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# AND UGANDA

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**MOMBASA, JANUARY 1, 1905.**

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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 &amp; Co., 23 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET. E.C.

S.S. "Landsura" from Bombay is due to arrive 31st inst. and sails same day for Zanzibar and Southern Ports.

S.S. "Putlala" from Aden is due to arrive 12th January.

S.S. "Duke of Norfolk" from London is expected to arrive on or about 23rd January.

Steamers leave Bombay every fourteen days for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay.

## INSURANCE OF PASSENGER BAGGAGE.

Passenger baggage insured against all risks including theft, Mombasa through to London or to Continental ports.

DIRECT SERVICE FROM LONDON via the SUEZ CANAL EVERY 28 DAYS CALLING AT MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR,  
BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

DUE TO SAIL AS FOLLOWS:—

Duke of Norfolk ... 24th December

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.

Outwards.					Homewards.				
Mails leave London.	Aden.	Mombasa.		Zanzibar.	Zanzibar.	Mombasa.		Aden.	Mails due in London.
	Leave*	Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.*	Leave.	Arrive.	
Friday 1905	Tuesday 6 A.M.	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Thursday 5 P.M.	Friday	Sunday	Tuesday Daylight	Sunday
20 Jan.	3 Jan.	12 Jan.	13 Jan.	14 Jan.	19 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	31 Jan.	12 Feb.
17 Feb.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.	10 Feb.	11 Feb.	16 Feb.	17 Feb.	19 Feb.	28 Feb.	Saturday
17 March	28 Feb.	9 March	10 March	11 March	16 March	17 March	19 March	28 March	11 March
14 April	28 March	6 April	7 April	8 April	16 March	17 March	19 March	28 March	8 April
	25 April	4 May	5 May	6 May	13 April	14 April	16 April	25 April	6 May
		Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Friday	Saturday	Monday	Wednesday	Sunday
12 May	23 May				12 May	13 May	15 May	24 May	
9 June	20 June	†3 June	4 June	5 June	9 June	10 June	12 June	21 June	4 June

\* 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.

† Monsoon Voyages.

## 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. 850, 1ST CLASS, Rs. 660 "A" 2ND CLASS  
570 "B" "

## 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, Insurance, and passage money apply to the undersigned.

SMITH, MACKENZIE &amp; Co.,

Agents.

R I S N Co P &amp; O S N Co

# ORDER IN COUNCIL.

## BRITISH PROTECTORATES NEUTRALITY, 1904.

*Buckingham Palace, 24th October, 1904.*

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 24th day of *October*, 1904.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Windsor.

Mr. Secretary Brodrick.

Mr. A. Graham Murray.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the regulation of the conduct of the inhabitants of British Protectorates and other persons residing therein during the existence of hostilities between foreign states with which His Majesty is at peace.

It is hereby ordered by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by virtue and in exercise of the powers in that behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act 1890 or otherwise in His Majesty vested and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, as follows :—

### Preliminary.

1. This Order in Council may be cited for all purposes as "The British Protectorates Neutrality Order in Council, 1904."

2. This Order shall extend to all the Protectorates of His Majesty, including the adjacent territorial waters, enumerated in the Schedule to this Order.

3. This Order shall be proclaimed in every British Protectorate by the Governor thereof as soon as may be after he receives notice of this Order, and shall come into operation in that British Protectorate on the day of such Proclamation, and the time at which this Order comes into operation in any place is, as respects such place, in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

### Illegal Enlistment.

4. If any person, without the licence of His Majesty, being a British subject or a native of a Protectorate either within or without the Protectorate, accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any foreign state at peace with His Majesty, and in this Order referred to as a friendly state, or whether a British subject or not within the Protectorate, induces any other person to accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any such foreign state as aforesaid—

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Order and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

5. If any person, without the licence of His Majesty, being a British subject or a native of a Protectorate, quits or goes on board any ship with a view of quitting a Protectorate, with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state, or whether a British subject or not, within a Protectorate— induces any other person to quit or to go on board any ship with a view of quitting a Protectorate with the like intent—

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

6. If any person induces any other person to quit a Protectorate or to embark on any ship within a Protectorate under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

7. If the master or owner of any ship, without the licence of His Majesty, knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such ship within a Protectorate any of the following persons, in this Order referred to as illegally enlisted persons; that is to say:—

- (1) Any person who, being a British subject or a native of a Protectorate, within or without a Protectorate, has without the licence of His Majesty, accepted or agreed to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state;
- (2) Any person, being a British subject or a native of a Protectorate who, without the licence of His Majesty, is about to quit a Protectorate with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state;
- (3) Any person who has been induced to embark under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state, such master or owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and the following consequences shall ensue; that is to say:
  - (1) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour; and
  - (2) Such ship shall be detained until the trial and conviction or acquittal of the master or owner, and until all penalties inflicted on the master or owner have been paid, or the master or owner has given security for the payment of such penalties to the satisfaction of a magistrate, and
  - (3) All illegally enlisted persons shall immediately on the discovery of the offence be taken on shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the ship.

#### Illegal Shipbuilding and Illegal Expeditions.

8. If any person within a Protectorate, without the licence of His Majesty, does any of the following acts; that is to say:—

- (1) Builds or agrees to build, or causes to be built any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state; or
- (2) Issues or delivers any commission for any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state; or
- (3) Equips any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state; or
- (4) Despatches, or causes or allows to be despatched, any ship with intent or knowledge or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state:

Such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Order; and the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (1) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.
- (2) The ship in respect of which any such offence is committed, and her equipment, shall be forfeited to His Majesty:

Provided that a person building, causing to be built, or equipping a ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of such war as aforesaid shall not be liable to any of the penalties imposed by this article in respect of such building or equipping if he satisfies the conditions following (that is to say):—

- (1) If forthwith upon a proclamation of neutrality being issued by His Majesty he gives notice to the Governor that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such ship, and furnishes such particulars of the contract and of any matters relating to, or done, or to be done under the contract as may be required by the Governor:
- (2) If he gives such security and takes and permits to be taken such other measures, if any, as the Governor may prescribe for ensuring that such ship shall not be despatched, delivered or removed without the licence of His Majesty until the ter-

who to the knowledge of the person building is an agent of such foreign state, or is paid for by such foreign state or such agent, and is employed in the military or naval service of such foreign state, such ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the burden shall lie on the builder of such ship of proving that he did not know that the ship was intended to be so employed in the military or naval service of such foreign state.

10. If any person within a Protectorate and without the licence of His Majesty—

By adding to the number of the guns, or by changing those on board for other guns; or by the addition of any equipment for war, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike force of any ship which at the time of her being within the Protectorate was a ship in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state,—

Such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Order and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

11. If any person within the limits of a Protectorate, and without the licence of His Majesty—

Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly state, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(1) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Order and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

(2) All ships, and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war, used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

12. Any person who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of any offence against this Order shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender.

13. The term of imprisonment to be awarded in respect of any offence against this Order shall not exceed two years.

#### Illegal Prize.

14. If, during the continuance of any war in which His Majesty may be neutral, any ship, goods or merchandise captured as prize of war within the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty, in violation of the neutrality of His Majesty, or captured by any ship which may have been built, equipped, commissioned, or despatched, or the force of which may have been augmented, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, or of this Order, or any other Order of the like nature, are brought within the limits of a Protectorate by the captor, or any agent of the captor, or by any person having come into possession thereof with knowledge that the same was prize of war so captured as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the original owner of such prize, or his agent, or for any person authorized in that behalf by the Government of the foreign state to which such owner belongs, to make application to the Court for seizure and detention of such prize, and the Court shall, on due proof of the facts, order such prize to be restored.

Every such Order shall be executed and carried into effect in the same manner, and subject to the same right of appeal, as in case of any order made in the exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction of such Court; and in the meantime and until a final Order has been made on such application the Court shall have power to make all such provisional and other orders as to the care or custody of such captured ship, goods, or merchandise, and (if the same be of perishable nature, or incurring risk of deterioration) for the sale thereof, and with respect to the deposit or investment of the proceeds of any such sale, as may be made by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

#### General Provision.

15. For the purposes of this Order a licence by His Majesty shall be under the Sign Manual of His Majesty, or be signified by Order in Council or by Proclamation of His Majesty.

#### Illegal Procedure.

16. Any offence against this Order shall, for all purposes of and incidental to the trial and punishment of any person guilty of any such offence, be deemed to have been committed either in the place in which the offence was wholly or partly committed, or in any Pro-

averred generally to have been committed within His Majesty's Dominions or to have been committed within a British Protectorate, and the venue or local description in the margin may be that of the district town or place in which the trial is held.

18. The Court having the highest criminal jurisdiction in any British protectorate may by warrant or instrument in the nature of a warrant in this article included in the term "warrant" direct that any offender charged with an offence against this Order shall be removed to some other place either in His Majesty's dominions or in some other British Protectorate for trial in cases where it appears to the authority granting the warrant that the removal of such offender would be conducive to the interests of justice, and any prisoner so removed shall be triable at the place to which he is removed, in the same manner as if his offence had been committed at such place.

Any warrant for the purposes of this section may be addressed to the master of any ship or to any other person or persons, and the person or persons to whom such warrant is addressed shall have power to convey the prisoner therein named to any place or places named in such warrant, and to deliver him, when arrived at such place or places, into the custody of any authority designated by such warrant.

Every prisoner shall, during the time of his removal under any such warrant as aforesaid, be deemed to be in the legal custody of the person or persons empowered to remove him.

19. All proceedings for the condemnation and forfeiture of a ship, or ship and equipment or arms and munitions of war, in pursuance of this Order shall require the sanction of the Governor, and shall be had in the Court as defined by this Order, and not in any other court; and the Court shall, in addition to any power given to the court by this Order, have in respect of any ship or other matter brought before it in pursuance of this Order all powers which it has in the case of a ship or matter brought before it in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

20. Where any offence against this Order has been committed by any person by reason whereof a ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, has or have become liable to forfeiture, proceedings may be instituted contemporaneously or not, as may be thought fit, against the offender and against the ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, for the forfeiture; but it shall not be necessary to take proceedings against the offender because proceedings are instituted for the forfeiture, or to take proceedings for the forfeiture because proceedings are taken against the offender.

21. The following officers, that is to say—

- (1) Any officer of customs or other public officer drawing a salary of not less than £200 a year in the Protectorate subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Governor.
- (2) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the military service of the Crown, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from his commanding officer;
- (3) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of the Crown, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Admiralty or his superior officer, may seize or detain any ship liable to be seized or detained in pursuance of this Order and such officers are in this Order referred to as the "local authority"; but nothing in this Order contained shall derogate from the power of the Court to direct any ship to be seized or detained by any officer by whom such court may have power under its ordinary jurisdiction to direct a ship to be seized or detained.

22. Any officer authorised to seize or detain any ship in respect of any offence against this Order may, for the purpose of enforcing such seizure or detention, call to his aid any constable or officers of police, or any officers of His Majesty's Army or Navy or marines, or any excise officers or officers of customs, or any harbour master or dock master, or any officers having authority by law to make seizures of ships, and may put on board any ship so seized or detained any one or more of such officers to take charge of the same, and to enforce the provisions of this Order, and any officer seizing or detaining any ship under this Order may use force, if necessary, for the purpose of enforcing seizure or detention, and if any person is killed or maimed by reason of his resisting such officer in the execution of his duties, or any person acting under his orders, such officer so seizing or detaining the ship, or other person, shall be freely and fully indemnified as well against the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, as against all persons so killed, maimed or hurt.

23. If the Governor is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within the Protectorate has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped contrary to this Order, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such Protectorate, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to this Order, such Governor shall have power to issue a warrant stating that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing as aforesaid, and upon such warrant the local authority shall have power to seize and search such ship, and to detain the same until it has been either condemned or released by process of law, or in manner hereinafter mentioned.

not being built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched contrary to this Order, the ship shall be released and restored.

If the applicant fail to establish to the satisfaction of the Court that the ship was not and is not being built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched contrary to this Order, then the ship shall be detained till released by Order of the Governor.

The Court may, in cases where no proceedings are pending for its condemnation, release any ship detained under this article on the owner giving security to the satisfaction of the Court that the ship shall not be employed contrary to this Order, notwithstanding that the applicant may have failed to establish to the satisfaction of the Court that the ship was not and is not being built, commissioned, or intended to be despatched contrary to this Order. The Governor may likewise release any ship detained under this article on the owner giving security to the satisfaction of such Governor that the ship shall not be employed contrary to this Order, or may release the ship without such security if the Governor think fit so to release the same.

If the Court be of opinion that there was not reasonable and probable cause for the detention and if no such cause appear in the course of the proceedings, the Court shall have power to declare that the owner is to be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages in respect of the detention, the amount thereof to be assessed by the Court, and any amount so assessed shall be payable by the proper financial officer of the Protectorate out of any moneys legally applicable for that purpose. The Court shall also have power to make a like order for the indemnity of the owner, on the application of such owner to the Court in a summary way, in cases where the ship is released by the order of the Governor, before any application is made by the owner or his agent to the Court for such release.

Nothing in this article contained shall affect any proceedings instituted or to be instituted for the condemnation of any ship detained under this article where such ship is liable to forfeiture, subject to this provision, that if such ship is restored in pursuance of this article all proceedings for such condemnation shall be stayed : and where the Court declares that the owner is to be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages for the detainer, all costs, charges, and expenses incurred by such owner in or about any proceedings for the condemnation of such ship shall be added to the costs and damages payable to him in respect of the detention of the ship.

Nothing in this article contained shall apply to any foreign non-commissioned ship despatched from any Protectorate after have come within the same under stress of weather or in the course of a peaceful voyage and upon which ship no fitting out or equipping of a warlike character has taken place in the Protectorate.

24. Where it is represented to any local authority as defined by this Order, and such local authority believes the representation that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within a Protectorate has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped contrary to this Order, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of the Protectorate, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to this Order, it shall be the duty of such local authority to detain such ship, and forthwith to communicate the fact of such detention to the Governor.

Upon the receipt of such communication the Governor may order the ship to be released if he thinks there is no cause for detaining her, but if satisfied that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing that such ship was built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched in contravention of this Order, he shall issue his warrant stating that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing as aforesaid, and upon such warrant being issued further proceedings shall be had as in cases where the seizure or detention has taken place on a warrant issued by the Governor without any communication from the local authority.

Where the Governor orders the ship to be released on the receipt of a communication from the local authority without issuing his warrant, the owner of the ship shall be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages in respect of the detention upon application to the Court in a summary way in like manner as he is entitled to be indemnified where the Governor having issued his warrant under this Order releases the ship before any application is made by the owner or his agent to the court for such release.

25. The Governor, may, by warrant, empower any person to enter any dockyard or other place within the Protectorate and enquire as to the destination of any ship which may appear to him to be intended to be employed in the naval or military service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state and to search such ship.

26. An appeal may be had from any decision of the Court under this Order to the same tribunal and in the same manner to and in which an appeal may be had in cases within the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court.

27. The Governor may, by warrant, empower any person to enter any dockyard or other place within the Protectorate and enquire as to the destination of any ship which may appear to him to be intended to be employed in the naval or military service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state and to search such ship.

28. The Governor shall not be responsible in any action or other legal proceedings whatsoever for any warrant issued by him in pursuance of this Order, or be examinable as a witness, except at his own request, in any court of justice in respect of the circumstances which led to the issue of the warrant.

#### Interpretation Clause.

29. In this Order if not inconsistent with the context the following terms have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, that is to say :—

- “Court” and “magistrate” mean respectively such Court and such officer as the Governor may by notification published in the Protectorate from time to time prescribe.
- “Foreign State” includes any foreign prince, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people :
- “Military Service” shall include military telegraphy and any other employment whatever in or in connection with any military operation :
- “Naval Service” shall, as respects a person, include service as a marine, employment as a pilot in piloting or directing the course of a ship of war or other ship when such ship of war or other ship is being used in any military or naval operation, and any employment whatever on board a ship of war, transport, store-ship, privateer or ship under letters of marque ; and as respects a ship, include any user of a ship as a transport, store-ship, privateer or ship under letters of marque :
- “The Governor” shall mean the officer by whatever name designated for the time being administering the Government of a Protectorate :
- “Ship” shall include any description of boat, vessel, floating battery, or floating craft ; also any description of boat, vessel or other craft or battery, made to move either on the surface of or under water ; or sometimes on the surface of and sometimes under water :
- “Building” in relation to a ship shall include the doing any act towards or incidental to the construction of a ship, and all words having relation to building shall be construed accordingly :
- “Equipping” in relation to a ship shall include the furnishing a ship with any tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, arms, munitions or stores, or any other thing which is used in or about a ship for the purpose of fitting or adapting her for the sea or for naval service, and all words relating to equipping shall be construed accordingly :
- “Ship and Equipment” shall include a ship and everything in or belonging to a ship :
- “Master” shall include any person having the charge or command of a ship :
- “Hard Labour” shall include such punishment in the nature of hard labour as may be awarded under any law for the time being in force within the Protectorate.

30. Nothing in this Order contained shall subject to forfeiture any commissioned ship of any foreign state, or give to the Court over or in respect of any ship entitled to recognition as a commissioned ship of any foreign state any jurisdiction which it would not have had if this Order had not passed.

And the Right Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., and the Right Honourable Alfred Lyttelton, two of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

*A. W. FitzRoy.*

#### SCHEDULE.

List of Protectorates to which this Order applies :—

- Northern Nigeria.
- Southern Nigeria.
- Sierra Leone Protectorate.
- Gambia Protectorate.
- Lagos Protectorate.
- Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.
- Southern Rhodesia.
- Barotziland.



British East Africa.  
Uganda.  
Somaliland.  
Weihaiwei.  
British North Borneo.  
Brunei.  
Sarawak.

Any protected island or territory for the time being within the limits of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

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## ORDER IN COUNCIL.

### BRITISH PROTECTORATES NEUTRALITY (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1904.

*Buckingham Palace, 14th November, 1904.*

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At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 14th day of *November*, 1904.

#### PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord Chancellor.  
Lord President.  
Earl of Kintore.  
Mr. Secretary Akers-Douglas  
Mr. A. Graham Murray.  
Mr. J. L. Wharton.  
Sir A. F. Acland-Hood.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council bearing date the twenty fourth day of October one thousand nine hundred and four and known as the British Protectorates Neutrality Order in Council 1904 provision was made for the regulation of the conduct of the inhabitants of British Protectorates and other persons residing therein, during the existence of hostilities between foreign states with which His Majesty is at peace :

And whereas the Bechuanaland Protectorate was not included amongst the Protectorates enumerated in the Schedule to the said Order and the said Order therefore does not extend to the said Protectorate :

And whereas it is expedient that the said Order should extend to the said Protectorate ; and that the said Schedule should be otherwise amended :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in that behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act 1890 or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. The British Protectorates Neutrality Order in Council 1904 is hereby amended by the substitution of the following Schedule for the Schedule annexed to the said Order, viz :—

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#### SCHEDULE.

##### LIST OF PROTECTORATES TO WHICH THIS ORDER APPLIES :

Northern Nigeria.  
Southern Nigeria.  
Sierra Leone Protectorate.  
Gambia Protectorate.  
Lagos Protectorate.  
Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.  
Bechuanaland Protectorate.  
Southern Rhodesia.

British Central Africa.  
 British East Africa.  
 Uganda.  
 Somaliland.  
 Weihaiwei.  
 British North Borneo.  
 Brunei.  
 Sarawak.

Any protected island or territory for the time being within the limits of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

2. This Order may be cited as the British Protectorates Neutrality (Amendment) Order in Council 1904.

*A. W. FitzRoy.*

## NOTIFICATION.

In virtue of the powers conferred on His Majesty's Commissioner by the East Africa Forestry Regulations 1902 I hereby proclaim the undermentioned area to be a "Forest Area" within the meaning of the said Regulations.

The area situated on the South side of the Uganda Railway comprised within the following boundaries :—

- South. A Ravine near mile 8 of the Uganda Railway down to the creek above Port Reitz.
- East. The Uganda Railway line from said ravine to the boundary of the Methodist Mission Estate at Mazeras : thence the Western boundary of that Estate to its North West corner ; thence a line due North to a ravine.
- North & West. The said ravine to its junction with the creek, and thence the left bank of the creek.

D. STEWART

Mombasa, January 1st, 1905.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

## NOTIFICATION.

### PROCLAMATION OF FOREST AREA.

In exercise of the powers conferred on His Majesty's Commissioner by the East Africa Forestry Regulations 1902, I hereby proclaim the undermentioned area, to be a "Forest Area" within the meaning of the aforesaid Regulations.

The whole of the Aberdare Satima Range of Mountains within the limits defined below :—

From the bend of the Chania River about 10 miles North East of Kijabi Railway Station a line drawn at the foot of the main range in a North Easterly direction to Nyeri, thence in a North Westerly direction a straight line to the Satima River, passing by the East foot of the Daragura hill.

From the Satima River a straight line to the South East corner of the Elborlossat Lake, thence a line skirting along the base of the hill including the whole of Ongatabus hills to the starting point on the Chania River.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

1. No further applications for the lease and purchase of Crown Lands within the Nairobi Municipal area will be received by the Land Office after the date of this notification.

2. Building plots, residential sites etc. will from time to time be offered for lease in lots, and previous notice of such lots will be published together with conditions of sale and terms of lease.

3. Applications which have up to the present time been received and entertained by the Land Office shall not be affected by this notice provided outstanding survey fees due are paid to the Land Office by the persons concerned on or before the 31st December 1904.

D. STEWART

December 31st, 1904.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

**NAIROBI MUNICIPALITY.**

The following estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for the Nairobi Township for the year 1905 is prepared in accordance with the East Africa Township Ordinance 1903. The assessment rate is the same as that levied in 1904 with the exception of the assessment on houses recently erected and the Railway Institute and the Nairobi Club. The rate is estimated in accordance with the Township Rules as published in the "Official Gazette" June 1st, 1904. The valuation roll and assessment register are open to inspection to any rate payer at the Town Hall during Office hours.

J. O. W. HOPE

December, 24th 1904.

Acting Sub-Commissioner.

**REVENUE SCHEDULE 1905.**

Details.	Estimated Collection 1905.		
	Rs.	AS.	P.
<b>ASSESSMENTS—</b>			
Victoria Street, Back Victoria Street	3,351	8	3
Government Road etc.			
Indian Bazaar	3,008	8	0
Vegetable and Meat Market	387	8	0
European Camping Ground	96	0	0
Market Gardens	329	7	1
Swahili and Somali Villages	480	0	0
Bungalows on Railway Hill	696	0	0
Other Protectorate Bungalows	264	0	0
Nairobi Club	120	0	0
Railway Institute	60	0	0
Municipal Bungalows	36	0	0
Ten Acre plots etc.	100	0	0
Due from Railway January to March 31st @ 1143 p.m.	3,429	0	0
" " " April to December 31st @ 1000 p.m.	9,000	0	0
Grant from Protectorate, January to December 31st	4,280	0	0
Slaughter House Contract	3,150	0	0
Native Market	3,000	0	0
Various Municipal Licenses	4,239	0	0

## EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE 1905

Sub-Heads.	Rate per mensem.	Rate per annum.	Total.		
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE—					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS.					
1. Town Clerk 9 Months...	500	4,500			
1. " " 3 " ...	531/4	1,593/12			
1. Chief Clerk	250	3,000			
House Allowance	50	600			
1. Sanitary Inspector	150	1,800			
1. Rate Collector	110	1,320	12,813	12	0
1. Market Master	50	600			
2. Peons	24	288			
10. Indian Sweepers	150	1,800			
20. Africans "	200	2,400			
10. " "	60	720			
30. " "	150	1,800			
4. Stable Boys	20	240			
1. Headman of Sweepers	30	360			
2. Headmen "	40	480			
12. Men drain Clearing	60	720			
1. Headman	15	180			
13. Men Night Soil trenches	65	780			
1. Headman	15	180			
1. Cattle Chokidar	15	180	10,728	0	0
Fee to Auditor		500	500		
OTHER CHARGES—					
Contribution towards Upkeep and Repair of Roads		1000			
Upkeep Public Gardens in Bazaar		150			
" " Cemetery		300			
Corn for Animals		300			
Repairs to Carts		300			
Lighting Contract		3060			
Brushes, Baskets, Buckets etc.		300			
Disinfectants		1000			
Uniform etc. for Staff		150			
Printing Stationery and Postage		428			
Contingencies		500	7,488	0	0
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—					
Purchase of Dust Bins		250			
" " 6 Bullocks		240			
Fire Hose and appliances		1,194/4	1,684	4	0
RENTS—					
Bungalow occupied by Town Clerk		900			
" " " Sanitary Inspector		300			
" " " Rate Collector		300			
Slaughter house		460			
Kerosine Oil shed		110			
Offices and Hall		1,200			
Stables, Landies etc....		300			
Dhobie houses		780	4,350	0	0
Total Rs.			37,564	0	0

Approved :

(In the absence of Sir D. STEWART)

## EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

### AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate.

Mombasa, the 29th day of December, 1904.

D. STEWART  
His Majesty's Commissioner.

No. 15 of 1904.

### Passport Fees.

- (1) This Ordinance may be cited as "The Passport Fees Ordinance 1904."
- (2) The Commissioner may prescribe by notice in the "Official Gazette" the fees to be levied in respect of any passport issued by him.
- (3) All fees levied and collected under this Ordinance shall be paid to the credit of the general revenue of the Protectorate.

Mombasa, the 29th day of December, 1904.

D. STEWART  
His Majesty's Commissioner.

### PASSPORT FEES.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Passport Fees Ordinance 1904 I hereby prescribe that for any passport issued to a British subject or a British protected person the sum of Rs. 4 shall be payable.

Mombasa, The 29th day of December, 1904.

D. STEWART  
His Majesty's Commissioner.

### NOTICE.

The Cattle Disease Notice dated December 12th 1904 and published in the "Official Gazette" for December 15th 1904, *re* Cattle entering the Province of Seyidie from any place North of the Tana River, is hereby annulled.

Mombasa, December 30th, 1904.

C. R. W. LANE  
H. M. Sub-Commissioner.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Maka bin Mote, Assistant Liwali to Siyu and Waugeh, from 1st December 1904.  
Abdallah bin Said Mudir to Mkonumbi, from 1st December 1904.

Tanaland, 24th December, 1904.

K. MACDOUGALL  
H. M. Sub-Commissioner.

### DEPARTURES.

December 28th, Lieut. J. L. O. Mansergh, 3rd King's African Rifles for England.

### WANTED.

A Quick and Reliable Compositor. Preference given to one with practical knowledge  
Required at once for the Government Printing Press, Uganda.

**NOTICE.**

A list of Newspapers, Magazines, &c., lying in the General Post Office, Mombasa, received without addresses by the Mail of 13th and 14th December 1904.

No.	TITLE.	Dated 1904.
1	Daily Mail	11th November
2	General Anzeiger	28th July
3	Varietas	November
4	Sunday Chronicle	13th do.
5	Banphire Journal	22nd do.
6	Two Copies of the Times	11 & 21st November
7	The Great National Agricultural weekly Magazine of America	15th October
8	Tit Bits	12th November
9	The Freeman's Journal	22nd do.
10	The Weekly Irish Times	26th do.
11	One Bundle of Le Petit Journal	11th do.
12	Alma Mater	9th do.
13	The Morning Post	4th do.
14	The National Review	November
15	Two copies of the Churchman's Almanack for 1905.	

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

General Post Office,

Mombasa, 27th December, 1904.

J. GOSLING

POSTMASTER GENERAL,

East Africa & Uganda Protectorates.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE E. A. PROTECTORATE AT MOMBASA.

### PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSE No. 38 of 1904.

#### NOTICE OF GRANT OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE ESTATE OF THOMAS MCGREGOR DECEASED.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court East Africa Protectorate at Mombasa granting Letters of administration in the estate of the late THOMAS MCGREGOR deceased, who died at Momoni, Kitui district on the 5th day of December 1904 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 the Administrator General Law Courts Mombasa on or before the 31st day of January 1905.

R. W. HAMILTON

Judge, E. A. P. Court.

Mombasa, 29th December, 1904.

### MOMBASA HARBOUR.

*High Water at Mombasa, 1st to 15th January 1905.*

—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	...	...
A. M.	0 00	0 54	1 48	2 42	3 36	4 23	5 10	5 57	6 44	7 31	8 17	9 03	9 49	10 35	11 21	...	...

# UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

## NOTICE

(UNDER THE UGANDA ORDER IN COUNCIL 1902, AND THE  
SUBORDINATE COURTS ORDINANCE 1902.)

I hereby appoint all Collectors, and persons acting in that capacity while so acting, to be First Class Magistrates and declare that they shall exercise their powers within the administrative areas respectively assigned to them.

GEORGE WILSON

Entebbe, 15th December, 1904.

Acting Commissioner.

## NOTICE.

The following Ordinance enacted by the Acting Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate is published for general information.

H. GALT

December 21st 1904.

Acting Secretary.

## AN ORDINANCE.

Enacted by the Acting Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate.

GEORGE WILSON

Entebbe, December 21st 1904.

Acting Commissioner.

## No. 17 of 1904.

## Volunteer Reserve.

IT is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Uganda Volunteer Reserve Short title. Ordinance, 1904," and shall be read as one with "The Uganda Volunteer Reserve Ordinance, 1903," hereinafter called the principal Ordinance.

2. Each corps must hold an annual meeting for rifle practice, and for Annual rifle competition for prizes. Each registered member shall attend this meeting and shall fire not less than twenty-one rounds thereat; any registered member who shall fail to attend such annual meeting without good and sufficient cause shall be liable to be fined by the Secretary a sum not exceeding 15 rupees, to be recovered in accordance with section 9 of the principal Ordinance.

3. Each registered member present at the annual meeting, or at any other meeting, which has been notified by the Secretary as a practice meeting at which members may make themselves efficient, firing not less than twenty-one rounds, and obtaining such score as for the time being is required by the Rules of the corps, and being in possession of a suitable rifle, kept clean and in good order, will be considered efficient: provided always that any member intending to fire his course with a view to making himself efficient at any meeting, other than the annual meeting, shall give due notice to the Secretary of such intention.

4. Every registered member of a corps will be entitled to draw 200 rounds of ammunition per annum free of charge, to be used for practice, in addition to the 100 rounds of ball ammunition required by section 20 of the principal Ordinance. Right to draw ammunition. to be kept in his possession by each member, and which

Ammunition and  
capitation grant  
to be drawn for  
registered and  
registered  
efficient members  
only.

5. Ammunition can only be drawn on account of the registered members, and the capitation grant on account of the registered efficient members of a corps, and not by honorary members.

Rifles.

6. Every registered member of a corps may be provided with a Government rifle. Rifles will be issued to the Secretary upon the production of an order on the Quarter-master of the regular troops certifying that they are required for duly enrolled registered members, whose names must be stated.

Covenant on  
receipt of  
Government rifle.

7. The covenant contained in the schedule hereto shall be substituted for the covenant contained in Schedule (C) to the principal Ordinance, and shall, in accordance with section 28 of the principal Ordinance, be signed by every member before receiving a rifle from the Government, or, in the case of any member who has already received such rifle, shall be signed by him forthwith.

Repeals.

8. The following sections, or parts of sections, and schedule of the principal Ordinance are hereby repealed:—

The whole of sections 16, 22, and 23.

So much of section 19 as limits the amount of ammunition which a registered member of a corps is entitled to draw free of charge to 100 rounds.

So much of section 25 as requires the Quarter-master of the regular troops to place a fair value on the rifle and forward the amount to the Secretary.

Schedule (C).

GEORGE WILSON

Acting Commissioner.

Entebbe, December 21st 1904.

#### SCHEDULE.

*Covenant to be signed by a Member before receiving a Government Rifle.*

Rifle Corps,

190 .

I, \_\_\_\_\_, a member of the above rifle corps, do hereby acknowledge to have received from His Majesty's Administration rifle numbered \_\_\_\_\_, and I hereby bind myself to the Administration, under the penalty of 300 rupees, to be recovered in the Court of any Magistrate, not to sell or part with the said rifle to any person except in accordance with the Rules of the above rifle corps, and at no time to take or allow the removal of the same beyond the borders of the Protectorate, and while the same is in my possession to keep it clean and in good order.

Signed by the above-named at  
day of \_\_\_\_\_ 190 .

on the

Signed in the presence of me

#### RULES

MADE BY THE UGANDA RIFLE CORPS UNDER SECTION 5 OF "THE UGANDA VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDINANCE, 1903."

Name of corps.

1. The corps shall be called "The Uganda Rifle Corps."

Management.

2. The management of the corps shall be vested in a Committee consisting of the President, Secretary, and Deputy Secretary, of whom any two shall form a quorum.

Election of  
members.

3. Candidates for membership must be nominated by two members, and elected by a majority of the Committee.

Subscription.

4.—(1.) Registered members of the corps shall pay a subscription of 4 rupees per annum.



(4.) No member whose subscription is in arrear shall be allowed to compete for any prize or allowed to draw any free ammunition.

5. The general shooting rules of the corps shall be those for the time Shooting rules. being (or as lately as ascertained) of the National Rifle Association, modified by the Committee to suit the requirements of local conditions in the Uganda Protectorate.

6. The rifles to be used for prize competitions and at the annual rifle Rifles. meeting shall be of the calibre of those provided by the Government for the corps.

7.—(1.) The annual general meeting of the corps shall be held in the Meetings. month of January in each year.

(2.) The date of the annual rifle meeting shall be fixed by the Committee.

8. There shall ordinarily be a rifle practice on the last Tuesday in each Practices. month, provided that at least six members signify, the day before, to the Secretary their desire to attend.

9. The targets and the arrangements of competitions shall, except as Targets, &c. hereinafter mentioned, be left in the hands of the Committee.

10.—(1.) The qualification for efficiency shall be a score of 45 points out Efficiency. of a possible 105 from 7 shots at each of the ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards and at the targets and positions following :—

200 yards, standing	...	...	...	{ Bull's-eye, 8 inches. Inner, 16 inches. Magpie, 24 inches. Outer, remainder of a 4-ft. sq. target.
500 yards, prone	...	...	...	{ Bull's-eye, 20 inches. Inner, 30 inches. Magpie, 40 inches.
600 yards prone	...	...	...	{ Outer, remainder of a 6-ft. sq. target.

Two sighting shots may, if declared to be such beforehand, be taken at each range.

(2.) Non-efficients shall be liable for the amount of the Government grant lost through their inefficiency; provided that the Committee may, in their discretion, exempt from liability any member who, from any sufficient cause, is unable to become efficient.

(3.) The Secretary shall arrange, if possible, for practice or prize meetings at places other than head-quarters to enable members to qualify for efficiency.

11. The Secretary shall have power to appoint range officers for any Range officers. occasion, who shall, in his absence, certify to him concerning the scores made and ammunition used, and who shall be responsible for the placing of the danger flag and the general use of the property of the corps.

HEDLEY W. THORPE

Approved :

Secretary.

GEORGE WILSON

Acting Commissioner.

Entebbe, December 21st 1904.

## NOTICE.

The following Ordinance enacted by the Acting Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate is published for general information.

## AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by the Acting Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate.

Entebbe, December 22nd, 1904.

GEORGE WILSON

Acting Commissioner.

No. 18 of 1904.

## King's African Rifles.

IT is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The King's African Rifles Amendment Ordinance, 1904," and shall be read as one with "The King's African Rifles Ordinance, 1902" (hereinafter called the Principal Ordinance).

Persons employed by the King's African Rifles and camp followers to be subject to Army Act on active service.

2. In addition to the persons mentioned in Section 32 of the Principal Ordinance, the Army Act, and any Articles of War or Rules made in pursuance of such Act and for the time being in force, shall, as to the provisions therein contained respecting discipline, apply—

(a.) To all persons who are employed by or with any unit of the King's African Rifles, or any member thereof, when employed on active service and who are not under the provisions of the Principal Ordinance subject to military law.

(b.) To all persons not otherwise subject to military law who are followers of or accompany the King's African Rifles or any portion thereof, when employed on active service, subject to this qualification, that where any such persons are employed by or are followers of any Indian battalion of the King's African Rifles, and are natives of India, they shall be subject to the Indian Articles of War.

Disciplinary provisions of King's African Rifles Ordinance made applicable to Maxim gun porters and transport section.

3. It shall be lawful for persons to be engaged as Maxim gun porters and as members of the transport section of the King's African Rifles, and the provisions of section 33 and the following sections of Part III of the Principal Ordinance with regard to discipline shall (so far as applicable) apply to persons so engaged, in the same manner as if they were non-commissioned officers or privates of the King's African Rifles.

GEORGE WILSON

Acting Commissioner.

Entebbe, December 22nd, 1904.

## ORDER.

Made by the Acting Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate under section 24 of "The Uganda Registration of vessels Ordinance 1904."

Until further notice, I hereby exempt the schooner "MARION" the property of the Deutsche Ost-africanische Gesellschaft at Mwanza from Registration under the Uganda Registration of Vessels Ordinance 1904.

GEORGE WILSON

Acting Commissioner.

Entebbe, 17th December 1904.

## NOTICE.

(UNDER THE UGANDA ORDER IN COUNCIL 1902, AND THE SUBORDINATE COURTS ORDINANCE 1902.)

In exercise of the powers vested in me I hereby confer upon Mr. W. R. Walker, Magistrate of the 3rd class, the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate while holding the ap-

# Reuter's Telegrams.

**DECEMBER 15TH.**—Consequent to the Franco Siamese Convention Siam has appointed M. Padoux of the French Consular Service to be legal adviser. Col. Goullet has been appointed to the Command of the native militia in the Provinces of Patabang and Siemreap.

Admiral Rozhdestvinsky with 23 of the Baltic Fleet have arrived at Mossamedes.

The trial of the assassin Sassondoff the murderer of M. Phelpe and the accomplice Sikorski took place in St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon. An immense crowd gathered in the approaches of the Law Courts and a strong body of Police were kept patrolling the street, the garrison was also in readiness but no disturbance took place. The assassin Sassondoff has been sentenced to penal servitude for life and the accomplice to 20 years.

The Hungarian Diet assembled quietly, the Guards to which the Opposition had objected were absent.

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Chifu states that a messenger who has arrived from Dalny states that another Japanese warship larger than "Saiyen" was also sunk off Port Arthur by a torpedo. Japanese Cruisers sunk two Russian Torpedo Boats off Port Arthur on the 25th ult.

The British Mission arrived at Kabul on the 12th and report all well.

**DECEMBER 16TH.**—Admirals Swakopmund and Rozhdestvinsky arrived at Angra Pequena on the 11th and are reported to be coaling from colliers.

At Tokio an official announcement regarding the bombardment on the 13th states that the Torpedo Depots on Tigers Tail Hill were set on fire and destroyed, three ships were sunk and another which was lying in the vicinity. Admiral Togo reports that torpedo boats made five attacks on the "Sevastopol" on Monday and Tuesday nights the results of which he has not been able to ascertain. They met with fierce fire, one was disabled and towed back three of them were hit and there were three casualties.

Reuter at Tokio reports that torpedo boats renewed their attack on the "Sevastopol" and the military transport yesterday morning amidst a severe snowstorm. Heavy seas caused them to lose touch with each other, one torpedo boat is missing, their decks were covered with ice. The "Sevastopol" is protected by a boom logs and iron in addition to her torpedo nets, but the Japanese have succeeded in torpedoing her and causing damage; the "Sevastopol" however continues to be afloat.

Admiral Foelkersahms squadron quitted Jibuti waters yesterday evening.

Admiral Togo's Fleet is going to be thoroughly overhauled and refit so as to be in readiness to meet the Baltic Fleet.

It transpires that M. Syveton's suicide was intended to cover a most painful domestic scandal wherein Syveton and his step daughter were mainly concerned.

**DECEMBER 17TH.**—Reuter at Chifu reports that seven Russians with despatches arrived in a sailing boat from Port Arthur and on landing hastened to the Russian Consulate.

The Chief Raisuli captured a caravan five miles from Tangier and took eleven prisoners. His men then entered Tangier and held up another caravan but released it on finding the men they wanted were not there.

Reuter at Pretoria states that the funeral of the late Ex-President Kruger took place yesterday, a great concourse of burghers assembling. An impressive religious service was held, the leading Dutch Ministers making orations eulogising the deceased. Bosman the principal speaker declared that the Boers were loyal to the new flag which was the symbol of equality and freedom but the nation must follow the lines of development which Kruger laid down.

**DECEMBER 19TH.**—General Botha at the funeral of the late Ex-President Kruger urged his countrymen to carry out Kruger's ideal of creating a great nation north of the Vaal while remaining loyal to the new Government, and promoting the unification of the white races. He read as a political testament Kruger's letter urging unity with a view to rebuilding what has been overthrown.

The condition of Macedonia is consistently worse; barbarous murders of Greeks by Bulgarians and *vice versa* occur incessantly.

Admiral Kaznakoff and the Russian Commissioner Klado with other naval officers started last night for Paris to attend the enquiry.

At Tokio the House of Representatives almost unanimously passed the Budget.

It is stated that the British War Office has signed contracts for the most modern horse field artillery to the value of two and a quarter millions; 130 Batteries are to be delivered in 9 months.

The circumstances of Syveton's death continue to cause excited discussions; the inquiry is still proceeding.

M. Marcel Habert has returned to Paris after the expiration of five years exile. M. Gauthier in the Chamber asked an amnesty for the other exiles condemned by the High Court. M. Combes replied that in view of the conduct of the Nationalists the time was inopportune for asking for clemency. The Chamber continues the discussion on the Income Tax Bill which will probably be largely modified or dropped.

Reuter at Tokio reports that the a.s. "Sevastopol" was successfully torpedoed ten times, is aground and evidently completely disabled.

The Russian Admiralty apparently in compliance with popular agitation has begun preparations to fit out a third Baltic Squadron consisting of four battleships and one cruiser. All the vessels are comparatively small in tonnage and nearly obsolete.

**DECEMBER 20TH.**—Telegrams from St. Petersburg indicate that the reactionaries are fast recovering the upper hand. The Press has been forbidden to mention the movement as regards a representative Government which was reported. The Tsar has informed his Ministers that he is determined to maintain the principle of autocracy for his son.

It is being fitted out hastily at Libau, no attempt to thoroughly overhaul

**DECEMBER 21ST**—President Loubet received the British, Russian, and French North Sea Enquiry Commissioners who were unable to meet yesterday owing to the non-arrival of the American representative Admiral Davis.

Lawlessness in Morocco is getting worse and the French Minister Taillandier is starting on an important mission to Fez. He is obliged to make a circuitous route via Larach because the Tribesmen are plotting to waylay him. The Sultan has dismissed all Europeans and is reverting to his ancient ways of ingratiating the people.

26 Officers were killed and 44 wounded during the recent attacks on Port Arthur. The Cruiser "Bushina" has seized the steamer "Negretia" off Korea bound for Vladivostok, she is supposed to be carrying a cargo of contraband also Russian Officers and men of the Destroyers which escaped. It is reported at Shanghai that the Japanese Guardship has captured the British steamer "King Arthur" from Bombay while emerging from Port Arthur with Russian Officers who are attempting to join the Baltic Fleet. Admiral Davis has arrived at Antwerp and the Commission meets on Thursday. M. Delcasse entertains to-day the Commissioners to a luncheon.

The Japanese exploded an immense mine under the north Fort on Sunday afternoon and rushed the breach, desperate fighting ensued with grenades and bayonets which continued until midnight when the capture was completed. Five guns and two maxims were taken and the Russians left fifty dead.

**DECEMBER 22ND**—Canada is about to establish in agreement with the Admiralty a Canadian Squadron beginning with three Cruisers manned by the Canadian naval militia. The Dominion is also prepared to garrison and maintain the defences and dockyards of Halifax and Esquimalt.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman speaking at Limehouse said, "It is not those who are ever mouthing the word "Empire" to cover their own shady acts of policy who are the best friends of the Empire. Mr. Chamberlain has no authority whatever to speak for the Colonies and his proposals will not give greater employment to the people but only to monopoly mongers and tariff tout."

The papers are publishing a variety of reports from Hull which state that secret Agents who are supposed to be acting for Russia have been endeavouring to bribe the fishermen to swear that there were torpedo boats among the trawlers.

**DECEMBER 23RD**—The Russian Embassy denies all knowledge of any attempt to suborn the Hull Fishermen.

Reuter's correspondent with the besiegers at Port Arthur telegraphs that the capture of the North Fort facilitates the general assault in the western half of the eastern fort ridge. The Japanese now hold 5 out of the seven guarding forts.

Reuter at Tokio states that six more guns making a total of 13 were captured in the North Fort.

According to Newspaper reports it has been ascertained that the supposed Russian Agents are two of the better class of English seafarers who were interviewed and admitted that they were in the Russian employ and got four statements confirming that there were torpedo boats among trawlers, these were signed before the Russian Consul. They denied that there was bribery but only compensated the informants for loss of time.

The Enquiry Commission has elected the Austrian Admiral Spoun as a fifth Commissioner and adjourned to the 9th January.

The Sugar Trade has appointed a deputation to wait on Mr. Balfour to urge the matter as mentioned in Reuter's of the 2nd instant.

The Japanese have captured important positions in Pigeon Bay.

The Tsar has characterised as presumptuous the action of the President of the Zemstoos of Chernigoo by submitting a petition affecting questions of state. Administration matters of the state he said did not concern the Zemstoos.

Reuter at Singapore telegraphs that two Japanese cruisers called yesterday morning and left at noon and there is a report current that two Japanese Battleships two First and 2 Second Class Cruisers together with 12 Destroyers are steaming west.

An almost unprecedented fog has prevailed in England since the 21st creating chaos and paralysing locomotion and business particularly in London. The Christmas trade is at a standstill involving enormous losses to tradesmen.

**DECEMBER 24TH**—M. Taillandier has postponed his departure for Fez and has ordered all Frenchmen to quit the town.

It is believed this portends a crisis in the relations between France and the Sultan.

Both the armies on the Shaho are extending their position far eastwards; the nightly skirmishing and daily cannonading continue; the Russians attacked Lamutin determinedly but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The fog which has paralysed London for the last two days lifted this morning, but is still general throughout England.

**DECEMBER 26TH**—Another excited debate took place in the French Chamber, the opposition renewing its attacks on the ministry for espionage in the army. Eventually a resolution was passed supporting Government by a majority of 66.

Reuter at Tokio states that the Japanese on Friday stormed and now hold the heights east of Kayangshuhou. Prisoners taken report that Generals Kondrackenko and Ilma have been killed and General Fock is wounded.

Admiral Bienaimé at his own request has been placed on the retired list in consequence of a dispute with M. Pelletan's Private Secretary. He will contest Syveton's seat in the Chamber. Madame Syveton has testified that she has restored to the Ligne Patrie Française 98,000 francs which her husband appropriated from the funds assigned for his election expenses.

Reuter at Nagasaki states there is a report at Daluy the Russians offered to surrender Port Arthur provided the garrison and ships were returned to Russia. The Japanese declined the terms.

DECEMBER 27TH.—Fog continues on the lower Thames and Mersey. Many passengers have now been five days fog bound.

Two express trains were wrecked in a collision in a fog outside Paris on Friday night and 5 dead and 23 injured have been extricated from the debris.

Reuter at Tokio on the 25th reports that Tokio is again a great military camp and there is a repetition of the scenes which took place last spring. Thousands of recruits, and reservists have assembled and are drilling and equipping preparatory to going to the field; barracks are full and soldiers are billeted throughout the city; general military preparations are on an enormous scale and it is proposed to give General Oyama a rough total of half a million men with a heavy increase in artillery.

Thirteen persons were killed and 32 injured in the Paris Collision.

The latest Japanese successes at Port Arthur indicate that the Japanese are endeavouring to isolate the Liaotishan Promontory.

The s.s. "Manshu Maru" left for Port Arthur with 10 Foreign Attaches and representatives of Japanese Diet aboard, also Press Representatives.

DECEMBER 29TH.—A banquet at which a thousand attended was held at the Pavloff Hall at St. Petersburg to protest against the war. The day chosen was the anniversary of the revolution and a speaker declared that the restoration of peace was hopeless so long as Russia had no constitution, he was vociferously applauded.

The Tsar's Decree is so worded that various constructions as regards the meaning are put upon it; some regard it as conceding much, others as conceding nothing beyond vague promises. Meanwhile the unqualified language which it received from the Government "Communique" has caused deep disappointment to the reformers.

Further lists published at Tokio show 51 officers killed and 142 wounded but no statement is made where or when the fighting took place and it is believed indicates that desperate fighting at Port Arthur has taken place which as yet has not been reported.

DECEMBER 30TH.—The St. Petersburg Municipality have resolved to present a petition for the convening a congress of representatives of the Municipalities of Russia.

Reuter at Pretoria announces that a conference took place between Lord Milner and the Boer leaders after the funeral of the late Ex-President Kruger. Lord Milner proposed a scheme for representative Government embracing all parties with 25 elective and 12 nominal members. The Boers however thanked him and declined the offer.

Reuter at Tokio telegraphs that the Japanese occupied the entire fort of Ehlungshan yesterday. The correspondent with the besiegers states that the Japanese captured the fort with a thousand casualties. Seven dynamite mines exploded at 10 yesterday morning and made breach in the fort wall through which a large body of troops charged.

The gigantic crops of American Cotton is regarded as a serious blow to the schemes of cotton growing in Africa and elsewhere throughout the Empire.

News from Tokio gives a further casualty list of 49 officers killed and 58 wounded. These coupled with the list published yesterday indicate the severity of the losses which their rank and file must have suffered.

Reuter at St. Petersburg telegraphs that Kaznakoff the Russian Representative on the Enquiry Tribunal is returning home and Vice-Admiral Dubasseff has been appointed to replace him, the reason is not stated.

DECEMBER 31st.—Negotiations in connection with the Russian Loan have led to a definite arrangement in accordance with which Russia proceeds to issue a 4½ o/o. loan for 25 millions sterling at 95.

Reuter at Tokio reports that 43 guns including 4 of large calibre were captured at Ehlungshan.

Admirals Togo and Kamimura arrived at Tokio yesterday morning and drove to the palace. There was an immense demonstration of popular enthusiasm.

The tention between France and Morocco is apparently relaxing.

Taillandier on the 23rd was hastening his departure from Fez owing to the more conciliatory attitude of the Sultan. Kaznakoff was replaced on the Enquiry Tribunal on account of ill-health.

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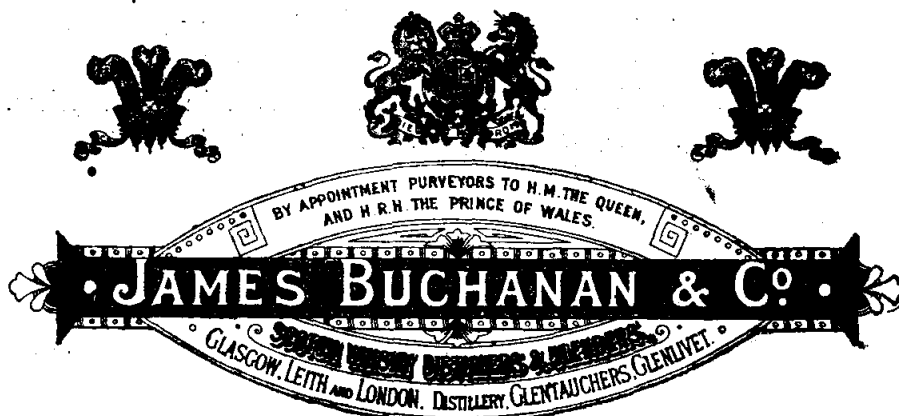
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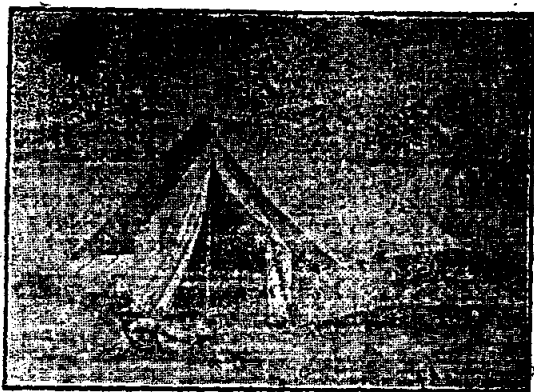
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