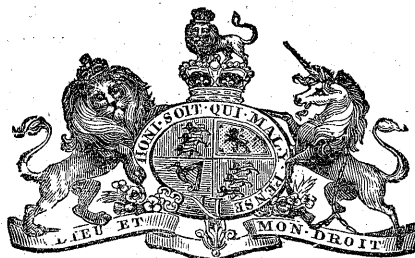


New Zealand.

ANALYSIS.

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| <p>Title.</p> <p>1. Short Title.</p> <p>2. Husband or wife may give evidence for or against each other.</p> | <p>3. Maintenance of illegitimate child at industrial school.</p> <p>4. Resident Magistrate may suspend or alter order.</p> |
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1886, No. 7.

Title.

AN ACT to amend the Destitute Persons Acts.

[30th July, 1886.]

Short Title.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Short Title of this Act is "The Destitute Persons Acts Amendment Act, 1886."

Husband or wife
may give evidence
for or against each
other.

2. Section 4 of "The Destitute Persons Act 1877 Amendment Act, 1884," shall henceforth be read as if the following words were added thereto after the word "months," namely: "and in any proceeding under this Act or the said Act against a husband or a wife, the wife and husband respectively shall be competent and admissible witnesses; and, except when defendant, compellable to give evidence."

Maintenance of
illegitimate child at
industrial school.

3. The putative father of any illegitimate child committed on account of destitution as an inmate of an industrial school under "The Industrial Schools Act, 1882," shall be liable to pay the whole cost of maintaining such child at the said school, or so much of such cost as shall not be paid, notwithstanding that such putative father has previously, under the provisions of "The Destitute Persons Act, 1877," or otherwise, paid to the said mother or to any other person any sum or sums for the maintenance of such child, or under any composition with any person in respect of such maintenance.

Resident Magistrate
may suspend or
alter order.

4. Any Resident Magistrate may from time to time suspend, alter, vary, or cancel, as to him shall seem meet, any order made under "The Destitute Persons Act, 1877," or any Act in amendment or extension thereof, whether such order was or was not originally made by himself, and, if necessary, may make a new order in substitution of any order so cancelled, and may, within the limits fixed by the said Acts, increase or diminish the amount fixed in any such order.