provide temporarily for the suspension of elections in the said cities and boroughs:

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 Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections) Act, 1883.

Suspension of elections in certain cities and boroughs.

2. An election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for any of the cities or boroughs mentioned in the schedule to this Act shall not be held until the expiration of seven days after the meeting of Parliament in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

SCHEDULE.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS REFERRED TO.

Name of City or Borough.	Report of Commissioners as to prevalence of corrupt practices.
Boston - -	Corrupt practices prevailed very extensively at the election of 1880. . . . . It was stated as an undoubted fact that all elections, both parliamentary and municipal, have for a long time past been corrupt.
Canterbury - -	Corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the elections of 1879 and 1880.
Chester - -	Corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the general elections of February 1874 and of April 1880.
Gloucester - -	Corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the elections in February 1874 and March 1880.
Macclesfield - -	Corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the elections of 1865, 1868, 1874, and 1880.
Oxford - -	Corrupt practices were committed at the election in February 1874, and corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the elections in March 1874, April 1880, and May 1880, by way of payment of money to voters as therein mentioned.
Sandwich - -	In the election of May 1880, there was practised throughout the constituency, not only indirect bribery of various kinds, but direct bribery, the most extensive and systematic. . . . . Electoral corruption has long extensively prevailed in the borough.

CHAPTER 47.

An Act to extend the power of Nomination in Friendly and Industrial, &c. Societies, and to make further provision for cases of Intestacy in respect of Personal Property of small amount. [25th August 1883.]

WHEREAS under the enactments named in the third section of this Act a member of a friendly, industrial, or other like society to which the said enactments apply may, by writing under his hands delivered at or sent to the registered office of such society,

nominate any person to whom any moneys payable by the society on the death of such member, not exceeding fifty pounds, shall be paid at his decease, and may from time to time revoke or vary such nomination by a writing under his hand similarly delivered or sent, and on receiving satisfactory proof of the death of a nominator such society is bound to pay to the nominee the amount due to such deceased member, not exceeding the sum aforesaid:

And whereas it is desirable to extend the operation of the said enactments:

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 the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Extent and short title of the Act.

1. This Act extends to Great Britain and Ireland, and except section ten of the same, and so much thereof as relates to trade unions, to the Channel Islands, and except the said section ten, and so much as relates to industrial and provident societies and to trade unions, to the Isle of Man, and may be cited as the Provident Nominations and Small Intestacies Act, 1883.

Definition of terms.

2. In this Act the expressions following have the following meanings:—

"Directors" means (1) in the case of a society or branch whose property is vested in trustees, the trustees for the time being; (2) in the case of a Post Office Savings Bank and of a Post Office Savings Bank Insurance, the Postmaster General; (3) in any other case, the directing authority by whatever name it may be called:

"Probate" and "letters of administration" for Scotland mean confirmation:

"Savings bank" means a bank to which the Trustee Savings Bank Act, 1863, applies, and a Post Office Savings Bank:

"Society" includes a registered trade union:

"Office" means in the case of a society registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, or the Trade Union Acts, the registered office of such society:

In the case of a registered branch under the Friendly Societies Acts, the registered place of such branch:

In the case of a Trustee Savings Bank or of a Trustee Savings Bank Insurance, the office or head office of such bank:

In the case of a Post Office Savings Bank and of a Post Office Savings Bank Insurance, the General Post Office.

38 39 Vict. c. 60. s. 15 (3), (4), 39 & 40 Vict. c. 45. s. 11 (5), (6), 39 & 40 Vict. c. 22. s. 10, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 87. ss. 41 to 43. 7 & 8 Vict. c. 83. s. 10, and 45 & 46 Vict. c. 51. s. 6(e), extended to sums not over 100*l.*

3. The following enactments, namely, sub-sections three and four of section fifteen of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, sub-sections five and six of section eleven of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1876, section ten of the Trade Union Act Amendment Act, 1876, sections forty-one, forty-two, forty-three of the Trustee Savings Bank Act, 1863, section ten of an Act passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An "Act to amend the law relating to savings banks, and to the "purchase of Government annuities through the medium of "savings banks," and sub-head (e) of section six of the Government Annuities Act, 1882, respectively shall be read as if in the said

sections of the said Acts the words one hundred pounds were substituted for the words fifty pounds.

How a nomination may be made.

4. A nomination may be partly printed, and if made in a book kept at the office shall be taken to be delivered at such office.

Nominations by Savings Bank depositors.

5. A depositor in a Savings Bank, not being under sixteen years of age, may by writing under his hand delivered at or sent to the office nominate any person, not being an officer or servant of the directors (unless such officer or servant be the husband, wife, father, mother, child, grandchild, brother, sister, nephew, or niece of the nominator), to whom any sum, not exceeding one hundred pounds, which may remain due to such depositor at his decease may be paid at such decease, and may from time to time revoke or vary such nomination by writing under his hand similarly delivered or sent; and on receiving satisfactory proof of the death of a nominator, the directors shall pay to the nominee the sum due to the deceased depositor, provided it does not exceed one hundred pounds.

Extension of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 60. s. 15 (3), and 39 & 40 Vict. c. 45. s. 11 (5), (6).

6. In sub-section three of section fifteen of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, and in any nomination under the said Act which takes effect after this Act has come into operation, the words "moneys payable by the society on the death of such member" shall include deposits made by such member under section eighteen of the said Act, and moneys accumulated for the use of such member under section nineteen of the same Act, with the interest on such deposit or moneys respectively. In sub-sections five and six of section eleven of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1876, and in any nomination under the said Act which takes effect after this Act has come into operation, the words "shares" and "interest" respectively shall be taken to include loans and deposits made under subsection (2 c) of section ten of the said Act.

Provisions in case of intestacy and no nomination.

7. If any member of a registered trade union, entitled from the funds thereof to a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, dies intestate and without having made any nomination which remains unrevoked at his death, such sum shall be payable, without letters of administration, to the person who appears to a majority of the directors, upon such evidence as they may deem satisfactory, to be entitled by law to receive the same.

Provision for illegitimacy.

8. If a member of any society who is entitled to make a nomination under this Act or the Acts hereby amended is illegitimate, and has died intestate, and without having made any such nomination subsisting at his death, the directors may pay the sum which such member might have nominated to or among the person or persons who, in the opinion of the majority of them, would have been entitled thereto if such member had been legitimate, or, if there are no such persons, then the deposits shall be dealt with as the Commissioners of the Treasury may direct.

Payments made by directors under the power above given.

9. All payments made by directors under the powers aforesaid shall be valid with respect to any demand of any other person as next of kin of a deceased member, or as his lawful representative or person claiming to be such representative, against the society or savings bank, or the directors, but such next of kin, representative, or claimant shall have remedy for recovery of such money, so paid as aforesaid, against the person or persons who shall have received the same.

10. For the prevention of frauds on the revenue it is enacted as follows:

Conditions to be observed where fund exceeds 80*l.*

(1.) If the total sum with respect to which a nomination may be made under this Act by any person, or standing to the credit of any person in any society or savings bank at his death exceeds, after deduction of any moneys payable under the registered or certified rules of such society or savings bank or otherwise for the purpose of defraying the funeral expenses of such member the sum of eighty pounds sterling, the directors shall before making any payment to a nominee or otherwise under this Act require production of a duly stamped receipt for the succession or legacy duty payable thereon, or a letter, or a certificate from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue stating that none such is payable; such receipt or certificate shall be given by the said Commissioners upon payment of duty, or satisfactory proof of no duty being payable, as the case may be.

Nomination or payment under this Act not to affect the liability to probate duty.

(2.) If, elsewhere than in Scotland, the total personal property, or in Scotland the whole moveable estate, of any person entitled to make a nomination under this Act or the Acts hereby amended, or of any depositor in a savings bank, exceeds one hundred pounds sterling, any sum paid under this Act without probate or letters of administration shall, notwithstanding such nomination or payment, be liable to probate duty as part of the amount on which such duty is charged, and the directors shall be at liberty before making any such payment to require a statutory declaration by the claimant, or by one of the claimants, that the total personal estate of the deceased, including the sum in question, does not after deduction of debts and funeral expenses exceed the value of one hundred pounds.

Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

11. As respects the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man respectively, the following provision shall have effect. When any sum of money becomes payable on the death of a person entitled to make a nomination under this Act or the Acts hereby amended, such sum shall, in default of any direction or nomination such as is contemplated by the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, or by this Act, be paid to the deceased member's legal representative, according to the law of the island in which such deceased member was domiciled.

CHAPTER 48.

An Act to enable sanitary authorities in Ireland to take possession of land for the erection of temporary Cholera Hospitals. [25th August 1883.]

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:—

Sanitary authority may take possession of site.

1. On receiving a certificate from a medical officer of health of the union that a case of cholera has occurred within the sanitary district, it shall be lawful for the authorities of that sanitary district, having first obtained the consent in writing of the Local