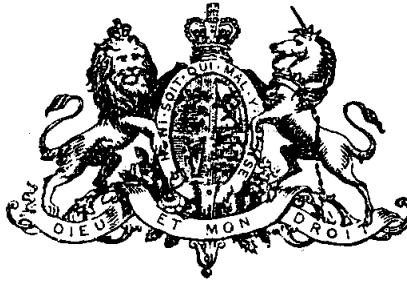


THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

OF THE

EAST AFRICA



AND UGANDA

PROTECTORATES.

Published under the authority of His Majesty's Commissioners.

Vol. V.—No. 82.]

MOMBASA, APRIL 1, 1903.

[PRICE 3 ANNAS

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1902	1903				
26 December	6 January	15 January	25 January	3 February	15 February
1903	3 February	12 February	22 February	3 March	15 March
23 January	3 March	12 March	22 March	31 March	12 April
10 February	31 March	9 April	19 April	28 April	10 May
10 March	28 April	7 May	18 May	27 May	8 June
27 April	26 May	6 June	15 June	24 June	6 July
25 May	23 June	4 July	13 July	22 July	3 August
12 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.

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AWARDS

S

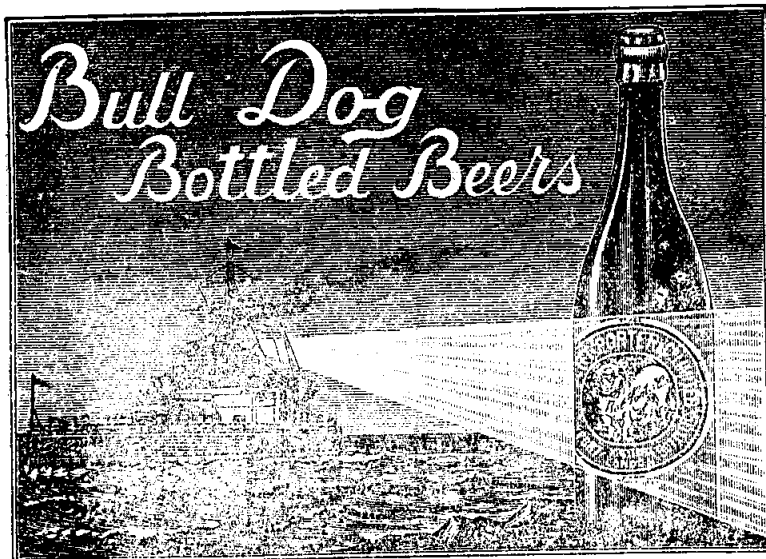


BULL DOG BRAND.



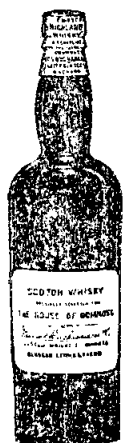
AWARDS

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



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UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

NOTICE.

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

Entebbe, March 10th, 1903.

(Signed) J. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM,
Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

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

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

No. 1 of 1903.

Stamp Duties.

1. THIS Ordinance may be cited as "The Uganda Stamp Ordinance, 1903."
2. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and every Act amending that Act, shall apply to the Uganda Protectorate subject to the following modification, that is to say :—
 - (1.) In the said Act Uganda Protectorate shall be substituted for British India.
 - (2.) Notifications required by the said Act to be made in any *Gazette* shall be published in such manner as the Commissioner by any general or special order shall direct.
 - (3.) "Sub-Commissioner" shall, with respect to each province of the Protectorate, be substituted for "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority" and for "Collector."
 - (4.) Until further order adhesive stamps shall be used in all cases, and the provisions of the said Act as to impressed stamps shall not apply.
 - (5.) Any instrument to which the first proviso in section 35 of the said Act applies may be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty, with or without penalty, as the Court thinks fit in the circumstances of the case; and when the Court imposes a penalty, it shall be such as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding the penalty specified in that section in respect of the instrument in question.
 - (6.) The powers of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under the said Act shall be exercisable by the Commissioner.
 - (7.) Article 30 of the First Schedule of the said Act shall not apply.
3. This Ordinance shall come into operation three months after the date of its publication in the *Official Gazette*.

Entebbe, 2nd March, 1903.

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

NOTICE.

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

Entebbe, March 10th, 1903.

(Signed) J. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM,
Secretary.

DRAFT ORDINANCE

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

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

No. 2 of 1903.

Crown Lands.

IT is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Crown Lands Ordinance, 1903."
2. All conveyances, leases, and licences for the temporary occupation of Crown land made on behalf of His Majesty shall be made, and all proceedings, notices, and documents under this Ordinance shall be taken or drawn, in the name of the Commissioner, and save as therein otherwise provided shall be deemed to be made under and subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and of any rules for the time being in force under this Ordinance.

3. A conveyance, lease, or licence for the temporary occupation of Crown land under this Ordinance shall not confer any right to minerals in or under the said land, or to the waters of any river or lake.

Sales.

4. The Commissioner shall not sell to any purchaser more than 1,000 acres of Crown land in one lot without the approval of the Secretary of State, but nothing herein shall invalidate any sale.

5—(1.) Where an agreement has been entered into for the sale of Crown land and the portion of the price therein mentioned paid the land shall vest in the purchaser, but the Commissioner shall have a lien on the land for the balance of the purchase money.

(2.) If the balance of the purchase money is not paid within six months from the date of the agreement, or within such other period as may be specified in the agreement, the land shall revert to the Commissioner, and all money paid shall be forfeited.

(3.) No purchaser of Crown land shall be entitled to a conveyance until the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

6. The Commissioner may require a purchaser of Crown land to erect reasonable boundary-marks. If any purchaser of Crown land under the Ordinance fails to erect such boundary-marks as may be prescribed, the Commissioner may direct their erection, and may recover the cost of their erection from the purchaser.

7. Any purchaser of Crown land who fails to maintain, and any person, whether the owner of the land or not, who moves, or attempts to move, or in any way tampers with the boundary-marks of land purchased from the Crown, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, or to two months' imprisonment of either kind, or both.

8. The Commissioner may at any time enter upon and view the state of any land sold under the provisions of this Ordinance.

9—(1.) If any land sold under the provisions of this Ordinance appears to the Commissioner to have been unoccupied for a period exceeding twelve months, he may give notice that, if within the next six months the owner does not appear and afford reasonable proof that he intends to use and develop the land to a reasonable extent, the land will be forfeited.

(2.) Such notice shall be published in the Gazette, and a copy shall be affixed to the land, and, if the address of the owner of the land is known, a copy shall be sent by post to him at that address.

(3.) If the owner does not appear within the six months, or if, having appeared, he fails to afford reasonable proof that he intends to use and develop the land to a reasonable extent, the Commissioner shall by notice in the Gazette declare the land forfeited, and the land shall thereupon revert to the Commissioner.

Leases.

10. No lease of Crown land shall exceed ninety-nine years.

11. In the absence of special provision to the contrary contained in the lease, all buildings on Crown land leased, whether erected by the lessee or not, shall, on the determination of the lease, pass to the Commissioner without payment of compensation.

12. In every lease under this Ordinance there shall by virtue of this Ordinance be implied covenants by the Commissioner—

(a.) That he has full power to grant the lease.

(b.) That the lessee, paying the rent and fulfilling the covenants therein contained, shall quietly hold and enjoy the premises without any lawful interruption by the Commissioner or any person claiming under him, except so far as the laws in force for the time being in the Protectorate may permit.

13. In every lease under this Ordinance there shall, by virtue of this Ordinance, be implied covenants by the lessee—

(a.) That he will pay the rent or royalties thereby reserved at the time, and in the manner therein provided.

(b.) That he will pay any taxes or charges that may be imposed upon the land or on the buildings or huts thereon.

(c.) That he will allow the Commissioner, or any person acting under his directions or in virtue of his duty as a public officer of the Protectorate, to enter and view the land leased.

14. Except where expressly varied or excepted, there shall, by virtue of this Ordinance, be implied in every lease under this Ordinance covenants by the lessee—

(a.) Not to assign, except by will, the land leased, or any part thereof, without the previous consent of the Commissioner.

(b.) To keep in reasonable repair all buildings erected before the commencement of and included in the lease.

(c.) To allow roads made by the lessee upon the land leased to be used for the public service.

(d.) To permit travellers to encamp with their servants, animals, waggons and baggage, for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours, on any part of the land leased which is uncultivated, and which is not within a quarter of a mile of a dwelling-house, and to allow them access, with their servants and animals, to any river, stream or lake upon the land leased.

(e.) To use and develop the natural resources of the land leased with all reasonable speed, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

15. In all building leases granted under this Ordinance there shall, by virtue of this Ordinance, be implied, unless such covenants are expressly varied or excepted, covenants by the lessee—

(a.) To erect the buildings specified in the lease and in the manner and within the period therein provided.

(b.) To erect such buildings of good and substantial materials, having regard to all the circumstances.

(c.) To provide reasonable drainage and water supply, having regard to the situation and purpose of the building and the health of the neighbourhood.

(d.) To keep the buildings erected in good and substantial repair.

(e.) To deliver up the buildings in good and substantial repair on the determination of the lease.

16. In all leases under this Ordinance of areas of land for the purposes of agriculture or breeding or raising cattle, or for the growth of india-rubber, cotton, tobacco or other vegetable productions, or as a timber forest, there shall, by virtue of this Ordinance, be implied, unless such covenants are expressly varied or excepted, covenants by the lessee—

(a.) To improve and develop the resources of the land in a prudent and business-like manner, and to abstain from the undue destruction or exhaustion of any timber, trees or plants for the sale of cultivation of which the land is leased.

(b.) That the lessee, his servants and agents, will not interfere with the settlements or villages of the natives, or with land allotted for native settlements or villages, and, so far as possible, will avoid all quarrels with the natives in or near the land leased.

(c.) To refer all disputes between the lessee, his servants or agents, and the natives in villages or settlements in or near the land leased to the Collector of the district.

(d.) That the lessee, his servants or agents, will not interfere with the rights, if any, of the natives to obtain timber for building purposes, firewood, and other products of the forests or uncultivated lands.

17. Every covenant, whether express or implied, in a lease under this Ordinance, which is binding upon a lessee, shall, unless it is otherwise provided in the lease, be binding upon all persons claiming an interest in the land leased whose title is derived through or under the lessee.

18.—(1) If the rent or royalties or any part thereof reserved in a lease under this Ordinance shall at any time be unpaid for the space of twenty-one days after the same has become due, or if there shall be any breach of the lessee's covenants, whether express or implied, the Commissioner may serve a notice upon the lessee specifying the rent or royalties in arrear or the covenant of which a breach has been committed, and at any time after one month from the service of the notice may commence an action in the High Court for the recovery of the premises, and, on proof of the facts, the High Court shall, subject to relief upon such terms as may appear just, declare the lease forfeited, and the Commissioner may re-enter upon the land.

(2.) The notice shall either be served personally upon the lessee, or shall be published in the Gazette, and a copy thereof affixed to the premises.

19. For any breach of covenants by the Commissioner, whether express or implied, in a lease under this Ordinance, the lessee shall be entitled to commence an action for damages.

Licences for Temporary Occupation.

20.—(1) The Commissioner may issue licences to natives, or to such other persons, not being Europeans or Americans, as he may think fit, to occupy Crown land and to erect thereon a hut or huts or other temporary erection.

(2.) A licence under this section shall not permit the occupation of more than 5 acres of land.

(3.) Unless it is expressly provided otherwise, a licence under this section shall continue for one year and thenceforward until the expiration of any three months' notice to quit: provided that such notice to quit may be served upon the licensee at any time after the expiration of nine months from the date of the licence.

(4.) The rent payable under any licence under this section shall be payable monthly, or at such other period as the licence shall provide.

(5.) The benefit of a licence under this section may, with the consent of the Commissioner, be transferred by the licensee, and such transfer and the consent thereto shall be indorsed on the licence.

21. The occupant of any Crown land under a licence under section 20 may remove any hut or other building erected by him during his occupation of the land at any time before the licence expires.

22. If the month after it erected on the land or if the occupant of the land is not a Commissioner

23.—(1.) this Ordinance, or may lay sewers making good a

(2.) The dwelling-house

24. Who the Commissioner canals and roads for the land, b

25. Who the Commissioner canals and roads land.

26. The under this Ordinance paying compensation

27.—(1.) leased under this Ordinance repairing of roads

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29.—(1.) and baggage from the Commissioner's quarter of a mile animals to ar

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22. If the rent payable under any licence granted under section 20 is unpaid for one month after it became due, or if any tax or taxes imposed upon the land, or upon the huts erected on the land, or upon the licensee, are unpaid for two months after they became due, or if the occupant of such land fails to keep the land in a reasonably clean condition, the Commissioner may eject the licensee from the land, and the licence shall be forfeited.

Compensation.

23.—(1.) The Commissioner may at any time enter upon any land sold or leased under this Ordinance, and there set up telegraph poles and place telegraph lines across such land, or may lay sewers, water-pipes, or electric lines therein, without paying compensation, but making good all damage.

(2.) The Commissioner shall not be entitled under this section to interfere with any dwelling-house.

24. Where any sale or lease of land under this Ordinance transfers more than 100 acres, the Commissioner may at any time hereafter enter upon such land and construct railways, canals and roads for the benefit of the public across such land, without making compensation for the land, but compensation shall be payable for all buildings destroyed or damaged.

25. Where any sale or lease of land under this Ordinance transfers less than 100 acres, the Commissioner may at any time hereafter enter upon such land and construct railways, canals and roads for the benefit of the public across such land, paying compensation for the land.

26. The Commissioner may at any time hereafter enter upon any land sold or leased under this Ordinance, and there construct railway stations, sidings or any other public works, paying compensation for the land.

27.—(1.) The Commissioner may at any time hereafter enter upon any land sold or leased under this Ordinance, and take therefrom stone and other materials for the making or repairing of roads, railways, canals or other public works.

(2.) If the materials are taken from cultivated land, compensation shall be payable by the Commissioner, but not otherwise.

28. The Commissioner may by writing under his hand authorize contractors, their servants and agents, to exercise the powers conferred upon him by sections 23-28 inclusive of this Ordinance.

General.

29.—(1.) Travellers shall be allowed to encamp with their servants, animals, waggons, and baggage, for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours, on any land purchased or leased from the Crown under this Ordinance, which is uncultivated, and which is not within a quarter of a mile of a dwelling-house, and shall be allowed access with their servants and animals to any river, stream, or lake upon the land.

(2.) Any person refusing to allow travellers to encamp, or to have access to water, under this section, or interfering with travellers who are encamped, or any traveller refusing after request from the owner or lessee of the land to depart after the expiration of the forty-eight hours, or interfering in any way with the comfort or convenience of the owner or lessee of the land, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, or to imprisonment of either kind not exceeding two months, or to both.

30. In all dealings with Crown land regard shall be had to the rights and requirements of the natives, and in particular the Commissioner shall not sell or lease any land in the actual occupation of the natives.

31.—(1.) The Commissioner may grant leases of areas of land containing native villages or settlements without specifically excluding such villages or settlements, but land in the actual occupation of natives at the date of the lease shall, so long as it is actually occupied by them, be deemed to be excluded from the lease.

(2.) The Commissioner may allot for the purpose of native settlements or villages portions of the land so leased, and when and so long as these portions are so occupied, they shall be deemed to be excluded from the lease.

(3.) Any land within an area leased which has been in the occupation of natives shall, on ceasing to be so occupied, pass to the lessees.

(4.) Disputes between lessees of land and natives occupying land within or near the area leased shall be referred to the Collector of the district.

(5.) Claims by lessees for reduction of rent on account of diminution of the amount of land leased, or for other compensation on account of the exercise of the powers conferred by this section, and claims by the Commissioner for an increase of rent on account of the vacating of land formerly occupied by natives, shall be referred to the arbitration of a Judge of the High Court under section 525 of the Indian Code of Civil Procedure.

(6.) Any doubts that may arise as to whether any land is or is not included in any native settlement or village, or in lands allotted for that purpose, shall be decided by the Collector of the district.

(7.) Either the lessee of the land or the natives, if dissatisfied with the decision of the Collector, may appeal to the Sub-Commissioner of the province, whose decision shall be final.

32.—(1.) In all conveyances, leases and licences for the temporary occupation of Crown land, and in all agreements, notices and documents relating to such land, "Commissioner" shall include the holder of that office for the time being, a person duly appointed to act for him, and a person lawfully exercising for the time being the powers and authorities of that office.

(2.) In this Ordinance, in all rules made hereunder, and in all conveyances, leases and licences for the temporary occupation of Crown land, and in all agreements, notices, and documents relating to such land, "purchaser" and "lessee," unless it is otherwise specified, or unless the context otherwise requires, include personal representatives and assigns.

33. The Commissioner may make rules with regard to the following matters, and generally for carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance, and may apply such rules in whole or in part to the whole or to any district or districts of the Protectorate:—

(a.) The procedure to be followed in the case of applications for a conveyance, lease, or licence for the temporary occupation of Crown land respectively.

(b.) The Officers by whom, and the manner in which, the powers conferred by this Ordinance shall be carried out.

(c.) The survey of Crown land for a conveyance, lease or licence for the temporary occupation of which an application is made, and prescribing the fees to be paid for such survey by the applicant.

(d.) The demarcation and maintenance of the boundaries of Crown land which is sold, let, or temporarily occupied under a licence.

(e.) The procedure to be followed where land sold under the provisions of this Ordinance is forfeited under section 9.

(f.) The procedure to be followed for the settlement and payment of compensation under this Ordinance.

34. The Commissioner may by rules under this Ordinance prescribe the forms of conveyances, leases, and licences for the temporary occupation of Crown land, and of all other documents or notices under this Ordinance, and from time to time may vary, change, or withdraw the prescribed forms: provided that nothing herein shall prevent the Commissioner from departing from the prescribed form in any particular instance.

35. "The Uganda Land Regulations, 1897," are hereby repealed as to Crown lands, except the provisions relating to registration of title, and the said provisions and "The Uganda Land Regulations, 1902," shall apply to the grant and registration of titles issued under this Ordinance.

(Signed) J. HAYES SADLER.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Entebbe, Uganda, 2nd March, 1903.

(NOTE.—For Registration Fees, see King's Regulations No. 8 of 1902, published in the *Official Gazette* No. 70 Vol. IV page 316, date 1st October 1902.)

NOTICE.

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

(Sd) J. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM.

Secretary.

Entebbe, March 10th, 1903.

AN ORDINANCE

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

(Signed) J. HAYES SADLER,

His Majesty's Commissioner.

No. 3 of 1903.

Distilled and Alcoholic Liquors.

IT is hereby enacted as follows:—

General importation prohibited.

1. From and after the date hereof, no distilled or alcoholic liquors shall be imported into or sold or dealt in within the Protectorate otherwise than in accordance with this Ordinance.

Limited importation allowed.

2. Distilled liquors may be admitted for the use of the non-native population only.

Importation.

Licences to be taken out by importers.

3. No person shall import any distilled or alcoholic liquors into the Protectorate for the purposes of sale without a licence.

4.—(1.) Licences to import distilled or alcoholic liquors into the Protectorate for sale may be granted by such licensing authority and upon such terms and conditions as the Commissioner may by rules prescribe, provided that the fee for such licence for the period of one year shall not exceed 1,000 rupees. Conditions upon which licences are granted.

(2.) No person shall be entitled to demand a licence as of right.

5. Distilled and alcoholic liquors may be imported into the Protectorate without licence for the purpose of being consumed by the importer; but in the event of any question being raised as to the character of any importation of such liquors, it shall be deemed to be an importation for the purposes of sale unless and until the contrary is proved. Importation for consumption of importer.

6. From and after the date of this Ordinance, a duty at the rate of 2 rupees the gallon at 50 degrees of the Gay-Lussac alcoholometer, at the temperature of 15 degrees centigrade, shall be paid on all distilled liquors which are imported for sale, consumption, or use in the Protectorate. The said duty shall be augmented proportionally for each degree above 50 degrees, and shall be diminished proportionally for each degree below 50 degrees. Rate of duty.

Provided that all such liquors consigned to importers in the Protectorate, and actually in transit at the date of this Ordinance coming into force shall be admitted at the rates and in the manner previously existing. Proviso—liquors in transit.

7. The duty upon wines, beers, and other fermented alcoholic liquors will be payable at the rate of 5 per centum upon their value as heretofore.

8. The Commissioner may make rules for the bonding of any distilled or alcoholic liquors, and for the testing of any distilled liquors imported into or manufactured in the Protectorate. Bonding.

Manufacture of Distilled Liquor.

9. Save as hereinafter provided, the manufacture of distilled liquor at any place within the Protectorate is prohibited. Manufacture of distilled liquors: general prohibition.

10. The Commissioner may in his discretion grant licences for the manufacture of distilled liquor upon such terms and conditions, and upon the payment of such fees, as he may think fit. Licences may be granted.

11. All liquors distilled in the Protectorate shall be stored in such manner as the Commissioner shall direct, and the Officer appointed by him for the purpose shall at all times have access thereto, for the purpose of testing and measuring. Storage.

12. A duty shall be leviable on all such liquors calculated in like manner and at the same rate as is the import duty imposed upon distilled liquors by this Ordinance. Duty.

Sale of Liquors.

13. No person shall sell any distilled or alcoholic liquors in the Protectorate without a licence. Licence for selling liquor.

14. Licences to sell distilled or alcoholic liquors, either wholesale or by retail, to be consumed either on or off the premises, may be granted by such licensing authority and upon such terms and conditions as the Commissioner may by rules prescribe. Conditions upon which licences to sell liquor are granted.

15. Every licence shall specify the place or places at which the business of the licensee is to be carried on. Place of business to be specified.

16.—(1.) The aforesaid rules shall provide for the payment of a minimum annual charge for each licence, and may also provide for the limitation of the number of licences to be granted in specified localities, and for the payment of additional charges in respect of licences to be granted in such localities. Charge for licences.

(2.) The rules may provide for the sale of liquors forming part of the estate of a deceased person without payment of any fee.

General.

17. Distilled or alcoholic liquor, whether manufactured in the Protectorate or imported, shall not be sold or given otherwise than for medicinal purposes by any person to any native. Sale to natives prohibited.

18. For the purposes of this Ordinance, "native" means any person of African extraction not being an immigrant from a place where the sale of distilled or alcoholic liquors to such persons is permitted. Native defined.

19. Any distilled or alcoholic liquors found in the possession of a native which have not been sold or given to him for medicinal purposes shall be liable to be seized. Power to seize liquor in hands of native.

to confiscation, and may be seized by any Protectorate officer or properly authorized person and disposed of as the Sub-Commissioner of the Province may direct.

Penalties for
breach of
Ordinance or
Rules.

20. Any person who commits a breach of this Ordinance or of any rules made thereunder, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding two months of either kind or to both, and to forfeiture of any licence granted to him under or by virtue of this Ordinance; and any liquor, together with the vessel or vessels in which it is contained, or any instrument or plant for the manufacture of the same in respect of which a conviction has been obtained for a breach of this Ordinance or of any rules made as aforesaid, shall be liable to confiscation and to be disposed of in such manner as the Sub-Commissioner of the Province or a Court may direct.

Tembo exempt
from this
Ordinance.

21. This Ordinance does not apply to tembo or other liquors habitually drawn or manufactured by natives.

Repeal.

22. The Distilled Liquors Regulations, 1896 (November 26, 1896), and the Traders' Regulations (September 30, 1900), in so far as the same are now in force, are hereby repealed.

Short Title.

23. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Uganda Liquor Ordinance, 1903."

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

Entebbe, 2nd March, 1903.

RULES

Made by His Majesty's Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate under the Uganda Liquor Ordinance 1903.

(Sd.) J. HAYES SADLER,
H. M. Commissioner.

1. The Sub-Commissioner of a Province shall be the licensing authority for the grant of licences under these rules within the limit of such a Province.

2. Any of the licences specified in the schedule hereto may be obtained on application to the licensing authority, who may grant or withhold the same at his discretion.

3. The licensing authority may require security to be given before granting any licence.

4. No licence shall be transferable without the permission of the licensing authority.

5. Subject to the exemptions contained therein, the fees specified in the schedule hereto shall be payable before the issue of any licence. Provided that in the case of a holder of an alcoholic liquor licence under the Traders Regulations 1900, whose licence expires during the year 1903 and who desires to take out a licence under these rules, a proportionate rebate may be made by the licensing authority calculated to the beginning of the month in which the former licence expires.

6. Distilled or alcoholic liquors may be sold on the premises specified on the licence only. A separate licence must be taken out for each shop or house in which it is desired to sell alcoholic or distilled liquors.

7. All licences, whenever taken out shall expire on the 31st December in each year.

(Sd.) J. HAYES SADLER,
H. M. Commissioner.

Entebbe, 10th March, 1903.

SCHEDULE OF LICENCES AND FEES.

IMPORTATION.

Licence for the importation of distilled or alcoholic liquors for the purpose of sale Rs. 100

EXEMPTION. The holder of a similar licence in the East Africa Protectorate will be exempt from the payment of this fee.

SALE.

I. Licence for the sale of alcoholic or distilled liquor, either wholesale or by retail between the hours of 6 A.M., and 12 P.M., to be consumed either on or off the premises Rs. 600

II. Licence for the sale of alcoholic or distilled liquor, either wholesale or by retail between the hours of 6 A.M. and 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted) to be consumed either on or off the premises Rs. 450

III. Licence for the sale of alcoholic or distilled liquor either wholesale or by retail between the hours of 6 A.M. and 8 P.M. to be consumed off the premises Rs. 250

IV. the hours of

V. A specified amount limited per he is the h

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IV. Licence for the sale of alcoholic or distilled liquor wholesale only between the hours of 6 A.M. and 8 P.M.Rs. 200

V. An occasional licence to the holder of a first or second class licence as specified above for the sale of alcoholic or distilled liquors in exceptional cases for a limited period at any place other than the premises specified in the licence of which he is the holderRs. 5

EXEMPTION. Distilled or alcoholic liquors forming part of the state of a deceased person may be sold by the personal representative of the deceased without payment of any fee.

(Sd.) J. HAYES SADLER,
H. M. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

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

I hereby appoint Mr. S. Ormsby to be a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, and a subordinate judge to exercise his powers within the administrative district to which he may from time to time be appointed.

(Signed) J. HAYES SADLER,
H. M. Commissioner.

Entebbe, Uganda, 16th March, 1903.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

NOTICE.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the East Africa Marriage Ordinance 1902 I hereby revoke the Notice under the said Ordinance published in the *Official Gazette* of December 1st 1902 in so far as that Notice declares the Province of Seyidie to be a marriage District and the Sub-Commissioner thereof to be the Registrar of marriages for such District and I hereby declare that in the said Province of Seyidie the following districts shall be Marriage Districts for the purposes of the said Ordinance and the following officers shall be respectively Registrars and Deputy Registrars of Marriage for such districts:—

DISTRICTS.	REGISTRARS.	DEPUTY REGISTRARS.
Mombasa Vanga Malindi Teita Rabai	Sub-Commissioner Collector Collector Collector Assistant Collector	Collector

March 9th, 1903.

C. ELIOT,
H. M. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NATIVE PORTERS AND LABOUR REGULATIONS 1902.

By virtue of the powers conferred upon me by Section 37 of the Native Porters and Labour Regulations 1902 I hereby give notice that the fees chargeable under the aforesaid Section upon the registration of contracts of service within the District of Vanga in the Province of Seyidie are as follows:—

If the period of engagement does not exceed one month.....	4 annas.
If it exceeds 1 month but does not exceed 3 months.....	8 annas.
If it exceeds 3 months but does not exceed 6 months.....	12 annas.
If it exceeds 6 months.....	1 rupee.

Mombasa, March 9th, 1903.

J. W TRITTON,
H. M. Sub-Commissioner.

Approved :

C. ELIOT,
H. M. Commissioner.

NOTICE.**THE EAST AFRICA NATIVE COURTS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE 1902.**

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the East Africa Native Courts Amendment Ordinance 1902 I hereby direct that all Assistant Collectors in charge of Stations in Districts declared to be Special Districts under the provisions of the aforesaid Ordinance shall hold and preside over additional Special Courts within the area under their administration.

C. ELIOT,

H. M. Commissioner.

Mombasa, March 22nd, 1903.

APPOINTMENT.

I hereby appoint Desmond Dalrymple Waller, additional Collector for the District of Kisumu to be a Magistrate of the first class within such District and confer upon him all the additional powers with which a Magistrate of the first class may be invested as defined in the Indian Act V of 1898 Schedule IV (No. 12 alone excepted).

Provided that he shall not in the case of Europeans or Americans pass a sentence exceeding six months imprisonment with hard labour or a fine of Rs. 1,000 or both

And I further confer upon the said Desmond Dalrymple Waller the powers of a district Court in Bankruptcy within the said District under Chapter XX of the Indian Act XIV of 1882 (the Code of Civil Procedure).

C. ELIOT,

H. M. Commissioner.

February 6th, 1903.

Reuter's Telegrams.

MARCH 14TH.—Mr. Chamberlain on his arrival at Madeira was given a hearty welcome by the authorities and inhabitants. He has been suffering from gout, but is now better.

An Oil train was wrecked and became ignited at Olean near New York. Crowds of people were watching the blaze, when a terrific explosion occurred, the crowd were deluged with liquid fire, twenty were killed and forty injured.

Mr. Brodick explaining the Army Estimates in the House of Commons laid great emphasis on the point that the demands of the Empire had largely increased. He also stated that in four years time the Reserve would show 100,000 and that then the total Regulars including the Reserves would amount to 307,000 men. Of this number Colonial Garrisons absorb 57,000, and that therefore if it became necessary to send an Army of 120,000 men abroad only 56,000 men would be left to provide reliefs and stiffen the last three Army Corps, and that this number was not at all in excess of what would be required.

The main column under Col. Fasken left Obbia on the 6th instant. No further fighting is anticipated in the Mudug region. The Abyssinian Column that is co-operating in the Expedition numbers 10,000 men and has for its object the occupation of Gerlognbi.

The House of Commons have agreed to the vote for 235,761 men for the Army. Mr. Forster stated that the Admiralty have decided to adopt the new Army Rifle for the Navy.

M. Delcassé speaking in the French Chamber and replying to questions concerning the situation in Muscat, denied that Great Britain was trying to obtain special concessions there, instead of which she was modifying her own arrangements in order to allow France to have a coaling station there.

The following is the result of the election at Woolwich to replace Lord Charles Beresford:—

Crooks Labour Candidate 8,687 Votes.

Drage Conservative 5,458 „

This is a gain to the opposition.

The House of Commons have passed the vote for £9,647,000 for the pay of the Army.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the emancipation of the Serfs, the Tsar issued a Manifesto proclaiming, principles of religious toleration for all creeds, announcing measures for the extension of Provincial and Rural self Government, and relieving the peasants of forced labour.

This Manifesto is considered as a very significant concession to the growing Liberalism in Russia.

It is announced in Lisbon that King Edward will arrive there on the 3rd of April on a four days visit.

MARCH 18TH.—A Clergy Discipline Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Austen Taylor for the purpose of facilitating the prosecution of recalcitrant ritualists especially by abolishing the Bishops Veto. This Bill reflects the growing feeling in many circles that the Bishops are too indulgent to ritualistic extravagances.

The Archbishop of Canterbury several Bishops, and many Peers were present during the debate in which both Sir Wm. Harcourt and Mr. Balfour participated. The latter felt strongly the peril that might be caused to the Church by extremists on both sides. He felt strongly that certain illegal practices must be suppressed, but the greatest care should be taken to avoid alienating at the same time a great body of people who are loyal to the Church. He personally urged that the Bill should be referred to a select Committee with a view of finding a middle course and opposed its second reading. The Bill was read a second time by 190 votes to 139.

The papers are full of the details in connection with the expected arrival of Mr. Chamberlain which they describe as the last and most striking home coming wherein heroes from the war have figured while reviewing the successful result of his visit to South Africa they dwell on the importance of the work that awaits him at home and declare that the dominant thought to-day is that the strongman is coming back and that therefore there is less reason for uneasiness in native affairs.

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Mr. Chamberlain has arrived and received a tremendous reception both at Southampton and in London. Replying to an address at Southampton he said that he believed that permanent peace was established in South Africa but he warned his hearers against their overestimating the results that have actually been achieved. Nevertheless he was returning to the country in a spirit of confidence and he believed that the British people might readily accept the assurances of loyalty given by the Boer and Dutch leaders. Practically the whole Cabinet was at Waterloo station to meet Mr. Chamberlain.

A Commission is sitting at St. Petersburg under the presidency of the Minister of Interior in connection with the proposed reforms in Provincial administration.

The Civil Service Estimates include the following grants-in-Aid:—

Uganda	£130,000
Central Africa	£ 48,000
Somaliland	£ 50,000
B. East Africa	£256,000

The grant for British East Africa includes the anticipated deficiency in the cost of working the Uganda Railway, also the purchase of steamers for Lake Victoria.

The vote in aid for East Africa advised in Reuter's of 4th instant was a supplementary vote.

Reuter's Agent at Aden states that a force despatched by Col. Swann has routed a strong force of the enemy near Lasakante Wells killing 15 and capturing and wounding many.

The first communication between Bhotle and Obbia has been established by the Bekanir Sowars carrying despatches. It is stated that the Mad Mullah has gone to the Ogaden country for arms, that General Manning is in a strong position in Galkayu, and that Col. Swann is co-operating with him.

Their Majesties received Mr. Chamberlain at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

The "Times" in a leader remarks that despite the personal popularity of the Premier, the confidence of the people in the Government is slipping away, that Mr. Chamberlain may be able to prevent the rot setting in among Ministerialists both in and outside the House, and to do this he has not come home a moment too soon.

Mr. Chamberlain received an enthusiastic reception in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Mr. Arnold Forster in introducing the Naval Estimates regretted that international rivalry necessitated such enormous unproductive expenditure.

The Police raided several Hotels in Pretoria on the 14th instant searching for persons unprovided with permits. A hundred arrests were made, of these 27 were Foreigners who have been ordered to quit the Transvaal in twenty four hours.

MARCH 20TH.—After protracted deliberations the Turkish Ministers have submitted to the Sultan a proposal which it is believed will solve the Aden Hinterland difficulty.

The House of Commons have voted £6,312,800 for the pay of the effective Navy. The Naval Estimates were passed without hardly any opposition from either sides of the House, as the necessity for heavy expenditure was generally recognised.

The Indian Budget presented by the Viceroy's Council shows on the revised estimates for 1902-03, a surplus of £2,738,500. The Budget of 1903-04 after providing a reduction in Salt tax and extending abatements of Income tax, shows a surplus of £948,700.

The election for Rye to replace Mr. Brookfield Conservative who has been appointed Consul Montevideo has resulted in the election of Mr. Hutchinson, Liberal, by 4,910 votes to 4,376 given for Mr. Boyle Unionist.

The American Senate have sanctioned the Panama Treaty mentioned in Reuter's of the 4th instant.

A serious revolution of Nationalists has arisen in Uruguay.

In a letter to the "Times" from the Bishop of Uganda, the Bishop strongly condemns Sir Harry Johnstons proposal in favour of recruiting Trans Zambesian Natives for the Transvaal Mines.

Reuter's Agent telegraphs from Bloemfontein that there is extreme dissatisfaction in the Army garrisoned in the new Colonies owing to the fact that the majority of the troops as well as many officers and their wives are living in tents. The officers complain bitterly of the class of recruits that are being sent out, many of them are mere boys and are scoffed at openly by the Dutch.

In consequence of the striking victories of the opposition at Woolwich and at Rye, a number of Liberals have notified their willingness to become candidates to attack Ministerial strongholds.

The Unionist Press admit that the result of the Rye Election means that the nation are discontent with the present Government.

MARCH 30TH.—Replying to Mr. Bryce who on behalf of the opposition desired a full discussion on South African affairs especially the Government's attitude towards the Native Labour question, Mr. Chamberlain said that the object of his mission was to gain information only; the proposals submitted to him relative Labour referred to recruiting it in regions hitherto untapped; as a result of his representations to the Foreign Office they had agreed to let a thousand Central African Natives go to the Mines as an experiment. The charges of forcing the Labour were absolutely unfounded. The Colonial Secretary denounced the prejudices against the Mines and believed that if the conditions were made more attractive the Labour supply would be considerably augmented from existing sources and British Central Africa without the use of force in any shape or form. The discussion as to the employment of Chinese was entirely premature all other sources must first be exhausted.

At the Inter-Colonial Conference at Bloemfontein it was decided that the Natives South of the Zambesi were insufficient for the labour requirements of the Mines. The further immigration of unskilled Asiatic labour if positively required should be permitted under the control of Government.

The condition of affairs in Macedonia has not improved the emissaries of the revolutionary Committee are everywhere.

The American Senate has passed the Cuban Treaty with amendments requiring the approval of the House of Congress, thus deferring indefinitely the admission of Cuban Sugar into the United States.

Mr. Chamberlain received an ovation in the City on the occasion of the presentation to him of an address from the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall.

The advance body of the main column left Obbia on the 6th March commanded by Maj. Fasken; numbers fell out exhausted by the intense heat, the Sikhs and Bombay Sappers suffering the most.

The Abyssinian Column under Col: Rochford has hitherto been unopposed. The difficulties of Transport have necessitated a reduction of 5000 men. Bari has been substituted for Gergero Lubi as the objective and the operations of the Column will be confined to the closing of the Mullah's retreat.

The French Chamber by 300 to 257 votes has suppressed en bloc 25 of the male congregations. M. Combes in a spirited speech said that the teaching of these congregations detached children from Republican Doctrines. The opposition journals regard this action as the beginning of a religious war and a triumph of force. The Chambers have decided to placard both of M. Combes speeches.

President Loubet starts on a tour in Algeria on the 14th April.

The Radicals are raising a strong agitation against the proposed methods for recruiting Natives for the Rand Mines. They insist that they are merely a form of slavery. Mr. Chamberlain indignantly repels this idea.

President Castro of Venezuela has resigned. The acceptance by Congress of his resignation is doubtful, anyhow it is unlikely that it will affect the negotiations between the Powers at Washington.

Serious Student riots occurred at Buda Pest on the anniversary of the death of Kossuth. The Police were attacked with heavy missiles and sticks, many were injured.

In the French Senate while discussing the estimates for Public Worship the Premier enumerated the Pastoral charges and letters insulting the Government. He declared that the Government denounced the Concordat if the Clergy continued to interfere in Politics.

News from Obbia states that the main Column has arrived at Galkayu and would probably start on the 22nd March for Geladi whither it is reported the Mullah has fled.

Owing to the newspapers criticism of the operations in Somaliland censors have been stationed throughout the country rigidly controlling all correspondence private or otherwise.

The Transport is defective and a thousand camels are required for sending to the front troops suffering from the trying climate. Communication has been permanently established between Obbia and Berbera.

Congress has unanimously refused to accept President Castro's resignation.

The Governor of the Cape has agreed to release all Political prisoners. Many were released yesterday and the rest will be in a few days.

Lord Cranborne informed a Missionary Deputation that the labour experiment for the Rand Mines would be confined to British Central Africa and would be carefully watched if there were any signs of the disastrous effects the deputation anticipated, it would not be carried further.

There has been serious rioting in Trinidad in connection with an obnoxious Water Bill; the crowd stoned and ignited the Government Buildings which were gutted. The Governor and Council were escorted through the mob from the burning building after the Police had fired to clear the way. Several persons were killed and wounded.

Major General Sir Hector Macdonald K.C.B., D.S.O., has been ordered to return to Colombo to answer very grave charges made against him. The Governor has been authorised to convene a Court Martial.

Fourteen persons were killed and forty wounded at Trinidad yesterday, no Europeans among them.

The Newfoundland Legislature has renewed the Modus vivendi with France for the last time.

A Cuban firm has contracted to deliver 7,300 tons of Sugar at Liverpool.

The conclusion of the South African Customs Union at the Bloemfontein Conference is officially announced; it provides for preferential treatment to Great Britain and reciprocity with the Colonies.

It is officially announced that Major General Sir Hector Macdonald shot himself at Hotel in Paris yesterday afternoon.

President Castro has withdrawn his resignation.

Mr. G. Wyndham before a crowded house introduced the Irish Land Bill. It provides for granting tenants cash advances to purchase their own holdings.

Major General Sir Hector Macdonald had been alone in Paris since the 20th March. He was noticed in the morning sitting on a lounge in the Hotel intently studying the New York Herald Paris Edition which contained the announcement of his forthcoming Court Martial at Ceylon. He remained on the lounge deep in thought until between twelve and one o'clock; then went straight to his room, and must have shot himself immediately. The body will be buried in Paris, the funeral being of the simplest nature.

The King's cruise includes Malta and Gibraltar.

Morocco continues to be seriously disturbed, the Sultan is making no headway.

The funeral of General Sir Hector Macdonald will take place in Paris to-day, it will be of a private character and there will be no Military honours.

It is stated that the preferential rates accorded to British Trade by the South African Conference amount to 25 per cent reduction on the ad valorem tariff.

At the Chertsey Election Mr. Tyler, the conservative candidate was returned by 5,700 votes. Mr. Longman the Liberal securing 4,529.

The Empress whilst riding at Grimewall with the German Emperor was thrown from her horse and slightly fractured her fore arm. Her Majesty was conveyed to a lodge where the Physicians bandaged the arm and the Empress returned to Berlin in a carriage. It is announced that considering the circumstances Her Majesty's condition is good.

After everything had been settled for the funeral to take place in Paris to-day Lady Macdonald and her son arrived at the War Office and insisted on the interment being in Scotland. The authorities are not to entitle to oppose this, it is probable therefore that the funeral will be in Scotland.

The Revolution in Uruguay mentioned in Reuter's of the 20th instant ended without bloodshed and peace has been signed.

President Castro has refused to reconsider his resignation and it is stated in Washington that he resigned by arrangement to enable Venezuela to present a solid front to the powers. It is understood that his brother becomes the President, but that Castro will be re-elected at the next election.

BIRTH.

POWTER:—At Fort Bungalow on the 18th ultimo, the wife of Gilbert E. Powter of a son.

MEAD:—At Deravona, Rochester, England on 9th March the wife of Gerald Harvey Mead, Solicitor, of a son.

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NOTICE.

The High Court, the Administrator-General's Department, and the Department of the Registration of Documents will be closed on Wednesday April 8th at 4 p. m., and will re-open upon Wednesday April 15th next.

Urgent applications during the above period may be made to the Registrar at the Dak Bangalow.

The Town Magistrate's Court will be closed upon Friday April 10th and upon Monday April 13th only.

J. W. MURISON,
Registrar.

The High Court, 25th March, 1903.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR EAST AFRICA, MOMBASA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. 1 of 1903.

IN RE SALEH MAHOMED SON OF NOORMAHOMED.

The above-named SALEH MAHOMED SON of Noormahomed has, by order of the Court dated the 24th day of March 1903, been declared an Insolvent under section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, and Kersondass son of Jammaalass, Munim of Tulsidass Jetha has, been appointed Receiver of his Estate.

J. W. MURISON,
Registrar.

24th March, 1903.

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

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSE No. 14 of 1903.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE ESTATE OF LIEUT. F. G. MELISS DECEASED.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court of the East Africa Protectorate at Mombasa in the estate of the late Lieut. F. G. Mellis deceased, who died at the Somaliland on the 17th day of January 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 the Administrator General, Law Courts, Mombasa on or before the 30th day of April 1903.

R. W. HAMILTON,
Administrator General.

Mombasa, 13th March, 1903.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSE No. 10 of 1903.

NOTICE OF GRANT OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE ESTATE OF BOHRA MAHOMEDBHOY JAFFERI 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 BOHRA MAHOMEDBHOY JAFFERI deceased, who died at Mombasa on the 26th day of February 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 Bohra Adamji Mahomedbhoy, Mombasa, the Administrator on or before the 15th day of May 1903.

R. W. HAMILTON,
Judge E. A. P.

Mombasa, 30th March 1903.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

March 16th, Mr. D. D. Waller, from Kisumu.
 Mr. H. W. Tyler, Asst. Supt. Telegraphic from Uganda.
 March 19th, Captain J. H. Bailey, 3rd K. A. R. from Kisumu.
 Mr. C. F. Elliott and Mr. Jens Joeryen Anderssen, from Lamu.
 Mr. D. D. Waller, for Kisumu.
 Mar-21st, Mr. C. F. Elliott, for Nairobi.
 Mr. J. B. Ainsworth, for Mtwapa.
 March 23rd, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Mr. H. F. G. Bell from Nairobi.
 Mr. J. W. Tritton, from Malindi.
 Mr. J. B. Ainsworth, from Mtwapa.
 March 24th, Mr. H. W. Tyler, for England
 His Honour Judge Cator, and Mr. J. W. Barth, for Kisumu.
 Captain J. H. Bailey, 3rd King's African Rifles, for Nairobi.
 March 26th, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Mr. W. J. Monson, for Nairobi.
 March 28th, Mr. T. T. Gilkison, and Mr. A. Marsden, for Kirwitu.
 March 29th, Mr. M. A. M. Van de Velde, Assistant Auditor, from England.
 March 30th, H St. G. Galt, and Dr. R. Stoncy, from Uganda.
 March 31st, Mr. T. T. Gilkison and Mr. A. Marsden, from Takaungu.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

PORT FLORENCE—ENTEBBE STEAMER SERVICE.

Public notice is hereby given that the weekly Steamer Service in connection with the "up" and "down" mixed trains will come into force on 3rd April, 1903.

Passengers by the "up" mixed train leaving Mombasa on Tuesday 31st March can therefore be booked through to Entebbe.

Through booking of goods traffic to Entebbe will come into force at once.

Through booking from Entebbe will be effected while the steamer is waiting there only.

Through booking of live stock and of heavy and bulky articles will be done by special arrangement only, until such time as the piers and landing arrangements are completed.

By Order,
 A. E. CRUICKSHANK,
 Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office }
 Nairobi, 26th March, 1903. }

Rates of Advertisements.

	2 pages.	1 page.	$\frac{1}{2}$ page.	$\frac{1}{3}$ page.	$\frac{1}{4}$ page.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
One year	360	200	110	76	58
Half year	200	110	58	45	32
Quarter year	110	58	32	24	17
Month	38	20	11	9	7
Insertion	21	14	8	6	4

Special terms for smaller advertisements can be arranged.

MOMBASA HARBOUR.

High Water at Mombasa, 1st to 14th April, 1903.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. M.	6 15	7 08	8 01	8 54	9 47	10 41	11 35	0 00	0 54	1 48	2 42	3 36	4 26	5 16
P. M.	6 39	7 32	8 25	9 18	10 11	11 05	11 59	0 28	1 21	2 14	3 07	4 00	4 50	5 40

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE WEATHER IN MOMBASA.

FORTNIGHT ENDING 30th MARCH, 1903.

Temperature.

Days.	Month and date.	Barometer 8 a.m.	Dry B. 8 a.m.	Wet B. 8 a.m.	Maximum 24 hours.	Minimum 24 hours.	Rain 24 hours
Sunday	March 15	29.010	82.6	79	88	78.5	1.51
Monday	do 16	30.006	84.8	81	91	78	0.00
Tuesday	do 17	30.012	83.8	81.4	90	79.5	0.00
Wednesday	do 18	30.000	83.8	78.4	89.2	77	0.00
Thursday	do 19	29.990	85.6	80	90.4	80	0.00
Friday	do 20	29.990	85	81	89.5	80	0.00
Saturday	do 21	29.760	85.6	79	88	79	0.00
Sunday	do 22	30.000	85.8	79	88.2	79	0.00
Monday	do 23	30.064	83.8	79.4	87.6	78.5	0.99
Tuesday	do 24	30.060	82.8	79.4	87	76	0.00
Wednesday	do 25	30.076	82.8	79	92.5	79	0.14
Thursday	do 26	30.090	84.6	81.2	89.5	78	0.00
Friday	do 27	30.100	85.2	81	90	78	0.00
Saturday	do 28	30.076	85.8	82	89	77.5	0.00
Sunday	do 29	30.080	86	82	90	78	0.00
Monday	do 30	30.134	85	81.5	...	78	0.00

Total rainfall for 2 months ending 28th February 1903, 2.05.

Total Rainfall 2.64

NOTICE.

A list of Newspapers, Magazines, &c., lying in the General Post Office Mombasa, received without addresses by Mail on the 9th March, 1903.

No.	TITLE.	Dated 1903.
1 Bundle	The Clover Magazine Everybody's Magazine Fair-Play (Macfaden's Weekly) The Saturday Evening Post Union Gospel News Our Own Gazette Circular from Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute	February February January 24th. January 24th. January 15th & 22nd January & February
1 Bundle		Published in U. S. America.
1 Bundle		
1		
	Two small steel fitting arms, rivetted, (probably belonging to a maxim gun) have been received loose in a mail at the Entebbe Post Office.	

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

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

General Post Office,

Postmaster-General,

Mombasa, March 10th, 1903.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

NOTICE.

All Applications or Remittances should be sent to the Editor.

The rates of subscription are as follows:

	One year.	Six months.	Three months.	Single Copy.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
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" " six months old	0 12 0
" " one year old	1 8 0

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