any county authority under that Act, or any right in respect of any debenture issued in pursuance of that Act before the commencement of this Act, or any remedy for non-payment of moneys secured by any such debenture, and all such rights and remedies may be enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

Incorporation of county authority for purposes of Act.

36. The justices of any county, liberty, riding, parts, or division of a county in general or quarter sessions assembled, issuing any securities under this Act, shall, so far as relates to such securities, be deemed to be incorporated by the name of the justices of the county, liberty, riding, parts, or division of the county to which they belong, or by any other name by which such justices are ordinarily known, or by which they granted the said securities, and may sue and be sued in any action or other legal proceeding relating thereto by such corporate name.

SCHEDULE.

GENERAL RULES.

Transfer of Nominal Securities.

(1.) A number of persons, not exceeding such number as may from time to time be directed by the local authority, may be registered as joint owners of the same nominal security, with right of survivorship between them.

(2.) Unless otherwise directed by a general rule of the local authority, the instrument of transfer of any nominal security issued by a local authority shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain owner of such security until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect thereof.

(3.) The transfer books of nominal securities may be closed at such times, not exceeding twice in each year, and not exceeding fourteen days at each time of closing, as the local authority may direct.

Transmission of Nominal Securities.

(4.) The executors or administrators of a deceased owner of a nominal security shall be the only persons recognised by the local authority as having any title to such security.

(5.) Any person becoming entitled to a nominal security in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of any owner, or in consequence of the marriage of any female owner, may be registered as owner upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the local authority.

(6.) Unless otherwise directed by a rule of the local authority, any person who has become entitled to a nominal security in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of any owner, or in consequence of the marriage of any female owner, may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some person to be named by him registered as a transferee of such security.

(7.) The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee an instrument of transfer of such security.

(8.) The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the local authority, accompanied with such evidence as the local authority may require to prove the title of the transferor, and thereupon the local authority shall register the transferee as owner.

(9.) In the construction of this schedule the term "nominal security" means any nominal debenture, nominal debenture stock, or nominal annuity certificate.

CHAPTER 84.

An Act to regulate the Expenses and to control the Charges of Returning Officers at Parliamentary Elections. [13th August 1875.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the expenses and charges of returning officers at parliamentary elections:

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:

Construction of Act.

1. The Ballot Act, 1872, as modified by this Act, and this Act shall be construed as one Act.

This Act shall apply only to parliamentary elections.

Payments to returning officers.

2. The returning officer at an election shall be entitled to his reasonable charges, not exceeding the sums mentioned in the first schedule to this Act, in respect of services and expenses of the several kinds mentioned in the said schedule, which have been properly rendered or incurred by him for the purposes of the election.

The amount of such charges shall be paid by the candidates at the election in equal several shares, or where there is only one candidate, by such candidate. If a candidate is nominated without his consent, the persons by whom his nomination is subscribed shall be jointly and severally liable for the share of the charges for which he would be liable if he were nominated with his consent.

A returning officer shall not be entitled to payment for any other services or expenses, or at any greater rates than as in the said schedule mentioned, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Returning officer may require deposit or security.

3. The returning officer, if he think fit, may, as herein-after provided, require security to be given for the charges which may become payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of any election.

The total amount of the security which may be required in respect of all the candidates at an election shall not in any case exceed the sums prescribed in the third schedule to this Act.

Where security is required by the returning officer it shall be apportioned and given as follows; viz.,

(1.) At the end of the two hours appointed for the election the returning officer shall forthwith declare the number of the candidates who then stand nominated, and shall, if there be more candidates nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, apportion equally among them the total amount of the required security:

(2.) Within one hour after the end of the two hours aforesaid, security shall be given, by or in respect of each candidate then standing nominated, for the amount so apportioned to him:

(3.) If in the case of any candidate security is not given or tendered as herein mentioned, he shall be deemed to be withdrawn within the provisions of the Ballot Act, 1872:

(4.) A tender of security in respect of a candidate may be made by any person:

(5.) Security may be given by deposit of any legal tender or of notes of any bank being commonly current in the county or borough for which the election is held, or, with the consent of the returning officer, in any other manner:

(6.) The balance (if any) of a deposit beyond the amount to which the returning officer is entitled in respect of any candidate shall be repaid to the person or persons by whom the deposit was made.

The accounts of a returning officer may be taxed.

4. Within twenty-one days after the day on which the return is made of the persons elected at the election, the returning officer shall transmit to every candidate or other person from whom he claims payment either out of any deposit or otherwise of any charges in respect of the election, or to the agent for election expenses of any such candidate, a detailed account showing the amounts of all the charges claimed by the returning officer in respect of the election, and the share thereof which he claims from the person to whom the account is transmitted. He shall annex to the account a notice of the place where the vouchers relating to the account may be seen, and he shall at all reasonable times and without charge allow the person from whom payment is claimed, or any agent of such person, to inspect and take copies of the vouchers.

The returning officer shall not be entitled to any charges which are not duly included in his account.

If the person from whom payment is claimed objects to any part of the claim, he may, at any time within fourteen days from the time when the account is transmitted to him, apply to the court as defined in this section for a taxation of the account, and the court shall have jurisdiction to tax the account in such manner and at such time and place as the court thinks fit, and finally to determine the amount payable to the returning officer and to give and enforce judgment for the same as if such judgment were a judgment in an action in such court, and with or without costs at the discretion of the court.

The court for the purposes of this Act shall be in the city of London the Lord Mayor's Court, and elsewhere in England the County Court, and in Ireland the Civil Bill Court, having jurisdiction at the place of nomination for the election to which the proceedings relate.

The court may depute any of its powers or duties under this Act to the registrar or other principal officer of the court.

Nothing in this section shall apply to the charge of the returning officer for publication of accounts of election expenses.

Claims against a returning officer.

5. Every person having any claim against a returning officer for work, labour, materials, services, or expenses in respect of any contract made with him by or on behalf of the returning officer for the purposes of an election, except for publication of accounts of election expenses, shall, within fourteen days after the day on which the return is made of the person or persons elected at the election, transmit to the returning officer the detailed particulars of such claim in writing, and the returning officer shall not be liable in respect of anything which is not duly stated in such particulars.

Where application is made for taxation of the accounts of a returning officer, he may apply to the court as defined in this Act to examine any claim transmitted to him by any person in pursuance of this section, and the court after notice given to such person, and after hearing him, and any evidence tendered by him, may allow or disallow, or reduce the claim objected to, with or without costs, and the determination of the court shall be final for all purposes, and as against all persons.

Use of ballot boxes, &c. provided for municipal elections.

6. In any case to which the fourteenth section of the Ballot Act, 1872, is applicable, it shall be the duty of the returning officer, so far as is practicable, to make use of ballot boxes, fittings, and compartments provided for municipal or school board elections, and the court, upon taxation of his accounts, shall have regard to the provisions of this section.

Notices to be given by returning officers.

7. There shall be added to every notice of election to be published under the provisions of the Ballot Act, 1872, the notification contained in the second schedule to this Act with respect to claims against returning officers.

Saving of the universities.

8. Nothing in this Act shall apply to an election for any university or combination of universities.

Commencement and duration of Act.

9. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and continue in force until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and no longer, unless Parliament shall otherwise determine.

Short title.

10. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875."

Not to apply to Scotland.

11. This Act shall not apply to Scotland.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

CHARGES OF RETURNING OFFICERS.

The following are the maximum charges to be made by the returning officer, but the charges are in no case to exceed the sums actually and necessarily paid or payable.

PART I.—COUNTIES AND DISTRICT OR CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGHS.

This Part of this Schedule applies to an election for a county, or for either of the boroughs of Aylesbury, Cricklade, Monmouth, East Retford, Stroud, and New Shoreham, or for any borough or burgh consisting of a combination of separate boroughs, burghs, or towns.

	£ s. d.
For preparing and publishing the notice of election - - - -	2 2 0
For preparing and supplying the nomination papers - - -	1 1 0
For travelling to and from the place of nomination, or of declaring the poll at a contested election, per mile.	0 1 0
For hire or necessary fitting up of rooms or buildings for polling, or damage or expenses by or for use of such rooms or buildings.	The necessary expenses, not exceeding at any one polling station the charge for constructing and fitting a polling station.
For constructing a polling station, with its fittings and compartments, in England.	7 7 0
And in Ireland the sum or sums payable under the provisions of the 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 68, and 35th and 36th Victoria, chap. 33.	
In Ireland the returning officer shall use a court house where one is available as a polling station, and his maximum charge for using and fitting the same shall in no case exceed three pounds three shillings.	
For each ballot box required to be purchased - - - - -	1 1 0
For the use of each ballot box, when hired - - - - -	0 5 0
For stationery at each polling station - - - - -	0 10 0
For printing and providing ballot papers, per thousand - - -	1 10 0
For each stamping instrument - - - - - - -	0 10 0
For copies of the register - - - - - - - -	The sums payable by statute for the necessary copies.
For each presiding officer - - - - - - - -	3 3 0
For one clerk at each polling station where not more than 500 voters are assigned to such station.	1 1 0
For an additional clerk at a polling station for every number of 500 voters, or fraction thereof beyond the first 500 assigned to such polling station.	1 1 0
For every person employed in counting votes, not exceeding six such persons where the number of registered electors does not exceed 3,000, and one for every additional 2,000 electors.	1 1 0
For making the return to the clerk of the Crown - - - - -	1 1 0
For the preparation and publication of notices (other than the notice of election).	Not exceeding for the whole of such notices 20*l.*, and 1*l.* for every additional 1,000 electors above 3,000.
For conveyance of ballot boxes from the polling stations to the place where the ballot papers are to be counted, per mile.	0 1 0
For professional and other assistance in and about the conduct of the election.	In a contested election not exceeding 25*l.*, and an additional 3*l.* for every 1,000 registered electors or fraction thereof above 3,000 and up to 10,000, and 2*l.* for every 1,000 or fraction thereof above 10,000. In an uncontested election, one fifth of the above sums.
For travelling expenses of presiding officers and clerks, per mile -	0 1 0
For services and expenses in relation to receiving and publishing accounts of election expenses, in respect of each candidate.	2 2 0

For all other expenses - - - - - - - -	In a contested election, not exceeding 10*l.*, and an additional 1*l.* for every 1,000 electors or fraction thereof above 1,000. In an uncontested election, nil.

Note.—*Travelling expenses are not to be allowed in the case of any person unless for distances exceeding two miles from the place at which he resides.*

Part II.—Boroughs.

This Part of the Schedule applies to all boroughs not included in Part I. of this Schedule.

	£ s. d.
For preparing and publishing the notice of election - - - -	2 2 0
For preparing and supplying the nomination papers - - -	1 1 0
For hire or necessary fitting up of rooms or buildings for polling, or damage or expenses by or for use of such rooms or buildings.	The necessary expenses, not exceeding at any one polling station the charge for constructing and fitting a polling station.
In England, for constructing a polling station, with its fittings and compartments, not exceeding two in number.	7 7 0
For each compartment required to be constructed, when more than two be used.	1 1 0
For the use of each compartment hired, when more than two are used -	0 5 0
And in Ireland, in lieu of the charges payable in respect of the foregoing last three services, the sum or sums payable under the provisions of 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 68, and 35th and 36th Victoria, chap. 33.	
For each ballot box required to be purchased - - - -	1 1 0
For the use of each ballot box, when hired - - - - -	0 5 0
For stationery at each polling station - - - - -	0 10 0
For printing and providing ballot papers, per thousand - - -	1 10 0
For each stamping instrument - - - - - - -	0 10 0
For copies of the register - - - - - - - -	The sums payable by statute for the necessary copies.
For each presiding officer - - - - - - - -	3 3 0
For one clerk at each polling station where not more than 500 voters are assigned to such station.	1 1 0
For an additional clerk at a polling station for every number of 500 voters, or fraction thereof beyond the first 500 assigned to such station.	1 1 0
For every person employed in counting votes, not exceeding six such persons where the number of registered electors does not exceed 3,000, and one for every additional 2,000 electors.	1 1 0
For making the return to the clerk of the Crown - - - -	1 1 0
For the preparation and publication of notices (other than the notice of election).	Not exceeding for the whole of such notices 10*l.*, and 1*l.* for every additional 1,000 electors above 1,000.
For professional and other assistance in and about the conduct of the election.	In a contested election, not exceeding 20*l.*, an additional 2*l.* for every 1,000 registered electors or fraction thereof above 1,000 and up to 10,000, and 1*l.* additional for every 1,000 or fraction thereof above 10,000. In an uncontested election one fifth of the above sum.
For services and expenses in relation to receiving and publishing accounts of election expenses, in respect of each candidate.	1 1 0
For all other expenses - - - - - - - -	Not exceeding 10*l.*, and an additional 1*l.* for every 1,000 electors above the first 1,000.

Note to Parts I. and II. of Schedule I.

The above sums are the aggregate charges, the amount of which is to be apportioned among the several candidates or other persons liable for the same.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

1. NOTIFICATION to be added to the NOTICE of ELECTION.

Take notice, that by the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875, it is provided that every person having any claim against a returning officer for work, labour, materials, services, or expenses in respect of any contract made with him by or on behalf of the returning officer, for the purposes of an election (except for publications of account of election expenses), shall, within fourteen days after the day on which the return is made of the person or persons elected at the election, transmit to the returning officer the detailed particulars of such claim in writing, and the returning officer shall not be liable in respect of anything which is not duly stated in such particulars.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

MAXIMUM Amount of SECURITY which may be required by a RETURNING OFFICER.

	County or District of Contributory Borough.	Borough.
	£	£
Where the registered electors do not exceed 1,000 - - -	150	100
Where the registered electors exceed 1,000 but do not exceed 2,000 -	200	150
Where the registered electors exceed 2,000 but do not exceed 4,000 -	275	200
Where the registered electors exceed 4,000 but do not exceed 7,000 -	400	250
Where the registered electors exceed 7,000 but do not exceed 10,000 -	550	300
Where the registered electors exceed 10,000 but do not exceed 15,000 -	700	450
Where the registered electors exceed 15,000 but do not exceed 20,000 -	800	500
Where the registered electors exceed 20,000 but do not exceed 30,000 -	900	600
Where the registered electors exceed 30,000 - - - -	1,000	700

If at the end of the two hours appointed for the election, not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the maximum amount which may be required is one fifth of the maximum according to the above scale.

CHAPTER 85.

An Act for amending the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts. [13th August 1875.]

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:

Validity of acts done under Order in Council under Foreign Jurisdiction Acts.

1. Where, by Order of the Queen in Council in pursuance of the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, any court, judge, magistrate, or officer acting or exercising jurisdiction within or in relation to any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, is authorised to order the removal or deportation of any person from that country or place, such removal or deportation, and any detention for the purposes thereof, according to the provisions of the Order in Council, shall be as lawful as if the order of the court, judge, magistrate, or officer were to have effect wholly within that country or place.

Construction and short titles.

2. This Act shall be construed as one with the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843, and the Acts amending the same, and together with those Acts may be cited as the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1875, and may be cited separately as the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1875.