

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC NOTICES.

8 OF 1899.

TO AMEND THE OTTOMAN PENAL CODE IN CERTAIN PARTICULARS.

W. F. HAYNES SMITH.]

[April 10, 1899.

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Protection of Public Notices Law, 1899.

Destruction of notices, etc., an offence.

2. Whoever wilfully and without proper authority tears down, defaces, or destroys any notice, intimation, or document affixed or to be affixed to any building or any public place, under the provisions of any Law or Rule of Court or by the order of any public servant, municipality, or other public body, shall be guilty of an offence and upon a first conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven days, and upon a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fifteen days.

Repeal.

3. So much of Article 260 of the Ottoman Penal Code as refers to the removal and tearing down of notices is hereby repealed.

PROTESTS.

5 OF 1886.

TO MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR THE PROTESTING OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND FOR THE MAKING OF OTHER PROTESTS.

HENRY BULWER.]

[April 24, 1886.

Protests of bills of exchange and other documents.

1. Bills of exchange and other documents securing the payment of money for the protesting of which provision is made by the Ottoman Commercial Code shall be protested in the manner hereinafter prescribed; that is to say:—

A true and exact copy of the bill of exchange or other document to be protested, and of all inscriptions and endorsements thereon at the time of the making of the protest, together with

*upheld
Criminal
Code, 1928*

*repealed
by Law
20 of 1928*

a written statement at the foot of the copy setting forth that the bill of exchange or other document is protested, and the grounds of the protest, which copy and statement is hereinafter referred to as "the document of protest," shall be presented to the Registrar of the District Court of the district within which the bill of exchange or other document is by Law required to be protested.

The forms in the Schedule may be used for making protests under this section, with such variations as the circumstances of the case may require.

2. Any protest other than those hereinbefore particularly mentioned which has been heretofore required to be made before the Commercial Court or any officer thereof, or before any court or any officer of any court to which the powers and duties of the Commercial Court in that behalf have been transferred, may be made by presentation to the Registrar of a document of protest setting forth the acts, omissions, facts, circumstances, or things on account of which the protest is made, and the fact that it is made.

Other protests.

3. The Registrar on presentation to him of any document of protest shall note thereon the day on which it was presented to him and affix his signature to the note, and shall preserve the document of protest as a record of the Court.

Recording of protest.

4. Where any document of protest is required to be served on any person, service on him of a copy certified under the hand of the Registrar and the seal of the Court to be a true copy of the document shall be good service of the original document.

Service of protest.

5. Service of a document of protest may be effected and proved in any manner in which service of a writ of summons in an action may under the provisions of any rules of court for the time being in force be effected and proved.

Proof of service.

6. Every document of protest shall bear a stamp or stamps of the value of three shillings, which stamp or stamps may be of such denomination and either impressed or adhesive as the High Commissioner may from time to time direct; and in default of or until any such direction, adhesive revenue stamps shall be used for the purposes of this section.

Fees on protests.

No document of protest shall be received by the Registrar unless it bears the prescribed stamp.

Fees on
copies, etc.

7. There shall be payable in respect of the issue of copies of documents of protest from any Court, and in respect of the certifying of copies to be true copies, such fees as are for the time being directed to be taken on the issue of copies of the file of proceedings in any action and on certifying copies of the file of proceedings to be true copies thereof; and every fee so taken shall be taken, applied, and disposed of in the same manner as though it were taken in respect of a copy of any such file of proceedings.

Short title.

8. This Law may be cited as the Protests Law, 1886.

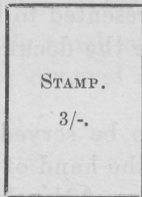
SCHEDULE. (S. 1.)

FORM OF PROTEST FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

[Set out the document protested, with all inscriptions and endorsements thereon.]

The Instrument whereof a copy is above set forth having been duly presented for acceptance to the said *A.B.*, who is unable or has refused to sign his name in acceptance thereof, the said instrument is hereby protested.

Presented to me this _____ day of _____ 19 _____ .



(Signed)

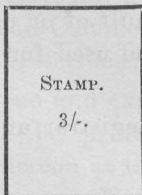
*Registrar of the
District Court of*

FORM OF PROTEST WHERE THE PERSON LIABLE TO PAY THE AMOUNT OF THE BILL IS ABSENT.

[Set out the document protested, with all inscriptions and endorsements thereon.]

The Instrument whereof a copy is above set forth having been duly presented for payment and the said *A.B.*, being absent, the said instrument is hereby protested.

Presented to me this _____ day of _____ 19 _____ .



(Signed)

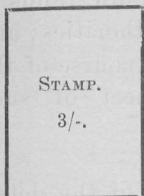
*Registrar of the
District Court of*

FORM OF PROTEST FOR NON-PAYMENT WHERE PERSON LIABLE TO PAY
THE AMOUNT OF THE BILL IS PRESENT.

[Set out the document protested, with all inscriptions and endorsements
thereon.]

The Instrument whereof a copy is above set forth having been duly
presented for payment and the said A.B., being present and having
refused to pay the same on the ground that (*state reasons if known*),
the said instrument is hereby protested.

Presented to me this day of 19 .



(Signed)

*Registrar of the
District Court of*

PROVISIONAL POWERS.

12 OF 1919.

TO CONTINUE CERTAIN POWERS FOR A LIMITED TIME AFTER THE
TERMINATION OF THE PRESENT WAR.

MALCOLM STEVENSON.]

[April 25, 1919.]

1. This Law may be cited as the Provisional Powers Law, 1919. Short title.
2. The High Commissioner in Council may by Order declare the date of the determination of the present war.⁽¹⁾ Deter-
min-
ation of war.
3. During the period of two years from the date of the determination of the present war, as declared in the preceding section, the High Commissioner in Council, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other Law, may make orders⁽²⁾:— Power to the
High Com-
missioner in
Council.

(1.) To regulate or prohibit trade or commercial intercourse by
any person resident, carrying on business, or being in Cyprus,
with any person who either during or at the date of the deter-

⁽¹⁾ Midnight, 31st August, 1921. See Cyprus Gazette, 25th November, 1921.

⁽²⁾ See above-mentioned Gazette.