of a judgment or order made on an appeal, shall have power to issue a writ or writs in such form as may be prescribed by rules of Court.

(2.) This section shall be retrospective.

Rules of Court.

3. Rules of Court may be made for prescribing the forms of writs, and for the other purposes of this Act, by the authority and in the manner provided by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877, as amended by any other Act.

CHAPTER 28.

An Act to remove Doubts as to the Validity of certain Marriages solemnised by a Person falsely pretending to be an ordained Clergyman of the Church of England. [13th August 1888.]

WHEREAS George Frederick Wilfrid Ellis forged certain letters of Orders, and falsely pretended himself to be in Holy Orders, and solemnised divers marriages according to the rites of the Church of England, and has been convicted of felony accordingly:

And whereas doubts have been entertained as to the validity of the marriages so solemnised, and it is expedient to remove those doubts:

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:

Validation of certain marriages.

1. All marriages solemnised before the passing of this Act according to the rites of the Church of England, by the said George Frederick Wilfrid Ellis, between persons believing him to have been duly ordained, shall be as valid as if the same had been solemnised by a duly ordained clergyman of the Church of England.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Marriages Validation Act, 1888.

CHAPTER 29.

An Act to confer Powers on Lloyd's with respect to Signal Stations and Telegraph Communication, and for other purposes. [13th August 1888.]

WHEREAS it is expedient for the purpose of assisting in the preservation of life and in the interests of trade and navigation that the Society and Corporation incorporated under the name of "Lloyd's" by section three of Lloyd's Act, 1871 (in this Act referred to as "the Society"), be authorised to acquire compulsorily, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, or by agreement,

34 & 35 Vict. c. xxi.

land for the purpose of signal stations and signal houses, and to arrange for telegraphic communication therewith, at such places on or near the coast of the British Islands as they think fit:

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 Lloyd's Signal Stations Act, 1888.

Lloyd's to have power to establish signal stations with telegraphic communications.

2. The Society may, subject to the restrictions and conditions contained in this Act, execute the following works and do the following things, namely:

(1.) Establish signal stations and erect and place signal houses with all requisite works, roads, appurtenances, and appliances at such places on the coast of the British Islands, or any islands, shoals, or rocks lying near thereto, as they think fit, and maintain and work the same with a proper staff of keepers, officers, and servants, and from time to time alter or remove any such signal houses or discontinue any such signal stations:

(2.) For the purpose of connecting any of the said signal stations or signal houses with each other or with postal telegraph stations, enter into arrangements with the Postmaster-General for the placing, maintaining, and working of wires for the purpose of telegraphic or telephonic communication by him upon such terms and conditions as he shall prescribe:

(3.) Acquire by compulsion or agreement and hold any lands which may from time to time be necessary for any of the above purposes or for the purpose of providing residences and suitable gardens for signalmen and signal-house keepers. Provided that the extent of land to be acquired by compulsion under this Act at any one place shall not exceed two acres exclusive of the necessary means of approach; but nothing in this Act shall empower the Society to take any part of a railway or canal:

(4.) When necessary, but subject to the provisions of the Lands Clauses Act with respect to the sale of superfluous lands, dispose by way of sale, lease, or otherwise, of any lands acquired by them for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Incorporation of Lands Clauses Acts.

3.—(1.) With a view to the purchase of land for the purposes of this Act the Lands Clauses Acts, except the provisions relating to access to the special Act, and except any provisions inconsistent or not applicable to the objects and purposes of this Act, shall be incorporated in this Act, and in construing the Lands Clauses Acts for the purposes of this Act this Act and any Act confirming an order made in pursuance of this Act shall be deemed to be the special Act, and the Society shall be deemed to be the promoters of the undertaking, and the word "land" shall include easements and rights in and over land.

(2.) The Society, before putting in force any of the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement, shall—

(A.) Publish once at the least in each of three consecutive weeks in the course of the months of September, October, and

November in some one and the same newspaper circulating in the locality an advertisement describing shortly the object for which the land is proposed to be taken, naming a place in the neighbourhood of the land proposed to be taken where a plan of the land may be seen at all reasonable hours, and stating the quantity of the land; and

(B.) During the month next following the month in which the last of the advertisements is published, serve a notice in manner mentioned in this section on every owner or reputed owner, lessee or reputed lessee, and occupier of the land, so far as such owners, lessees, and occupiers can be reasonably ascertained, defining in each case the land intended to be taken, and requiring an answer stating whether the person so served assents, dissents, or is neuter in respect to the taking of the land.

(3.)—(i.) Service of a notice on a person may be made by delivery of the notice to him personally or by leaving the notice at his usual or last known place of abode, or by forwarding it by post in a registered letter addressed to his usual or last known place of abode.

(ii.) A notice required to be served on a number of persons having any right in common in, over, or on land, may be served on any three or more of those persons on behalf of all of such persons, and should there be any bailiff, steward, reeve, or other duly appointed officer or trustee of or charged with the care or management of such land on behalf of such persons, notice shall also be served on such bailiff, steward, reeve, or other officer or trustee.

(iii.) Where a notice is served by registered letter, it shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and the production of the post office receipt for such letter duly stamped shall be sufficient evidence of the due delivery of such letter, provided it shall appear that the same was sufficiently and properly directed, and that the same was not returned by the post office as undelivered.

(iv.) Where a person required to be served is absent abroad or cannot be found, the notice may be served on his agent.

(4.) Upon compliance as respects any land with the provisions contained in this section with respect to advertisements and notices, the Society may, if they think fit, present a petition to the Board of Trade. The petition shall describe the land, and state the purposes for which it is required, and the names of the owners and lessees or reputed owners or lessees, and occupiers of land who have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect of the taking of the land, or who have returned no answer to the notice, and shall pray for an order authorising the Society with reference to the land to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement, and shall be supported by such evidence as the Board of Trade may require.

(5.) If, on consideration of the petition and proof of the publication of the proper advertisements and service of the proper notices,

the Board of Trade think fit to proceed with the case, they may, if they think fit, appoint some person to inquire in the locality in which the land is situate respecting the propriety of making the order prayed for, and also direct that person to hold a public inquiry, and if a public inquiry is held, the person holding the same shall have the same powers as an inspector appointed under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same. 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104.

(6.) After such consideration and proof, and if there is an inquiry after receiving the report made upon such inquiry, the Board of Trade may make a provisional order authorising the Society to put in force with reference to the land referred to in the petition, or such part thereof as is described in the order, the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement or any of them, and that either absolutely or with such conditions and modifications as they may think fit, and it shall be the duty of the Society to serve a copy of any order so made in the manner and on the persons in which and on whom notices in respect of the land to which the order relates are required by this Act to be served.

(7.) A provisional order so made shall not be of any validity unless the same has been confirmed by Act of Parliament; and it shall be lawful for the Board of Trade as soon as conveniently may be to obtain such confirmation. If, while the Bill confirming any such order is pending in either House of Parliament, a petition is presented against the order, the Bill so far as it relates to the order may be referred to a Select Committee, and the petitioner shall be allowed to appear and oppose as in the case of private Bills, and the Act confirming the order shall be deemed to be a public general Act of Parliament.

(8.) An order made in pursuance of this section when confirmed by Parliament with such modifications as seem fit to Parliament shall have full effect.

(9.) The Board of Trade in case of refusing or modifying the order prayed for may make such order as they think fit for the allowance of the reasonable costs, charges, and expenses which any person whose land was proposed to be taken has properly incurred in opposing the order.

(10.) All costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the Board of Trade in relation to any order or proposed order under this section, and all costs, charges, and expenses of any person which are so allowed by the Board of Trade as aforesaid, shall be a charge on the funds of the Society and be paid to the Board of Trade and to that person respectively by the Society within fourteen days after demand.

(11.) Any land purchased in pursuance of any order under this section confirmed by Act of Parliament shall be purchased within one year after the passing of such Act.

(12.) The provisions of this Act with respect to the purchase of land by the Society shall extend to the purchase of land of which the Society are lessees or occupiers in like manner as if another person were for the time being lessee or occupier of the land, save

that the provisions with respect to the notices to and the assent or dissent of and the service of a copy of the order on lessees and occupiers shall not apply so far as respects the Society, and save that after an order under this section for purchasing the land is confirmed by Parliament the Society may give notice to and purchase the estate, right, or interest of some one or more only of the parties interested in the land, but in that case they shall, if any other of such parties by notice in writing so requires them, purchase the estate, right, or interest in the land of that party.

Power to take easements by agreement. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 106.

4. Persons empowered by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, to sell and convey or release lands may, if they think fit, subject to the provisions of that Act and of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860, and of this Act, grant to the Society any easement, wayleave, right, or privilege required for the purposes of this Act in, over, or affecting any such lands, and the provisions of the said Acts with respect to lands and rent-charges, so far as the same are applicable in this behalf, shall extend and apply to such grants and to such easements, wayleaves, rights, and privileges as aforesaid respectively.

Saving for Admiralty and War Office.

5. Nothing in this Act shall authorise the Society to enter upon, use, or interfere with any land or building or any right of whatever description vested in or exercised by the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or vested in or exercised by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, without their or his consent in writing first had and obtained, and subject to such conditions as they or he shall respectively require.

Saving for lands, apparatus, &c. of Post Office.

6. Nothing in this Act shall authorise the Society to acquire, otherwise than by agreement, any land belonging to or occupied by the Postmaster-General, or any estate, right, easement, or other interest in or over any such land, or to do any act which may be injurious to any telegraph wire or apparatus or other property of the Postmaster-General.

Saving for privileges of Postmaster-General.

7. Nothing in this Act, nor anything done in pursuance thereof, shall affect the exclusive privileges conferred on the Postmaster-General, or authorise the Society to transmit any telegram, or to perform any of the incidental services of receiving, collecting, or delivering telegrams, or give the Society any power, authority, or facility of any kind whatever in connexion with the transmission of telegrams, or the performance of any of the incidental services of receiving, collecting, or delivering telegrams.

Saving for lands, &c. belonging to Government departments.

8. Any building or land belonging to or vested in or under the control and management of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, on account of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, or on account of any other department of Her Majesty's Government, shall be exempt from the operation of this Act, unless with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Saving for property of lighthouse authorities.

9. Nothing in this Act shall authorise the Society to acquire, otherwise than by agreement, any property belonging to a lighthouse authority, or any rights or powers over the same.

Provisions for protection of lighthouses and lights.

10.—(1.) The Society shall not erect or establish any signal house, or other erection, or execute any work of any kind, which in the opinion of the general lighthouse authority for that part of the United Kingdom in which the signal house, erection, or work is proposed to be built or executed, will obstruct the light or sound from, or in any other manner interfere with or impair the usefulness or efficiency of any lighthouse, light vessel, beacon, buoy, fog signal, or other sea mark under the jurisdiction of that authority.

(2.) If any such signal house, erection, or work is commenced or completed in contravention of this section, the general lighthouse authority may at any time abate and remove the same, and restore the site thereof to its former condition, at the cost and charge of the Society, and may for that purpose enter on any lands of the Society, and do thereon all such things as may be necessary for the said abatement, removal, and restoration.

(3.) The amount of the costs and charges incurred in any such abatement, removal, or restoration, shall be a debt due from the Society to the general lighthouse authority, and shall be recoverable accordingly with costs.

Society not to interfere, &c. with the River Thames.

11. Nothing in this Act contained shall authorise or empower the Society to construct, and when constructed at any time alter any work in, on, or under, or otherwise interfere with any portion of the bed, soil, banks, or shores of the River Thames, except according to a plan to be approved in writing by the conservators of the River Thames under the hand of their secretary.

Saving as to works near tidal waters.

12. The Society shall not construct on the shore of the sea, or of any creek, bay, arm of the sea, or navigable river communicating therewith, where and so far up the same as the tide flows and reflows, any work without the previous consent of the Board of Trade, to be signified in writing under the hand of one of the secretaries or assistant secretaries of the Board of Trade, and then only according to such plan and under such restrictions and regulations as the Board of Trade may approve of, such approval being signified as last aforesaid, and where any such work may have been constructed, the Society shall not at any time alter or extend the same without obtaining previously to making any such alteration or extension the like consents or approvals. If any such work be commenced or completed contrary to the provisions of this section, the Board of Trade may abate and remove the same and restore the site thereof to its former condition at the cost and charge of the Society, and the amount of such costs and charges shall be a debt due from the Society to the Crown and shall be recoverable accordingly with costs.

As to future accretions.

13. If any land not required for the purposes of this Act shall, at any time after the execution of any works under the authority of this Act, become raised in height or reclaimed, or by any other means cease to be subject to the flow and reflow of the ordinary tides, or to be permanently covered with water (and that whether gradually or imperceptibly or otherwise), the Society shall not, by virtue of the ownership of any lands which they are by virtue of this Act empowered to take or acquire, have any estate, right, or

interest in or to the land so raised in height or reclaimed, or ceasing to be so subject or to be so covered as aforesaid, by reason that such raising, reclamation, or cesser has been gradual or imperceptible or has been wholly or partially caused either by the works by this Act authorised or otherwise.

Saving rights of the Duchy of Lancaster.

14. Nothing contained in this Act shall extend or operate to authorise the Society to take, use, enter upon, or in any manner interfere with any land, soil, water, or hereditaments, or any land parcel of any manor, or any manorial rights, or any other rights of whatsoever description, belonging to Her Majesty in right of Her Duchy of Lancaster, without the consent in writing of the Chancellor for the time being of the said duchy first had and obtained (which consent the said Chancellor is hereby authorised to give), or take away, prejudice, or diminish any estate, right, privilege, power, or authority vested in or enjoyed or exerciseable by Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, in right of Her said duchy.

Saving the rights of the Duchy of Cornwall.

15. Nothing contained in this Act shall extend to authorise the Society to take, use, enter upon, or interfere with any land, soil, or water, or any rights in respect thereof, belonging to Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, in right of the Duchy of Cornwall without the consent in writing of some two or more of such of the regular officers of the said duchy or of such other persons as may be duly authorised under the provisions of the Duchy of Cornwall Management Act, 1863, section thirty-nine, to exercise all or any of the rights, powers, privileges, and authorities by the said Act made exerciseable or otherwise for the time being exerciseable in relation to the said duchy, or belonging to the Duke of Cornwall for the time being, without the consent of such Duke testified in writing under the seal of the Duchy of Cornwall first had and obtained for that purpose; or to take away, diminish, alter, prejudice, or affect any property, rights, profits, privileges, powers, or authorities vested in or enjoyed by Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, in right of the Duchy of Cornwall, or in or by the Duke of Cornwall for the time being.

26 & 27 Vict. c. 49.

Saving for rights of the Crown in the foreshore.

16. Nothing in this Act shall authorise the Society to take, use, or in any manner interfere with any portion of the shore or bed of the sea, or of any river, channel, creek, bay, or estuary, or any right in respect thereof, belonging to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in right of Her Crown, and under the management of the Board of Trade, without the previous consent in writing of the Board of Trade on behalf of Her Majesty (which consent the Board of Trade may give); neither shall anything in this Act contained extend to take away, prejudice, diminish, or alter any of the estates, rights, privileges, powers, or authorities vested in or enjoyed or exerciseable by the Queen's Majesty, Her heirs or successors.

Saving rights of the Crown.

17. Nothing contained in this Act shall authorise the Society to take, use, or in any manner interfere with any land or hereditaments, or any rights of whatsoever description belonging to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in right of Her Crown, and under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners of Woods on behalf of Her

Majesty first had and obtained for that purpose (which consent such Commissioners are hereby authorised to give); neither shall anything in this Act contained extend to take away, prejudice, diminish, or alter any of the estates, rights, privileges, powers, or authorities vested in or enjoyed or exerciseable by the Queen's Majesty, Her heirs or successors.

Saving for 45 & 46 Vict. c. 56.

18. Nothing in this Act shall authorise any interference with any works of any undertakers within the meaning of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, to which the provisions of that Act apply.

Interpretation of terms.

19. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, (that is to say):—

The expression "British Islands" means the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands;

The expression "Lands Clauses Acts" means as regards England and Ireland the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same in England and Ireland respectively, and as regards Scotland the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same, and includes as regards Ireland the Railways Act (Ireland), 1851, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1860, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1864, and the Railways Traverse Act: 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18; 8 & 9 Vict. c. 19; 14 & 15 Vict. c. 70; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 97; 27 & 28 Vict. c. 71; 31 & 32 Vict. c. 70.

The expression "Postmaster-General" means Her Majesty's Postmaster-General:

The expressions "general lighthouse authority" and "lighthouse authority" have the same meanings as in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854: 7 & 8 Vict. c. 104.

The expressions "telegram," "telegraph," and "post" have the same meanings as in the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1885.

CHAPTER 30.

An Act to amend the Fishery Acts in Ireland.

[13th August 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:

Petition for prohibition of trawling, and proceedings thereon.

1. The owners of registered fishing boats in any district or part of a fishing district in Ireland may forward a petition to the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries praying that trawling may be prohibited within certain limits in the vicinity.

If the inspectors are satisfied that such petition is signed by two thirds of the owners of the registered boats affected by the proposal as living within or near the specified limits, and that it is expedient for the purposes mentioned in section ninety-one of the fifth and sixth Victoria, chapter one hundred and six, or any of those purposes, that the prayer of the petition should be