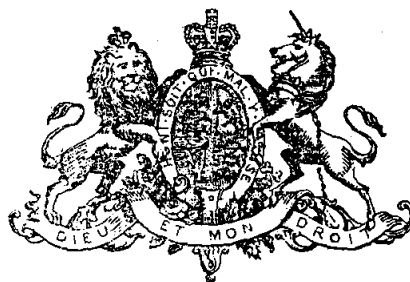


THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

OF THE

EAST AFRICA



AND UGANDA

PROTECTORATES.

Published under the authority of His Majesty's Commissioners.

Vol. V.—No. 94.]

MOMBASA, OCTOBER 1, 1903.

[PRICE 3 ANNAS.]

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British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS IN INDIA:—

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. CALCUTTA.

AGENTS IN LONDON:—

MESSRS. GRAY DAWES & Co., 23 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET. E.C.

The steamer sailing from Bombay, every 28 days for Zanzibar, takes the mail sailing from Zanzibar to Aden calling at Mombasa and Lamu en route and returns from Aden with the mails for Mombasa and Zanzibar.

The steamers sailing from Bombay via Mombasa for Mombasa and Zanzibar proceed from the latter port to Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London and Cape Town, and return via same ports to Zanzibar thence direct to Bombay unless inducement offers for calling at Mombasa.

S.S. "Landaura" from Bombay via Seychelles is due about 6th October and will sail hence for Southern Ports.

S.S. "Duke of Norfolk" from London for East African Ports is expected on or about 14th October.

S.S. "Putiala" will sail for Aden on 1st October and is due to return about 22nd from Aden with mails. She will sail about 25th October for Karachi and Bombay.

S.S. "Safala" from Calcutta via Zanzibar will arrive in Kilindini in the third week in October.

DIRECT SERVICE FROM LONDON EVERY 28 DAYS CALLING AT ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA & DELAGOA BAY

Direct steamers from Rangoon for Mombasa and Zanzibar will sail from the former port as inducement offers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Under arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co., passengers proceeding to London or any other port of call of that Coy's steamers, can be booked at through rates, to be obtained from the undersigned. Passengers can also be booked for Aden only by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamers making their own arrangements as to the on carrying steamer.

MAILS OUT AND HOME.

MAILS LEAVE LONDON.	ADEN LEAVE.	MOMBASA ARRIVE.	MOMBASA * LEAVE	ADEN ARRIVE.	MAILS DUE IN LONDON.
1903					
12 June	23 June	4 July	13 July	22 July	3 August
10 July	21 July	1 August	10 August	19 August	31 August
7 August	18 August	29 August	7 September	16 September	28 September
4 September	15 September	26 September	4 October	13 October	25 October
2 October	13 October	22 October	1 November	10 November	22 November
30 October	10 November	19 November	29 November	8 December	20 December
27 November	8 December	17 December	27 December	1904	1904
				5 January	17 January

* The departure from Mombasa may be delayed for two days at the Company's option. In most instances however, steamers leave for Aden on the day of their arrival from Zanzibar.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Per B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer to Aden.....Rs. 280, 1st CLASS, Rs. 187, 2ND CLASS

Do. do. do. and thence per

P. & O. to London.....Rs. 830, 1st CLASS, Rs. 587, 2ND CLASS.

A surtax of 10 % is meantime added to the rates to London.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Any claim for damage to goods must be brought to the notice of the Agents not later than three days after the landing of the steamer's cargo has been completed. No claims will be admitted unless brought to the notice of the Agents within the above mentioned period.

For further particulars regarding freight and passage money apply to the undersigned.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & Co.,

AGENTS.

B.I.S.N. Co., P. & O.S.N. Co.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

NOTICE.

The following Ordinance made by His Majesty's Commissioner is published for general information.

(Sd.) J. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM,

Entebbe, September 4th, 1903.

Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate.

J. HAYES SADLER,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

No. 10 of 1903.

Regulation of Townships.

IT is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Uganda Townships Ordinance 1903."

2. The Commissioner may, by Proclamation in the Gazette, declare any place in the Protectorate to be a Township for the purposes of this Ordinance, and may define the limits thereof.

3. The Commissioner may make Rules, to be published in the Gazette, for the health, order, and good government of Townships, and may apply all or any of such Rules to any Township, or may make special Rules in regard to particular Townships.

4. The power to make Rules shall include a power to fix and levy rates upon lands and buildings for municipal purposes: Provided that any Rules relating to the assessment of property shall provide:—

(a.) That the rateable value of any property shall not exceed its gross annual value.

(b) That the total sum to be raised upon any property by rates shall not exceed 10 per cent. of its rateable value.

(c.) That any ratepayer shall be at liberty to object to the assessment of his own or any other property within the Township, and that an ultimate appeal in all matters respecting assessment and rating shall be provided to the High Court.

5. The power to make Rules shall include a power to fix reasonable fees, charges, and tariffs.

6. The Commissioner may fix such penalties for the breach or non-observance of any Rule as he may think proper, not exceeding imprisonment of either kind for two months, or a fine of 200 rupees, or both, and, where no penalty is imposed by the Rules, the breach or non-observance of any rule shall be punishable to the extent aforesaid.

Any penalty imposed by or under this Article shall be in addition, and not in substitution, for any other penalty to which an offender may have rendered himself liable: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the offence.

7. The Preservation of Order by Night Regulations (No. 2 of 1902) are hereby repealed.

J. HAYES SADDLER,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

Entebbe, 4th September, 1903.

RULES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER UNDER THE UGANDA TOWNSHIP ORDINANCE, 1903.

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General.

IN these Rules the term "owner" shall mean the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person.

2. The rates, fees, charges, and tariffs which may from time to time be taken in respect of any matters contained in these Rules will be published as provided by the Fees and Royalties Ordinance 1902.

3. All permits issued under these Rules, unless a contrary intention appears, shall be revocable at the discretion of the Collector on one month's notice of his intention to do so being given to the holder thereof, and in any case all permits shall expire on the 31st December in each year.

4. An officer of police or any person duly authorized in that behalf may enter any premises within the township for the purpose of seeing that the acts to be performed or the duties to be observed under these Rules are duly performed and observed.

5. These Rules may be cited as "The Township Rules, 1903."

Assessment.

Property exempt from rates.

6. Houses and buildings used exclusively as places for religious worship, all public burial and burning grounds, all buildings used exclusively for public schools or for charitable purposes, and all property belonging to the Government, shall be exempt from the payment of township rates.

Property on which rate may be waived.

7. Any house or building, the annual value whereof is less than 10 rupees, may be exempted from assessment, if the same be the sole rateable property of the owner, and if on the same hut tax has been paid.

Empty houses.

8. No assessment shall be levied on any house or building which has remained unoccupied for the whole of the period in respect of which assessment is due.

Assessment upon annual value.

9. The rate or rates imposed upon lands, houses, and buildings, according to the annual value thereof, shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter provided, and the total annual sum to be raised upon any property by rates shall not exceed 10 per cent. of its rateable value.

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108. Any person offering milk for sale, and any proprietor, occupier, or manager of a cowshed, dairy, or place for the sale of milk, and any person intrusted for the time being with the charge of any milk, shall permit any medical officer, or any officer duly authorized by the Magistrate of the district, to take such quantity of milk as such officer shall require for the purposes of analysis on his tendering payment therefor.

109. Every proprietor, or occupier, or manager of a cowshed, dairy, or place for the sale of milk, having in his possession or under his charge any animal affected with disease, shall give immediate notice in writing of the fact to the Collector.

Laundries.

110. No person carrying on the trade of a washerman shall receive clothes belonging to a European or American for the purpose of washing the same unless and until he shall be first registered as such in the Collectorate and receive a permit. And no person shall be employed by such washerman until he shall have received a license as a washerman's assistant.

111. No person so registered shall receive clothing for the purpose of washing except into a licensed place, and no persons shall be permitted to use such licensed places as a dwelling-house or sleeping compartment.

112. Every registered washhouse shall be open to inspection by the Collector or other officer duly appointed in that behalf, who shall hold the washerman responsible that the water tank is regularly and properly cleaned out, and all orders given by them shall be at once obeyed.

Cemeteries.

113. No corpse shall be buried, burnt, or otherwise disposed of within the precincts of the township except in the places set aside for that purpose.

114. Before an interment, cremation, or otherwise takes place a permit must be obtained from the Collector.

115. The Collector shall grant such permit on application, should he be satisfied that the death has occurred from natural causes.

116. Should, however, the Collector suspect that the death was due to violence or other unnatural causes, he shall withhold the permit until the body has been examined by a medical officer or other person duly authorized in that behalf, and the Collector shall make a Report of any such examination to the police.

Street and other Obstructions.

117. No person shall, on any public footway or street, place or leave, except for temporary relief, any article likely to cause obstruction.

118. No owner or driver of any vehicle shall permit it to stand in any street longer than may be absolutely necessary.

Abatement of Fires.

119. If any house or building catches or is on fire it shall be lawful for any European police officer or any Collector or surveyor to order with the purpose of staying the spreading or communication of the fire that any near or adjacent houses or premises to which the fire is likely to communicate shall be demolished, or the roof thereof broken down, or thatch or other inflammable roofing pulled or broken from the roofs or other suitable means used for interrupting the communication; but no such order shall be given unless the officer is present at the fire, and satisfied, to the best of his judgment upon personal view, that such order appears necessary for staying the progress or communication of the fire.

120. If any person obstructs in any way the execution of any such order he shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this Ordinance.

121. No occupier, or owner or other person interested in any house or premises so demolished or unroofed, or from which the roofing materials shall have been pulled as aforesaid, shall be entitled on account thereof to compensation of any sort whatever.

Street Noises, &c.,

122. No person shall—

(1.) Ride or drive furiously any horse or other animal, or drive or propel furiously any carriage, cart, or other vehicle, or drive furiously any cattle, in street; or

(2.) Throw or discharge any stone or other missile in or into any street or place of public resort ; or

(3.) In any street or place of public resort, or in any place within sight or hearing of the persons then being in such street or place, disturb the peace by quarrelling with any other person, or use or apply to any other person then being in such street or place, or within sight or hearing thereof, any violent, scurrilous, or abusive term of reproach : or

(4.) In any street or place of public resort, or in any place within sight or hearing of the persons therein, shall with intention of annoying or irritating any other person, sing any scurrilous or abusive song or words, whether any person be particularly addressed therein or not ; or

(5.) Be drunk in any street or place of public resort, and guilty of any violent or indecent behaviour ; or

(6.) Be guilty of any violent or indecent behaviour in any police office, or station house or lock-up house, or in any building used as a police office, station, or lock-up house ; or

(7.) Commit any nuisance in any street or place of public resort, or in any place being an appurtenance of or adjoining a dwelling-house ; or

(8.) Behave irreverently or indecently in or near any church, chapel, or other building appropriated for religious worship ; or

(9.) Wilfully deface or remove any milestone or board or any public lawful notice or posting-bill from any building or place where such notice or bill may lawfully be affixed ; or

(10.) Cut, break down, uproot, lop, or in any other manner destroy or injure any tree growing in any street ; or

(11.) Make any noise or create any disturbance so as to be an annoyance to any residents or passengers.

Any person guilty of an offence under this Rule shall, for each offence, in addition to any liability for damage at the suit of any person aggrieved, incur a fine not exceeding 40 rupees, or, in default of payment, be imprisoned, with imprisonment of either kind, for a period not exceeding four weeks.

Preservation of Order by Night.

123. No Ngoma, Kinanda, Mauli, native dancing or drumming shall be permitted between the hours of 9 p.m. and sunrise, in any street or open space, without leave first obtained from the Collector.

124. Any person wishing to hold any Ngoma or dance as aforesaid must first obtain a permit in writing from the Collector or such person as he may appoint, who may grant or withhold permission at his discretion.

125. Any person obtaining a permit for an Ngoma or dance as aforesaid will be held responsible for the maintenance of due order thereat, and, in the event of a disturbance or breach of the peace taking place, will be held liable for a breach of the Rules, unless such person can prove that he has taken due precautions for the maintenance of order, and that any disturbance or breach of the peace that may take place has been occasioned by causes beyond his control.

126. No person shall use the streets of any township between the hours of 9 p.m. and sunrise, unless he carry a light, or be furnished with such pass as the Collector may from time to time authorize or prescribe, or be able to satisfy the police as to his respectability in such other manner as the Collector may consider sufficient.

Fences.

127. Every occupier of any lot or parcel of land within the township, or the owner thereof if unoccupied, shall, if so required by the Collector, fence such lot or parcel, and maintain such fence in good repair to the satisfaction of the Collector. If such occupier or owner shall make default in commencing to make or repair such fence after fourteen days' notice in that behalf from the Collector, or shall not complete such fence or the repairs thereof with as little delay as the nature of the work admits, every such offender shall incur a fine not exceeding 10 rupees, and a daily penalty not exceeding 2 rupees.

The use of barbed wire is prohibited.

NOTICE.**APPOINTMENT.**

Mr. V. M. Manara to act as Collector of Kakumiro vice Mr. S. Ormsby who has been detailed for special duty.

Entebbe, Uganda, August 29th 1903.

(Sd.) J. HAYES SADLER,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

PROCLAMATION*Under the Uganda Firearms Regulations 1896*

I hereby appoint as "public warehouses" for the purposes of the Uganda Firearms Regulations 1896,

Military Stores,	...	...	Entebbe.
The Collectorate,	...	...	Gondokoro.
The Collectorate,	...	...	Jinja

or any buildings that the Collectors of the said stations may respectively appoint for that purpose within their stations.

This Proclamation supersedes all previous notifications appointing public warehouses under the said Regulations.

Dated at Entebbe this 8th day of September 1903.

(Sd.) J. HAYES SADLER,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

NOTICE.*(Under the Subordinate Courts Ordinance 1902.)*

I hereby appoint Mr. A. H. Watson to be Magistrate of the 2nd class to exercise his powers within the local area continuous with the administrative district to which he may from time to time be appointed.

Entebbe, Uganda, 16th September, 1903.

J. HAYES SADLER,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

NOTICE.*(Under the Subordinate Courts Ordinance 1902.)*

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance 1902 I hereby extend the jurisdiction of Charles Yorke Esq., in Civil cases in the Kampala District to cases in which the subject matter of litigation does not exceed Rs. 500.

Entebbe, 10th August, 1903

G. F. M. ENNIS,
Judge,
H. M. High Court of Uganda.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**NOTICE.***The East Africa Marriage Ordinance 1902.*

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by "The East Africa Marriage Ordinance 1902." I hereby order the Marriage District of Teita to be divided into the two following Marriage districts.

(1.) MWATATE comprising all that part of the District of Teita to the East of the Western boundary of the Seringette Plain whereof I appoint the Collector of the Teita District to be the Registrar of Marriages and the Assistant Collector of the said District to be the Deputy Registrar of Marriages.

(2.) TAVETA comprising all that part of the District of Teita to the West of the Seringette Plain whereof I appoint the Assistant Collector of the Teita District to be the Registrar of Marriages and the Collector of the said District to be the Deputy Registrar of Marriages.

And I hereby revoke so much of the previous notice under the aforesaid Ordinance published in the Official Gazette of April 1st 1903 as relates to the District of Teita.

Mombasa, September 22nd, 1903.

C. ELIOT,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the supply of the undermentioned to His Majesty's Ships at Mombasa and Kilindini, for a period of twelve (12) months from the 10th October, 1903, viz:—

Fresh Beef, Vegetables, and Soft Bread.

Sealed Tenders in Duplicate made out on proper Forms, which can be obtained on application to the "Senior Naval Officer, H. M. S. Partridge" will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) on Saturday the 10th October.

Tenders should be addressed to "The Senior Naval Officer, 'H. M. S. Partridge'" and marked in the left hand corner "Tender for Fresh Provisions."

The Prices quoted are to be in British Money.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any tenders, and of accepting any portion of a Tender.

ALAN C. BRUCE,

Lieutenant, Commander and Senior Naval
Officer, East Coast of Africa.

H. M. S. Partridge,
23rd September 1903.

NOTICE.

In consequence of some doubt existing as to parcels, liable to export duty, being sent per parcels post to places abroad, the following particulars, in accordance with the Game Regulations, are issued for general information.

Parcels containing:—

Ivory	Feathers
Copal	Ostrich eggs
Ebony	Rhinoceros horns
Hides	Hippopotamus teeth
Skins	Tortoise shells
Heads	Amber
Horns	

should be accompanied by a pass to the effect that the Customs duty has been paid and authorizing exportation, and such pass should be signed by the Administrative officer of the district.

THOS. E. C. REMINGTON,

General Post Office,
Mombasa, 19th September, 1903.

Postmaster General
East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

Reuter's Telegrams.

SEPTEMBER 15TH.—The French Premier M. E. Combes speaking at Tregnier said that the Republic was flourishing abroad and that the allegiance to Russia was assuming more and more a pronounced character of confidence and intimacy. France's friendship with Italy was being strengthened by reciprocal marks of the most sincere cordiality with Britain and there would now exist only rivalry in good methods of friendly demonstrations. No other signs but those of peace were on the horizon.

Several fresh suspicious cases of sickness have occurred in Marseilles notably two Hospital nurses who had been tending previous cases of plague.

Every member of the Cabinet except the Earl of Halsburg was present at the meeting yesterday. It lasted 3 hours and a considerable crowd watched the arrivals. Mr. Chamberlain was greeted with mingled cheers and hooting, the former predominating. It is understood that Mr. Balfour submitted to the Cabinet a detailed statement showing the results hitherto reached by the fiscal enquiry.

Another meeting takes place to-day.

SEPTEMBER 16TH.—The Bulgarian Government has issued a note to the Great Powers in which she declares that Turkey has mobilised her whole army which cannot possibly be for the sole purpose of suppressing the revolution, and appeals to Europe to prevent further massacres and to arrest Turkey's mobilisation. Unless the Powers intervene in time Bulgaria will be forced to such measures as she deems necessary.

The Bulgarian note to the Powers dated 13th inst. was announced in Constantinople yesterday.

The Austrian and Russian Embassies have made serious representations both to the Porte and the Palace regarding the horrible excesses of the troops especially the Albanian Regiments in the vilayets of Monastir and Adrianople.

The Cabinet sat for an hour and a half yesterday.

Mr. Balfour in a pamphlet on Insular Free Trade says that the fiscal Reformers of fifty years ago failed to see that the world would reject Free Trade. He admits an increase in British trade but denies it as a proportionate growth of the wealth of the population. He recognises the great evils of protection, but we are bound to seek for the sake of the mitigation thereof and the only way is by negotiation.

Six classes of reserves belonging to the Bulgarian Divisions on the Turkish frontier have been called out, they number 20,000.

SEPTEMBER 17TH.—It appears that Austria and Russia have addressed an Official remonstrance to Bulgaria about encouraging the revolutionists. Bulgaria replied by calling out 20,000 reserves ostensibly for the purpose of policing her frontiers.

Prince Ferdinand has returned to Sofia.

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by special leave of the Collector and upon such terms as he may prescribe. The height of the storey shall be measured from the level of the upper surface of the floor to the underside of the tie of the roof, or other covering, or, if there is no tie, then up to the level of half the vertical height of the rafters or other support of the roof. The height of every storey other than a top storey shall be measured from the level of the upper surface of the floor of the storey up to the level of the upper surface of the floor of the storey next above it.

46. The height of a wall shall be measured from the top of the footings to the highest part of the wall, or, in case of a gable, to half the height of the gable.

Walls shall be deemed to be divided into distinct lengths by return walls. The length of a wall shall be measured from the centre of one return wall to the centre of another, provided that the return walls are external walls, party walls, or cross walls, of the thickness prescribed by these Rules.

A wall shall not, for the purpose of this rule, be deemed a cross wall, unless it is carried up to the top of the topmost storey, and unless in each storey the aggregate extent of the vertical faces or elevation of all recesses and openings therein taken together shall not exceed one-half of the whole extent of the vertical face or elevation of the wall in such storey.

When the wall does not exceed 15 feet in height, its minimum thickness shall be 18 inches for its whole length.

When the wall exceeds 15 feet but does not exceed 28 feet in height, its minimum thickness shall be 2 feet.

47. The length of every wooden post used in the construction of buildings for supporting verandah, roofs, &c., or brest-summers, shall not exceed twenty times its least dimension, and all such wooden posts shall be fixed not more than 10 feet apart, measuring from centre to centre.

48. Every person who shall erect a new building, and who shall, in the construction thereof, employ iron post girders, joists, or other iron work, for the support of any portion of such building, shall employ and erect such iron posts, girders, joists, and other iron work as shall, in respect to quality and strength, be approved by the Collector in that behalf.

Beams and brest-summers for terraced flooring on planks shall be fixed not more than 10 feet apart, measured from centre to centre, and for each foot in length in the clear three quarters of an inch in depth and half an inch in breadth.

Joists 1 foot apart shall be half an inch in depth and a quarter of an inch in breadth.

Rafters one-third of an inch in depth and one-sixth of an inch in breadth for each foot span.

49. No person shall, without the written consent of the Collector, and upon such terms as he may prescribe, erect, set up, or place against or in front of any premises, any structure or fixture which will overhang, jut, or project into, or in any way encroach upon any street, or jut or project into, or encroach upon, any drain or open channel in any street, so as in any way to interfere with the use or proper working of such drain or channel, or to impede the inspection or cleaning thereof.

50. The Collector may, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of any premises to remove any structure or fixture which has been erected, set up, or placed against or in front of the said premises in contravention of these Rules, or to alter the same in such manner as the Collector thinks fit to direct.

If the occupier of the said premises removes or alters any structure or fixture in accordance with such notice, he shall be entitled, unless the structure or fixture was erected, set up, or placed by himself, to credit in account with the owner of the premises for all reasonable expenses incurred by him in complying with the said notice.

The Collector may give written permission, on such terms as he shall in each case think fit, to the owner or occupier of any building abutting on any street to erect an arcade over such street or in any portion thereof, or to put up a balcony, verandah, sun-shade, whether frame or other such structure or thing projecting from any upper storey over any street or portion thereof.

51. The Collector may at any time, by written notice, require the owner of any premises, on the ground floor of which any door, gate, bar, or window opens towards or upon a street or upon any land required for the improvement of a street, in such manner as, in the opinion of the Collector, to obstruct the safe or convenient passage of the public along such street, to have the said door, gate, bar, or window altered so as not to open outwards.

52. No person shall, except with the written permission of the Collector, place or deposit upon any street, or upon any open channel, drain, or well in

any street, any stall, chair, bench, box, ladder, bale, or other thing so as to form an obstruction thereto or encroachment thereon.

The Collector may, without notice, cause to be removed from any place any stall, chair, bench, box, ladder, bale, or other thing whatever placed in contravention of this Rule.

53. No person shall erect a scaffold on a public street without permission of the Collector, and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

54. If it shall appear to the Collector necessary for sanitary reasons so to do, he may, by public notice, require the owners or occupiers of any building in the town to cause the same, or any portion thereof, to be cleansed, either externally or internally, or both externally or internally, at the expense of such owners or occupiers.

55. Owners of buildings shall cleanse the same at least once in every year to the satisfaction of the Collector.

56. Owners of all wells, tanks, and cisterns shall cleanse the same once every year to the satisfaction of the Collector.

57. No person shall discharge rain-water or other liquid from the roof or any other part of a building, except by a pipe so fixed as to discharge such rain-water or other liquid at less than a foot and a-half above the level of any public street; and all roofs shall be properly provided with gutters so as to prevent the discharge of any rain-water or other liquid therefrom into a street.

58. Where any house or building appears to the Collector to be in a ruinous and dangerous condition, he may serve notice on the owner requiring him forthwith to repair or remove the same. If the owner fails to comply with the notice for a period of one month the Collector may cause the house or building to be removed, and may recover the expenses of such removal from the owner.

59. All sites within the town shall be kept level and clear of stones and rubbish.

Streets and Roads.

60. No new street may be laid out in the township except in conformity with plans to be approved by the Collector.

61. All buildings within the township shall be constructed in accordance with the general plan of the town, and on the building line approved by the collector.

The Digging of Holes or Excavations.

62. No person shall make any hole or excavation within the limits of the township or remove any clay, stone, or earth from the Crown lands within the township unless with the permission of the Collector in writing first obtained.

63. The Collector may grant such permission upon such conditions with regard to the fencing, lighting, filling up, or otherwise making secure such hole or excavation, and with regard to the health and welfare of the town and its inhabitants, as he may consider requisite and proper for the occasion.

Kerosene Oil.

64. No Kerosene or other highly inflammable oil shall be stored in any house or building within the township in larger quantities than two cases (20 gallons) except in the place or places provided by the Government for the purpose.

Dangerous and Offensive Trades.

65. No dangerous or offensive trade or business will be permitted within the township except with a special permission in writing and under the conditions to be set forth in the permit.

Stables, Cattle-sheds, and Places for keeping Sheep, Goats, or Swine.

66. The occupier of any land within the town limits on which there is or shall be erected any stable, cow-yard, cattle-shed, pig-sty, or other place for keeping sheep, goats, or swine, shall cause such premises to be thoroughly cleansed daily.

67. No person shall use any place within the township as a stable for horses or ponies kept for hire, or as a cattle-shed except with a permit from the Collector, who may grant or withhold the same at his discretion, and such permit shall state the number of horses or cattle that may be kept and the situation of the place.

Stables, cattle-sheds, and places for keeping sheep, goats, or swine.

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68. No person shall keep any sheep, goats, or pigs within the township except under a permit from the Collector.

69. Every pig-sty, and place in which sheep, goats, or pigs are kept, shall be constructed, fenced-in, and drained to the satisfaction of the Collector.

70. No pigs shall be kept under any place used for purposes of human habitation.

Removal of Carcasses.

71. Every person within whose premises any horse, pony, bullock, cow, sheep, goat, or pig may die shall, within four hours after its death, or if the death occurs at night, within four hours after daylight, remove and bury the carcass.

72. No person shall throw or deposit, or cause to be deposited, any corpse or carcass upon any street or into any drain, lake, river, or water-course, or on the banks of any lake, river, or watercourse.

73. No person shall carry a corpse through any street unless it be decently covered and concealed from public view.

Filthy Premises.

74. Where it appears to the Collector that any accumulation of weeds, undergrowth, manure, refuse, or other noxious matter ought to be removed, the Collector shall give notice to the owner or occupier of the premises or land upon which such accumulation occurs, to remove the same within forty-eight hours; and should the owner or occupier fail to comply with the order, the Government may undertake the work and charge the occupier or owner with the cost incurred.

Dogs and Objectionable Animals.

75. No owner or occupier shall keep an animal within the township that is a nuisance or injurious to health.

76. All dogs kept within the township must be registered at the office of the Collector, and must be provided with a proper collar inscribed with the name of the owner.

77. The Collector may cause all dogs found within the township without collars, or dogs that he may have reason to believe are ownerless, savage, or dangerous, to be seized, and may deal with them as follows:—

(a.) If the dog is diseased it shall be forthwith slaughtered;

(b.) In any other case it may be destroyed, detained, kept, or otherwise dealt with as the Collector may think fit, provided that when the dog bears a collar it shall be kept for three clear days and the owner notified, if possible, to give him an opportunity of claiming it.

Stray Animals.

78. Animals found wandering in any public place or trespassing on any private land may be impounded, and if not claimed within seven days they are liable to be destroyed, sold, or otherwise dealt with as the Collector may direct. Stray animals may be impounded.

Public Markets.

79. Public markets shall be opened for the sale of goods at such times as the Collector shall appoint.

80. No articles of merchandise other than food of a perishable nature shall be dealt with, and no trade or handicraft, or dealing in opium or spirits, shall be carried on in the market.

81. No fresh meat, fresh fish, poultry, or vegetables shall be hawked, sold, or exposed for sale within the limits of any township in which a public market is established except within such market, or with the special permission of the Collector.

82. No articles shall be exhibited for sale on the pathways or over any drain within the markets, and no board, box, basket, or other articles shall be left in, upon, or across any such drain or pathway.

83. No fire or cooking shall be allowed within a market except in places provided or permitted by the Collector for the same.

84. No vendor will be permitted to expose for sale in the market any unwholesome meat or fish or decomposed vegetable matter. The Market Master shall take possession of any such, or that he may consider to be such, and shall deal with the same as may be directed by the Collector, to whom he must report such possession.

85. No live pigs, sheep, goats, or cattle shall be brought into the market.

86. No persons except those who are vendors shall be allowed to remain in the market at night, and not more than one such person to each stall; and no women or children shall be allowed to reside within the limits of the market.

87. Vendors wishing to remain in the market for the night will obtain permission from the Market Master, who will register their names in a book kept for that purpose.

88. No person shall be allowed to lounge or sleep in the market by day.

89. All goods shall be removed from the stalls at 2 P.M. on Saturday in every week, and the whole of the market be thoroughly cleaned to the satisfaction of the Collector or person appointed by him to inspect the same.

90. The Market Master shall be responsible for the cleanliness of the market, and will see that each vendor collects his refuse in baskets or other receptacles which can be emptied, and it shall be the duty of the stall-holder to remove all rubbish within twenty-four hours from the time of deposit.

91. A sufficient number of labourers to keep the market clean shall be employed by the Collector.

92. Every stall-holder shall register his name in a book to be kept by the Collector.

93. A notification, in English and Swahili, and any other language that the Collector shall deem proper, of the charges leviable within the market shall be posted up in each market.

94. No person shall hawk goods about the market.

95. The Collector may expel from any public market any vendor, or servant of a vendor, who has been convicted of disobeying any of these Rules, and may prevent such person from further carrying on any business in such public market, or occupying any stall therein.

96. No person shall commit a nuisance within the precincts of a public market.

97. In the event of a market being leased out, the lessee shall be personally responsible for the observance of these Rules equally with the stall-keepers, and may be prosecuted for the breach of any of them.

Slaughter-houses.

98. No place shall be used as an abattoir or slaughter-house unless a permit in writing to that effect shall have been first obtained from the Collector.

99. Permits may be issued by the Collector after examination of the premises, if the Collector is satisfied that the situation and nature of the building are such as to effectually prevent the occurrence of any nuisance therefrom.

100. Every permit shall be deemed to be held upon the condition that the building and appurtenances thereto are kept in complete repair and in an efficient sanitary condition, to the satisfaction of the Collector.

101. The owner, or, if leased, the lessee, shall cause the yard, buildings, and pens to be kept in a clean and wholesome state, and all filth or refuse to be removed at least once in twenty-four hours.

102. A sufficient number of labourers shall be employed to wash out the buildings, to sweep and keep clean the pens and yard, and to remove all refuse, to the satisfaction of the Collector.

103. No diseased cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs shall be admitted for slaughter. All animals intended for slaughter are liable at all times to be examined by any person authorized by the Collector to examine them, either before or after death, or both, with a view to ascertaining whether they are fit for human food.

104. Private individuals owning or leasing premises licensed as slaughter-houses shall not charge more for slaughtering animals than the charge fixed by Government.

Bakeries.

105. No building shall be used as a bakery unless and until it shall have been first registered in the office of the Collector, and no building shall be so used if the lighting, ventilation, cleaning, and draining thereof are not such as are necessary and proper in the opinion of the Collector.

106. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of a baker, or being the occupier of any place where flour is prepared or baked for use as human food, to allow any person suffering from any disease or infectious disorder to handle such flour, or to take part in or assist in any way in the conduct of the trade of a baker.

Dairies and the Adulteration of Milk.

107. No person shall sell or offer for sale any milk, as such, to which any water or other matter or ingredient has been added.

10. The estimated gross annual rent at which the lands liable to the rate might reasonably be expected to be held, for the purposes of the rate, be held and deemed to be of such lands, houses and buildings. The value of a valuation shall not include the value of any machinery or equipment.

Provided that any lands used as arable or pasture woodlands or market gardens shall be assessed in proportion of the annual gross value.

11. For the purposes of such assessment, a valuation shall be made of lands, houses, and buildings. Such valuation shall be in a book to be kept at the Collectorate (or Land Office) and also be written in distinct columns the name of the occupier and not the owner is the person liable to the rate; a designation of the property sufficient to identify the amount of the rate assessed thereon.

12. The Collector or such other officer or officers as may be appointed for the purpose, shall make the valuation, and in order to enable them to arrive at a fair valuation of any lands, houses, or buildings, liable to the rate, it shall be lawful to require the owner or occupier of such lands, houses, or buildings, to furnish returns of the rent or annual value thereof; and, for the like purpose, it shall be lawful at any time to enter and inspect such lands, houses, or buildings, after having given forty-eight hours' notice of the intention to do so to the occupier thereof; and whoever refuses or fails to furnish any such return for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required to do so, or knowingly makes a false or incorrect return, or hinders, obstructs, or prevents any Government officers duly authorized in that behalf from entering or inspecting any such houses or buildings, shall be deemed to have committed an offence against the Ordinance and shall be liable on conviction to punishment accordingly.

13. When the valuation has been completed, the record of valuation may be inspected at the Collectorate, or such other place as may be appointed for the purpose and the person in whose custody such record may be, shall permit every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of such property included in the assessment, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the same and to make extract therefrom without payment of any fee.

14. Public notice shall be given of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice when the valuation and assessment will be revised, and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation of any property previously assessed is increased, special notices thereof shall be given to the owners or occupiers of such property. All complaints against such valuations and assessment shall be made, personally or in writing, on or before the day fixed in the notice; and all complaints so made shall be inquired into and such amendments shall thereupon be made as may be just and proper.

15. After the complaints have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment have been completed, amendments made shall be authenticated by the signature of the Collector or other officer duly appointed, who shall at the same time certify that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment except in the cases in which amendments have been made, and thereupon the rate so assessed shall be deemed to be the rate for the whole year for which the assessment is made, and such year shall commence on the 1st day of April.

16. Provided always that, upon the representation of the parties or other information, the record may be amended by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to be inserted, or any property liable to the rate, or by striking out the name of any person or property not liable to the rate, or by reducing the amount of the rate; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the rate, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the time when the person interested first received notice thereof.

17.—(1.) Appeals against any rate assessed under the provisions of these Rules shall be heard and determined by any Magistrate. But no such appeal shall be heard unless the amount of assessment has been first deposited; and no appeal against a rate assessed under Rule 17 shall be heard unless complaint has been previously made as hereinbefore provided.

(2.) Every such appeal shall be commenced within one month after the accrual of the cause of complaint, which shall, in respect of any rate, be deemed to accrue on the day of the certificate under Rule 15 or, in case of any subsequent amendment under Rule 16, upon receipt by the person aggrieved of notice of such amendment.

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Second appeal to High Court.
Notice under (3) has given
High Cents :—
date of appoi-
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New assessment
book every year
not necessary.
Rate & payr

Record of valuation to be open for inspection.
power to enter houses, &c.

Public notice of time of revising assessment to be given.

Alterations and amendments of assessments.

Hearing of appeals.

Time of appeals.

Second appeal to High Court.

(3.) A second appeal shall lie from the decision of such Magistrate to the High Court, provided that the appeal be commenced within one month from the date of the decision complained against. The assessment of any rate when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under this Rule shall be final and conclusive.

New assessment book every year not necessary.

18. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new record every year, but the valuation and assessment for the previous year may be adopted with such alterations as may, in particular cases, be deemed necessary as the valuation and assessment for the following year. Provided always that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given.

Rate by whom payable.

19.—(1.) The rate shall be payable by the owner of any property upon which it has been imposed; and shall be a first charge upon the property, and shall rank in priority to all other liens, mortgages, or charges, whenever created, for a period of three years.

Rate may be recovered from occupier by distress;

(2.) If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any land, house, or building remains unpaid after notice of demand has been duly served, the Collector or other officer duly appointed in that behalf may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such land, house, or building, and on non-payment thereof may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises; and in such cases, the occupier may deduct from the next and following payments of his rent the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear which has remained due from the owner of any house or building for more than one year shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

Or may sue.

(3.) Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate, the person liable may be sued to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Street Cleaning and Lighting.

20. The cleaning and lighting of the town shall be carried out under the superintendence of the Collector under the directions of the Commissioner.

21. Every occupier of a house or owner of an occupied house shall, if required by the Collector: (1) Keep any path or street round his house free from dirt or refuse of any kind, and maintain such light from sunset to sunrise as the Collector may approve; or (2) he shall pay such assessment for lighting and cleaning as may be from time to time fixed.

Where a house is in the occupation of more tenants than one the owner or lessor of the whole house shall be deemed to be the occupier for the purpose of this rule.

22. The Collector shall make estimates for the cleaning, lighting and policing of the town for the ensuing year, and shall submit the same to the Commissioner in the month of December every year.

23. Should the Commissioner approve of the same, with or without amendment, he may impose such rate as may be necessary to provide for the estimated cost as aforesaid. Provided that such rate shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the rateable value of the property assessed.

Buildings.

24. Every person who may intend—

(a.) To erect a building;

(b.) To make any addition to a building;

(c.) To make any alterations or repairs to a building involving the removal or re-erection of any external wall or party wall thereof or of any wall which supports the roof thereof to an extent exceeding one-half of such wall above the ground level, such half to be measured in superficial feet;

(d.) To remove or reconstruct any portion of a building abutting on a street which stands within the regular line of such street;

Shall give to the Collector notice of his said intention so to do on a form to be obtained for this purpose, specifying the position of the building intended to be erected, the description of the building, the purpose for which it is intended to be erected, and its dimensions.

25. "To erect a building" means to newly erect a building, to re-erect any building the masonry of which is pulled down to the plinth, or to convert into a dwelling-house any building not originally intended for human habitation, or to convert into more than one dwelling-house a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house, and a building so erected, re-erected, or converted is called a new building.

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26. At any time within thirty days after the receipt of any notice under Rule 24 the Collector may, by written notice, require the person who has given the notice to furnish the Collector with all or any of the following documents :—

(a.) Plans and sections of floors of the intended building which shall be drawn to a scale of not less than 1 inch to every 8 feet, and shall show the position, form, and dimensions of the several parts of such building and of every water-closet, privy, urinal, cesspool, well, and other appurtenances, and in the case of a building intended as a dwelling-house for two or more families, or for carrying on any trade or business in which a number of people exceeding twenty may be employed, or as a place of public resort, the means of ingress and egress.

(b.) A description in writing of the materials of which it is intended that the building shall be constructed, of the thickness of the walls and roof, and of the intended mode of drainage, means of water supply, and means of ventilation, and other information which the Collector may deem necessary.

27. If the notice given under Rule 24 and the documents furnished under Rule 26 do not supply all the information which the Collector may deem necessary to enable him to deal satisfactorily with the case, the Collector may at any time within fifteen days after receipt of the said documents, by written notice require the production of such particulars and details as he deems necessary.

28. If any requisition made under Rule 27 is not complied with, the notice given under Rule 24 shall be deemed not to have been given.

29. If within thirty days after receipt of any notice under Rule 24 or of the plan, section, description, or further information, if any, called for under Rule 26 or 27, as the case may be, the Collector fails to intimate in writing to the person who has given the said notice his disapproval of the building, which the said person proposes to erect, or of the work which he proposes to execute, or if within the said period the Collector signifies in writing to the said person his approval of the said building or work, the said person may at any time within one year from the date of the delivery of the notice to the Collector, proceed with the said building or work in accordance with his intention as described in the notice or in any of the documents aforesaid, but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of these Rules or any amendments thereof for the time being in force.

30. If the Collector disapproves of any building or work of which notice has been given as aforesaid, or of any portion or detail thereof, by reason that the same will contravene some provision of these Rules or will be unsafe, he may at any time within thirty days of the receipt of the notice, or of the plan, section, description, or further information, if any called for under Rule 26 or 27, as the case may be, by written notice intimate to the person who gave the notice his said disapproval and the reason for the same, and prescribe terms subject to which the building or work may be deemed to be approved by him.

31. The person who gave the notice concerning such building or work may proceed with the same, subject to the terms prescribed as aforesaid, but not otherwise, at any time within one year from the date of the receipt by him under Rule 29 of the written notice in this behalf, but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of these Rules.

32. No person shall begin to erect any building or to execute any such work as is described in Rule 24 until he has given notice of his intention, as hereinbefore required, to erect such building or execute such work, and the Collector has either intimated his approval of such building or work or failed to intimate his disapproval thereof within the period prescribed in this behalf.

33. If a person who is entitled to proceed with any building or work under Rule 29 or 30 fails to do so within the period of one year prescribed in the said Rules respectively for proceeding with the same, he may at any subsequent times give a fresh notice of his intention to erect such building or execute such work, and thereupon the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply, as if such fresh notice were a first notice of such person's intention.

34. With respect to buildings which are to be newly erected on any site previously unbuilt upon, the following provisions shall have effect :—

(a.) The foundation of any such building shall not be constructed on any site which has been filled up with or has been used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals or other filthy or offensive matter until such matter shall have been properly removed or otherwise dealt with to the satisfaction of the Collector.

(b.) Every such building intended to be used as a dwelling shall be built with a plinth at least 1 foot above the centre of the nearest street, and not below such standard level, as may be fixed by the Collector in this behalf.

(c.) No such building which abuts on a street of less width than 50 feet shall, without the written permission of the Collector, be built to a greater height than one and a-half times the width of the street it abuts on, i.e., between the points at which such building approaches nearest to the street and the opposite side of such street, provided that nothing herein contained shall debar any person from building up to the full height of any building belonging to himself which has stood within two years on the same site, and on which he has not been precluded from building by any injunction or order of a Court.

35. Every building intended to be used as a dwelling shall be so constructed that the whole of at least one side of every room thereof shall either be an external wall or abut on an interior open space. Such external wall, except where it faces a street of not less than 15 feet in width, shall have between it and the boundary line of the owner's premises an open space extending throughout the entire length of such wall at least 2 feet wide, or, in the case of a chawl or building intended to form a range of separate rooms for lodgers, at least 5 feet wide. Such interior open space shall have an area equal to not less than one-tenth of the aggregate floor area of all the rooms abutting thereon, and shall not be in any direction less than 6 feet across. And every open space, whether exterior or interior, required by this Article shall be and be kept free from any erection thereon and open to the sky, and shall be and be kept open to access from each end thereof.

36. Every room intended to be inhabited in any such building, except a room in the roof thereof, shall be at least 10 feet in height from the floor to the ceiling. Every such room in the roof of any such building shall have an average height of at least 8 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

37. Every such room shall have a clear superficial area of not less than 100 square feet. Every such room shall be ventilated by means of doors and windows, which open directly into the external air, and have an aggregate opening equal to not less than one-fourth of the superficial area of the side of the room, which faces an open space.

38. Huts or sheds, or ranges or blocks of huts or sheds, whether the same are to be used as dwellings or stores, or for any other purpose, shall be built, if the Collector thinks fit so to require, so that they may stand in regular lines with a free passage or way in front of and between every two lines, of such width as the Collector thinks proper for ventilation and for facilitating scavenging, safety against spread of fire, means of drainage, and the general convenience of the public.

39. No external wall shall, except with the written permission of the Collector, consist of any temporary erection of wood, cloth, canvass, grass, leaves, mats, or any other inflammable or unsightly material.

40. Every person who shall erect a new building shall, save as hereinafter provided, construct every external wall and party wall, and also, if so required by the Collector, every cross wall of bricks, stones, or other hard or incombustible materials properly banded and solidly put together.

41. Every person who shall erect a masonry walled building shall cause every wall of such building, which may be built at an angle with another wall, to be properly banded.

42. Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct every wall of such building so as to rest upon proper footings to the satisfaction of the Collector. He shall cause the projection at the widest part of the footings of every wall of each side of such wall to be at least equal to one-quarter of the thickness of such wall at its base, unless an adjoining wall interferes, in which case the projection may be omitted where that wall adjoins. He shall cause the diminution of fastings in regular offsets or in offset at the top of fastings, and he shall cause the height from the bottom of the fastings to the base of the wall to be at least equal to two-thirds of the thickness of the wall at its base.

43. Every person who shall erect any new building shall cause the footing of every wall and every post or posts of the ground floor of such building to rest on the solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete or upon some solid and sufficient substructure as a foundation. Provided that where solid rock is met with at or near the surface at the side of such building, that is, within 3 feet of the level of the base of the wall, the footing may be omitted, if the surface of the rock be properly cleaned, and stepped or jagged to receive the first course of masonry.

44. The depth of foundation of incompressible soil shall be at least one-fifth of the height of the wall above the ground level.

45. No masonry building shall be allowed to be built of more than two storeys, or to be allowed to be carried to a greater height than 28 feet, except

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SEPTEMBER 18TH.—The "Daily Chronicle" understands that the Government has decided to make representations at Constantinople with a view to ending the massacres in Macedonia. The representations are to be supported by the despatch of a British Squadron.

The Annual Uganda Railway Report says that arrangement has been made with Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son for the issue of Tourist Tickets including passages on the Railway Lake Steamers. It is understood that the tickets will be issued shortly.

In accordance with the Austro-Russian proposal mentioned in Reuter's of the 9th inst. Germany in a Note to Bulgaria declares that the latter cannot expect help from any quarter in the event of war with Turkey, and makes the assurance that the Austro-Russian Reforms will be enforced.

Austria has notified Bulgaria that if she is powerless to prevent predatory bands, Austria and Russia will charge Turkey with the exercise of the rights of defending her territory and maintaining internal order.

Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton have resigned.

SEPTEMBER 19TH.—The St. Andrew's Parliamentary representation falling vacant on the appointment of Mr. H. T. Anstruther to the Board of the Suez Canal, the election resulted in a gain for the Liberals.

Ellice (Liberal) 1,324 Votes.

Thomson (Unionist) 1,288 "

The King has accepted the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton.

The general impression in official circles is, that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will succeed Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Brodrick, Lord George Hamilton, while Lord Milner is mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Chamberlain. Several papers mention Earl Selborne in connection with the Colonial Secretaryship.

Austria and Russia have issued a Circular to the Powers expressing their determination to persist in the Reform Scheme despite recent events in Macedonia.

SEPTEMBER 21ST.—Count von Buelow conferred with Count A. Goluchowski the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs on Friday for an hour and a half.

The newspapers publish a rumour that the Government is considering offering the Foreign Office to Lord Curzon.

The reports that Lord Milner will be appointed Colonial Secretary and that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will succeed Mr. Ritchie gain considerable credence.

A more hopeful feeling is manifesting itself at Sofia, the urgent representations of the Powers at Constantinople and Sofia exercising considerable influence.

Mr. Balfour proceeded to Balmoral yesterday.

Two French Cruisers have sailed for the Levant.

In the course of an audience with the Russian Ambassador, the Sultan of Turkey expressed his regret at the excesses committed by his troops and made the assurance that the guilty will be punished.

Reports have been received from Salonika that fights have occurred near Perlepe, Presba, and Pirinbalkan wherein 94 Bulgarians including two prominent leaders and 10 Turks were killed.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh and the Hon. Arthur Elliot have resigned.

SEPTEMBER 22ND.—The Hon. Arthur Elliot has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

The newspapers agree that the list of resignations is now complete.

The Right Hon. Asquith Douglas has gone to Balmoral, his and Mr. Brodrick's visits being interpreted as indicating their removal to another post.

The Conservative papers continue to press Mr. Balfour to disregard personal and party claims to appointments and consider only efficiency.

The St. James Gazette states that it is in a position to announce that the King has approved of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is believed that His Majesty has likewise confirmed the appointments of Lord Selborne as Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arnold Forster Secretary of War, Mr. Brodrick Secretary of State for India and Lord Stanley, Postmaster General.

King Leopold's reply to the British Note published on the 25th June virtually declares that the demands are not acceptable, arbitration being incompatible with his Sovereign rights.

The Porte has directed the attention of Servia to the formation there of insurgent bands intended for incursion into Macedonia. Servia has replied that she has hitherto done her utmost, but unless the persecution of the Christians and the excesses of Turkish Troops ceased and serious reforms introduced she will be unable to restrain popular indignation in Servia.

SEPTEMBER 23RD.—The report that Lord Milner has been offered a seat in the Cabinet is still largely credited. A special messenger left London on Sunday with a message for Lord Milner from the King.

In addition to the direct cablegrams of sympathy received by Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Office has published many official telegrams from the Colonies expressing regret at Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, appreciation of his great services to the Empire, and sympathy with his policy.

Mr. Balfour is still at Balmoral, and the feeling prevails that the prolonged negotiation indicates that the changes in the Cabinet will be more far reaching than it was first anticipated.

SEPTEMBER 24TH.—It is stated in Sofia that the Porte has recently expressed its readiness to consider proposals for a direct understanding the conditions of which Bulgaria has proposed. The most important is the appointment of a mixed Commission the majority of which shall be Bulgarians to supervise the reforms. The conditions have been accepted in principle though nothing definitely has been decided.

Lt. General Sir Archibald Hunter has been appointed to command the Madras Army and sails on the 22nd October.

Major-General Egerton has been appointed to command the Bombay Army.

Yesterday's Constantinople telegrams differ entirely from those from Sofia which state that the tension is greater than ever. Protracted Councils resulted in ordering 32 Battalions from Monastir to Adrianople.

Persons who are acquainted with the powerful influence which the King exercises in public affairs are disposed fully to credit the report that he is using his constitutional prerogative in the present crisis, and insisting especially in having a strong man in the War Office.

SEPTEMBER 25TH.—The following is the result of the Rochester election :—

Tuff	Conservative	2,504 Votes.
Sir Harry Johnston	Liberal	1,983 "

Though they were also other factors in the election it was largely fought on the tariff issue, the local Cement industry having suffered from the dumping of the foreign article.

Sofia telegrams state that the situation has again grown worse and is causing great anxiety.

It appears that the Sultan of Turkey is anxious to persist in his policy of repression of the insurrection and the restoration of order, he is therefore disposed to entertain overtures from Bulgaria, but the Turkish War party is daily growing stronger.

All the Europeans British and French alike in the service of the Sultan have been ordered to quit Fez as their lives are unsafe owing to the hostility of the natives.

Colombia has allowed the treaty with America for the construction of the Panama Canal to lapse unratified because America demanded better terms. The project has again been indefinitely postponed.

SEPTEMBER 26TH.—The Tzar will arrive in Vienna on the 30th instant.

The Ottoman Commissioner has notified Bulgaria that the Sultan has issued an Irade sanctioning the execution of reforms suggested by a mixed Commission in accordance with the proposals mentioned on 25th inst. As the announcement does not indicate what will be the composition of the Commission and is otherwise vague, it is believed at Sofia that the negotiations are merely a manoeuvre.

Bulgaria yesterday demanded of the Porte the withdrawal or reduction of the troops on the Frontier. The Porte replied complaining of the mobilisation of Bulgarian Troops.

It is understood that Lord Milner has declined to join the Cabinet, but fresh pressure is being applied.

SEPTEMBER 28TH.—Mr. Balfour is still at Balmoral.

The Sultan has appointed a Reform Commission consisting of one Mussulman and 4 Christians together with Hilmi Pasha as President.

Sir Archibald Hunter has been officially appointed to the Bombay Command.

Mr. Balfour has left Balmoral.

Lord Milner left Carlsbad on Sunday evening and is expected to arrive in London to-night.

Very sensational stories are being circulated to the effect that France is about to proclaim a Protectorate over Morocco, and that she is negotiating with England on the "quid-pro-quo" principle with regard to the neutrality of Tangier, etc, etc.

It is officially declared that no question has been officially raised between England and France on the above subject. Views are being exchanged and France is supposed to have put forward a claim to the predominance of her interest in Morocco, has suggested certain eventual safeguards, and compensations for England and declares that she does not contemplate the conquest of Morocco.

Although a calmer feeling prevails among the officials in Constantinople owing to the hope of a direct understanding between Turkey and Bulgaria, the Porte still continues preparations for war. Sixty-four battalions have been mobilized in Asia Minor, thirty-two of which proceed to Salonika and the remainder to Adrianople.

SEPTEMBER 29TH.—Mr. John Redmond speaking at Newcastle, County Down, stated that if Mr. Balfour retained office during the next session the Irish Party would hold the power of life and death in their hands, and that they would use it without compunction to forward Irish interests.

Snow has already begun to fall on the higher mountains in Macedonia where thousands of homeless villagers have sought refuge.

Lord Milner has arrived in London and will have an interview with Mr. Balfour to-day.

In view of the coming elections in South Africa a programme has been issued which has been adopted by the "Bond" advocating firm union with the different races, promotion of self-dependence, and the general development of South Africa. It is generally understood that these sentiments represent the feeling in South Africa.

SEPTEMBER 30TH.—Lord Milner conferred with Mr. Balfour in Downing Street at noon yesterday.

Yesterday Consols reached 87½, this is the lowest on record. Continuous weakness on the Stock Exchange combined with numerous other factors is supposed to be the explanation.

Lord Milner has been definitely offered a portfolio in the Government, and is taking time before finally deciding.

It is stated on good authority that the announcement of new appointments will not be made before the beginning of next week.

Sir J. T. Ritchie brother of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the coming year.

The conference between Mr. Balfour and Lord Milner lasted 2½ hours.

His Holiness the Pope has dropped several hints showing his intention to leave the Vatican.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

MOMBASA,

October 1st, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

To be Director of Agriculture

Andrew Linton Esq. to date August 12th 1903.

To be an Assistant in the Agricultural Department

Edmund Brand Esq. to date August 23rd 1903.

To be a Medical Officer (temporary)

William Owen Pritchard Esq. M.D. to date August 29th 1903.

To be Bacteriologist

Philip Hedgeland Ross Esq. to date from date of embarkation.

To be a Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles

The Honourable Lucius Plantagenet Cary, Grenadier Guards.

To be Manager of the Uganda Railway

H. A. F. Currie Esq. to date October 1st 1903.

To be Acting Collector, Eldama Ravine

H. Hyde Baker Esq. Assistant Collector, Takaungu.

To be Acting Collector, Soba

A. J. Maclean Esq. Acting Collector, Eldama Ravine.

In exercise of the power conferred upon me by Article 10 of the East Africa Order in Council 1902, I hereby appoint Ranald Donald to be an Assistant Collector for the District of Masailand and whereas the said District of Masailand has been proclaimed a Special District under the provisions of the East Africa Native Courts Amendment Ordinance 1902.

Now therefore in exercise of the power conferred upon me by Section 5 sub-section 1 of the aforesaid Ordinance I hereby direct that the said Ranald Donald shall hold and preside over an additional Special Court in the aforesaid District.

C. ELIOT,

Mombasa, September 14th, 1903,

His Majesty's Commissioner.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

September 5th, Col. Bruce, R. A. M. C., Sleeping Sickness Commission, and Mr. de Boltz, Printer, Uganda Protectorate, for England.
 September 12th, Mr. H. I. Ingram, East Africa Protectorate, for England.
 Dr. Milne and Mr. Galt, Uganda Protectorate, Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Uganda Railway, Commander Whitehouse, R.N., Lake Survey, and Mr. Traill, E. A. P., from England.
 September 13th, Mr. Marsden, East Africa Protectorate, for England via South Africa.
 September 14th, Messrs. Linton and Brand, Lieut. the Hon L. P. Cary, 3rd King's African Rifles and Dr. Pritchard, East Africa Protectorate from England.
 September 26th, Dr. S. R. Walker, Uganda Protectorate, Captain Salkeld, 3rd King's African Rifles and Captain Loughlin, 4th King's African Rifles for England.
 September 27th, Dr. P. H. Ross, East Africa Protectorate from England.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that Mr. A. S. Pires (Proprietor of Pires Pereira & Co. Mombasa) will close all outstanding accounts locally throughout the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, Zanzibar etc., thirty days from the date hereof: and all other accounts on 1st December next. Claims against the firm should be submitted within the above dates, after which they will not be recognised. A Civil Action will be taken in all cases in which debts remain unpaid after the expiry of this notice, for the recovery of sums due.

N.B.—This notice has already been published in the local papers.

Mombasa, 12th September, 1903.

A. S. PIRES.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF PUBLIC COACHING AND GOODS TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1903.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Coaching Traffic 584 miles open	41,350	0	0
Goods Traffic 584 miles open	86,013	0	0
* Total...	1,27,363	0	0

CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR:—

Coaching Traffic 584 miles open.....	34,000	0	0
Goods Traffic 584 miles open.....	85,000	0	0
Total....	1,19,000	0	0
Increase...	8,363	0	0

* Includes steamer earnings.

Traffic Manager's Office,
 Nairobi, 22nd September, 1903.

A. E. CRUICKSHANK,
 Traffic Manager,
 Uganda Railway.

MOMBASA HARBOUR.

High Water at Mombasa, 1st to 15th October 1903.

—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	...	...
A. M.	11 55	0 19	1 08	1 57	2 46	3 36	4 29	5 22	6 15	7 08	8 01	8 54	9 47	10 41	11 35	...	...
P. M.	0 00	0 43	1 32	2 21	3 10	4 00	4 53	5 46	6 39	7 32	8 25	9 18	10 11	11 05	11 59	...	...

NOTICE.

Messrs. Joseph and Co., General Merchants of Nairobi hereby give notice to the public that their Firm will be known from date as Messrs. Joseph and Son and all documents, etc. business or otherwise will be signed by this name. Also notify that they are responsible for all dues and credits of the said Messrs. Joseph and Co.

Nairobi, 7th September, 1903.

JOSEPH & SON,
General Merchants, Nairobi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE AT MOMBASA.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSE No. 40 OF 1903.

**NOTICE OF GRANT OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE ESTATE OF
JEEWANJI SON OF MUSAJI DECEASED.**

Pursuant to an order of the High Court of the East Africa Protectorate at Mombasa granting Letters of administration in the estate of the late BOHORA JEEWANJI son of MUSAJI deceased, who died at Kisumu on the 18th day of July 1903, all creditors and others having claims upon the estate of the above-named deceased are required to send in writing the particulars of their debts, claims or demands, to Bohora Adamji son of Jeewanji the administrator on or before the 31st day of October 1903.

Mombasa, 24th September, 1903. R. B. P. CATOR,
H. M. Judge, E. A. P.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSE No. 42 OF 1903.

**NOTICE OF GRANT OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATE OF
BHAJI EBBHAMJI DECEASED.**

Pursuant to an order of the High Court of the East Africa Protectorate at Mombasa granting Letters of administration in the estate of the late BHORA BHAJI EBBHAMJI deceased, who died at Changamwe in or about 1899, all creditors and others having claims upon the estate of the above-named deceased are required to send in writing the particulars of their debts, claims, or demands, to Khoja Valji Hirji, Merchant of Mombasa, the administrator on or before the 31st day of October 1903.

Mombasa, 24th September, 1903. R. B. P. CATOR,
H. M. Judge, E. A. P.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSE No. 53 OF 1903.

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE OF HAJI UMAR SON OF
JACOB LATE OF MOMBASA DECEASED.**

Take notice that application having been made in this court by Sindhi Kaderdina son of Umar of Mombasa for the administration of the Estate of Umar son of Jacob late of Mombasa deceased, the Judge of this Court will proceed to make a decree in the same unless cause be shown to the contrary and appearance in this respect entered on or before the 7th day of October 1903.

Mombasa, 16th September, 1903. R. B. P. CATOR,
H. M. Judge, E. A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE WEATHER IN MOMBASA.

RECORDED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1903.

Temperature.

Days.	Month and date.	Barometer 9 a.m.	Dry B. 9 a.m.	Wet B. 9 a.m.	Maximum 24 hours	Minimum 24 hours	Rain 24 hours.
Tuesday	Sept. 1	.....	...	...	...	...	0.14
Wednesday	" 2	.....	...	...	...	...	0.10
Thursday	" 3	.....	...	...	...	...	0.02
Friday	" 4	.....	...	...	84	...	0.40
Saturday	" 5	30.184	76.6	74.2	82.5	71	0.27
Sunday	" 6	30.166	76	74	81.2	72.5	0.03
Monday	" 7	30.158	76.6	74	79.2	74	0.05
Tuesday	" 8	30.204	75.6	74	79	72	0.04
Wednesday	" 9	30.208	75	73.4	78	73	0.01
Thursday	" 10	30.206	76.8	74	81	71	0.03
Friday	" 11	30.206	77.4	74	82.5	72.5	0.08
Saturday	" 12	30.186	77.4	73.4	82.5	72	0.00
Sunday	" 13	30.160	77.6	73.6	82	71.8	0.00
Monday	" 14	30.162	78	74	83.2	73	0.02
Tuesday	" 15	30.190	80	76	83.5	75.5	0.32
Wednesday	" 16	30.200	78.5	75	83	74	0.00
Thursday	" 17	30.150	76.4	74	83	72	0.00
Friday	" 18	30.160	78.6	75	83.8	74	0.00
Saturday	" 19	30.182	78.6	75	82	73	0.28
Sunday	" 20	30.186	79	74	80.5	74.5	0.12
Monday	" 21	30.158	77.2	73.6	82	72	0.11
Tuesday	" 22	30.188	77	75	82	73.5	0.11
Wednesday	" 23	30.234	79.5	76	82	73.5	0.13
Thursday	" 24	30.198	77	75	82.8	73	0.00
Friday	" 25	30.190	78	75	83.2	72.5	0.00
Saturday	" 26	30.226	78.5	75.5	83.2	73	0.03
Sunday	" 27	30.200	78.6	75	83.5	74.8	0.00
Monday	" 28	30.158	78.5	75.4	...	73.5	...
Tuesday	" 29	30.190	79.8	75.5	84.2	74	...
Wednesday	" 30	30.200	79.6	76	...	73.5	...

Total Rainfall 2.29

Total rainfall for 9 months ended 30th September, 28.04.

NOTICE.

A list of Newspapers, Magazines, &c., lying in the General Post Office, Mombasa, received without addresses by the Mail of the 27th September 1903.

No.	TITLE.	Dated 1903.
1	Cape Times (Weekly Edition)	August 10th
1	The Ross Gazette	September 3rd
1	The Times (London Weekly Edition)	July 24th
1	The King and his Navy and Army	June 27th
1 Pamphlet	The Mysteries of Hypnotism	
1 Packet	Photographs (4 cabinet and one large sized photos)	
1	Hoboken No. 223	15/28 August
1	Courrier de Rennes No. 55	August 29th
1 Pamphlet	From Hildick and Hildick, Walsall	

Owners of the above should make early application to this Office together with any evidence of ownership.

(Sd.) THOS. E. C. REMINGTON,

Postmaster-General,

General Post Office,
Mombasa, September 27th, 1903.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.



GOLD MEDALS—Ostend, 1888; Antwerp, 1886;
Paris, 1885; and Calcutta, 1884.
And **THREE HIGHEST AWARDS**, World's Fair Chicago, 1893,
WERE GIVEN TO SANITAS DISINFECTANTS.

SANITAS FLUID.
(SOLUBLE DISINFECTANT FLUID.)

For Universal Use.

CHEAP, HARMLESS, CONVENIENT, and EFFECTIVE.

THIS DISINFECTANT possesses all the good properties of Carbolic Acid, but is immensely superior in being **NON-POISONOUS**—even in its concentrated form, thus avoiding risk of accident—and in the facility with which it mixes with **COLD WATER** in any proportion. In its diluted state it will not injure, stain, or corrode the person, metals, furniture, cotton, linen, or woollen fabrics.

Sold in 1, 2, and 6 gallon drums, and in casks of 9, 18 and 40 gallons.

MANUFACTURERS: THE SANITAS CO. LD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

RETAIL AGENTS: SOUZA JUNIOR & DIAS, MOMBASA.

PALMER & GREY,

PROPRIETORS

"East Africa & Uganda Mail."

(The first paper ever published in Mombasa, East Africa.)

Established 1899. MOTTO:—"Light and Liberty.")

Estate Agents, Govt. Auctioneers, Railway Contractors.

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS AND BOOK-BINDERS.

CABLE—"PALMER," MOMBASA.

A. B. C. Code.

THE ENGLISH STORES,

25, VASCO DE GAMA STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CLUB)

MOMBASA.

ALL ENGLISH GOODS AT ENGLISH PRICES.

SPECIALITIES :—Ladies Clothing, Underclothing, Lingerie, Millinery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Bouts, Shoes, Slippers, and Toilet Requisites.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

Provisions, Confectionery, Household requisites, Cigars (Havana and Continental), Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, &c., Double and Single Bedsteads, Hair and Wool Mattresses, &c., Guns and Ammunition, Tools and Ironmongery, Medicines, &c.

Buyers of Ivory, Rubber, Gum, Wax, &c., in large or small quantities.

THE ANTWERP EAST AFRICAN TRADING CO. LTD.,

J. H. DRAKE,
Chief Agent.

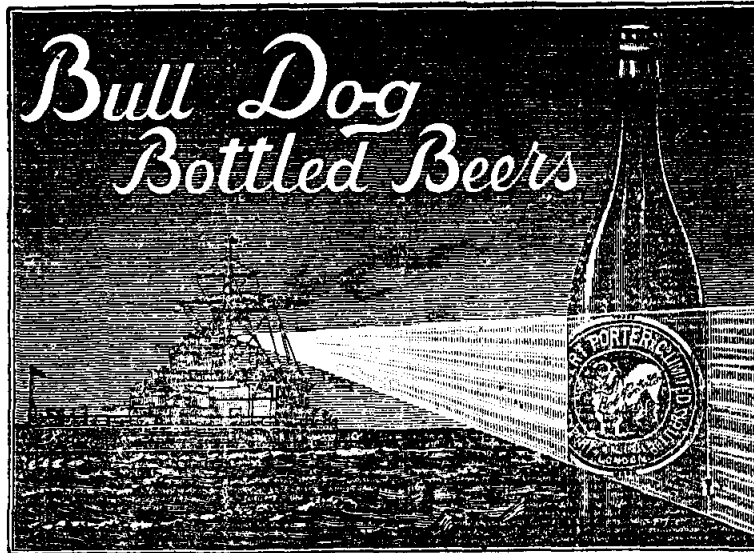


BULL DOG BRAND.



AWARDS

MELBOURNE 1880.
ADELAIDE 1881.
CALCUTTA GOLD MEDAL 1883-4.
JAMAICA 1891.
CHICAGO 1893.



BASS' PALE ALE
BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE
("Oriental Ale.")
Guinness' Extra Stout.

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co., Mombasa & Zanzibar.
SOLE AGENTS.



The Popular Scotch
IS

"Black and White."
JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. M. THE QUEEN AND H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS



D. & J. McCallum's.

"PERFECTION" WHISKY.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE
THE FINEST SCOTCH BLEND
ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

**PAINTS
PAINT OILS**

TURPENTINE
ENGINE OILS, LUBRICATING OIL,
COTTON WASTE, COAL TAR,
CREOSOTE, ROOFING FELTS
BRUSHES OF ALL SORTS,
RANGOON OIL.

To be had from—

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co., LLOYD'S AGENTS

DISTRICT BETWEEN GUARDAFUI & CAPE DELGADO INCLUDING ZANZIBAR & PEMBA.

AGENTS FOR
Messrs. CORY BROS. & Co. Ltd., BEST WELSH COAL (Myrthyr)
CONTRACTORS TO THE BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVIES.
AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION LIMITED.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY.
A Pure Malt Whiskey—Unsurpassed for mellowness of
flavour.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT
CORK 1883; LIVERPOOL 1886; PARIS 1886; ADELAIDE 1887;
THE ONLY MEDAL FOR PURE MALT WHISKEY AT CHICAGO 1893, AND
ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY AT PARIS 1889.
" " " " " " 1900.

AGENTS:—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

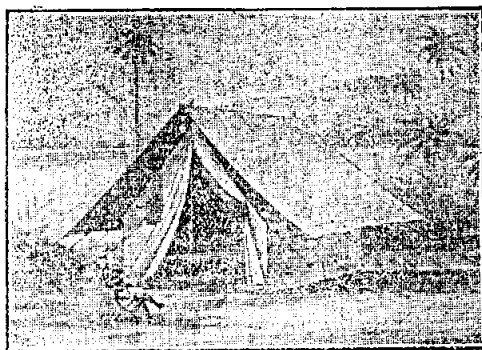
C. F. BOUDEAU & Co's
COGNAC.

This is unequalled upon the Market and well worth
the attention of consumers of this spirit.

AGENTS:—

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SPECIAL ROTPROOF TENTS

AND

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

A LARGE AND VARIED
STOCK ON HAND.

AGENTS:—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.

Wine Merchants

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 1815, AND IN INDIA 1842.
SHIP TO MOMBASA THE FOLLOWING WINES & SPIRITS.

CLARETS.—Cheap & Medium Priced Wines (Specially Selected for the Mombasa Market).

PORTS.—Including their Renowned INVALIDS, OLD FRUITY (Special value and quality) and DESSERT PORTS.

SHERRY.—MANZANILLA & LA TORRE, both brands highly Recommended.

WHISKY.—C. P. & Co's. "SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY" of Selected Scotch Distillations. Green Capsule.

GIN.—PLYMOUTH (Coate's) & OLD TOM.

BEAUNE.—C. P. Co's. own Bottling & Brand.

All in cases of 1 dozen Bottles.

AGENTS:—SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.

"JEYES' FLUID" (NON-POISONOUS) AND JEYES' SANITARY POWDERS

are the best and most reliable Disinfectant in the market.

JEYES' FLUID—Is recommended for use by the highest Scientific and Medical authorities whose evidence cannot be purchased or influenced; it is the only sure preventive against Cholera Small-pox and all epidemic diseases.

Prize Medals

**"JEYES'
FLUID"**

**THE BEST
DISINFECTANT.**

and
Other Awards.

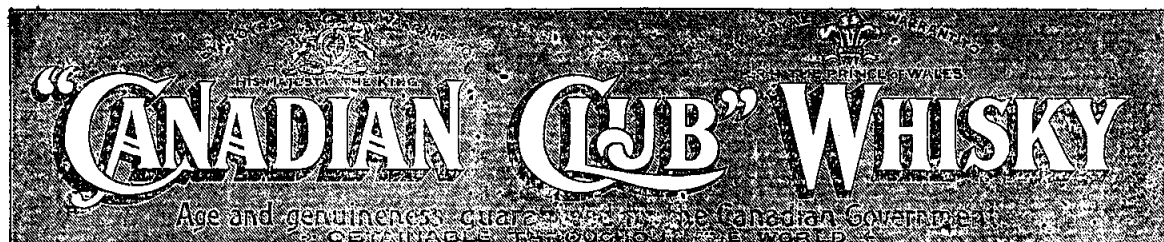
JEYES' SANITARY POWDER—Contains all the active principles of JEYES' FLUID and is the best dry disinfectant made. It is absorbent and dry and clean in use.

JEYES' VETERINARY OINTMENT—Containing 20 % of JEYES' FLUID. It will cure Skin Diseases, Ring-worm, Itch etc., is non-poisonous and more efficient than any other ointment in the market

JEYES' HOUSEHOLD (white) SOAP & DISINFECTANT (brown) SOAP—Are unequalled for cheapness in use. TRY ALSO THE TOILET SOAPS.

PUNJAB EXHIBITION 1893-94

Diploma for Excellence of Exhibit awarded.



Agents:—SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.

MELROSE'S TEAS in three qualities **Nos. 1, 2, & 3.**

FINE BLENDED TEAS WITH A REPUTATION UNSURPASSED
FOR NEARLY A CENTURY.

AGENTS:—SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.,



OF WORLD WIDE FAME

TEACHERS' VERY OLD

HIGHLAND CREAM.

THE PERFECTION OF OLD WHISKY

In cases of one dozen and kegs of 5
gallons.

ALSO "SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY."

AGENTS:—

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RAHTJEN'S COMPOSITIONS.

THE RED HAND BRAND.

ANTIFOULING FOR SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S ANTICORROSIVE PAINTS

**FOR INSIDES OF VESSELS AND
ALL KINDS OF METAL WORK.**

SPECIMENS ON VIEW.

AT

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.