

675. - The proprietor is liable for loss or damage to the property of the traveller or guest, even caused by strangers going to and fro in the inn, hotel or other such place.

His liability is limited to the sum of five hundred baht if the property be specie, currency notes, bills, bonds, shares, debentures, warrants, jewels or other valuables, unless it has been deposited with him and its value clearly stated.

But he is not liable for loss or damage caused by ~~armed robbery or any other act of force majeure~~ force majeure or by the nature of the property or by the fault of the traveller or guest or of his attendant or of a person whom he had received.

679. - The proprietor is entitled to retain the luggage or other property of the traveller or guest which is in the inn, hotel or other such place until he has been paid all that is due to him for lodging and other services afforded to the traveller or guest in satisfaction of his needs, including disbursements.

He may sell by public auction properties so retained and pay himself out of the proceeds of such sale the amount which is due to him, together with the costs and expenses of such sale. But he cannot exercise such right

unless (1) the properties have been left for six weeks without the debt being paid, and (2) at least one month before such sale he has caused to be inserted in one local newspaper, an advertisement containing notice of the intended sale, together with a short description of the properties to be sold and the name of the owner, if known.

The surplus (if any) remaining after such payment must be paid to the owner of such properties or deposited at a Deposit Office according to the provisions of Sections 331 and 333.

581. - Suretyship is a contract whereby a third person, called surety, binds himself to a creditor to satisfy an obligation in the event that the debtor fails to perform it.

A contract of suretyship is not enforceable by action unless there be some written evidence signed by the surety.

582. - A person may agree to be surety for another surety.

If several persons make themselves sureties for the same obligation they are liable as joint debtors, even though they do not assume the suretyship in common.