

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 So much of Article 260 of the Ottoman Penal Code as refers to the removal and tearing down of notices is hereby repealed.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 ex-
change 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 herein-after 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

repealed
by Law
20 21928

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.