 1890.

Compensation to tenants, when mortgagee in possession.

2. Where a person occupies land under a contract of tenancy with the mortgagor, whether made before or after the passing of this Act, which is not binding on the mortgagee of such land, then—

(1.) The occupier shall, as against the mortgagee who takes possession, be entitled to any compensation which is, or would but for the mortgagee taking possession be due to the occupier from the mortgagor as respects crops, improvements, tillages, or other matters connected with the land, whether under the principal Acts or the custom of the country, or agreements sanctioned by the principal Acts;

Provided that any sum ascertained to be due to the occupier for such compensation or for any costs connected therewith, may be set off against any rent or other sum due from him in respect of the land, and recovered as compensation under the