

THE
OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

OF THE

EAST AFRICA



AND UGANDA

PROTECTORATES.

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MOMBASA, APRIL 1, 1901.

[PRICE 3 ANNAS.]

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

NOTICE.

No. 3 OF 1901.

It is hereby notified that the Game Regulations issued as urgent by Sir A. Hardinge on October 7th 1900 and published in the East Africa Gazette of the 15th of that month have received the approval of H. M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) C. ELIOT,

Mombasa, 1st April, 1901.

H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.

NOTICE.

The following Order made by the Secretary of State is published for general information.

(Signed) C. ELIOT,

Mombasa, 1st April, 1901.

H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 4 OF 1901.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by Article 11 of "The East Africa Order-in-Council, 1897," I hereby order that "The Indian Post Office Act, 1898" (Act VI. of 1898), shall apply to the East Africa Protectorate, and shall come into operation on the day on which this Order is publicly notified at Mombasa by His Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General.

In the application of the said Act to the Protectorate the following modifications shall be made, that is to say:—

- (1.) In the said Act the East Africa 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 shall by any general or special Order direct.
- (3.) The powers of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under the said Act shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Commissioner.

(4.) The Commissioner is hereby substituted for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(5.) A certificate under section 26 of the said Act may be signed by the Commissioner or any Sub-Commissioner.

(6.) The reference in section 25 of the said Act to a notification under section 19 of "The Sea Customs Act, 1878," shall be read as a reference to a notification by the Commissioner under any law for the time being in force in the Protectorate which authorizes him to prohibit or restrict the bringing or taking by sea or land goods of any specified description into or out of the Protectorate.

(7.) The powers of the Director-General under the said Act shall be exercisable by the Postmaster-General of the Protectorate, with the previous assent of the Commissioner; and the powers of a Postmaster-General shall be exercisable by the Postmaster-General of the Protectorate.

(8.) The Schedule annexed to this Order shall be substituted for the First Schedule to the said Act.

Foreign Office,
February 1, 1901.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE,
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs.

SCHEDULE OF INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

<i>Letters.</i>							Rs. <i>vs.</i> p.		
For a weight not exceeding 1 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
For every oz. or fraction thereof	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
<i>Post Cards.</i>									
Single post card	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2
Reply post card	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
<i>Books, Pattern, and Sample Packets, and Newspapers</i>									
For a weight not exceeding 2 ozs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2
For every additional 2 ozs. or fraction thereof	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2
<i>Parcels.</i>									
For a weight not exceeding 3 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
" exceeding 3 lbs. but not 7 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
" " 7 lbs. " 11 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	0
<i>Registration Fee.</i>									
The registration fee in all cases to be prepaid in stamps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
<i>Fee for Special Acknowledgment.</i>									
From the addressee of a registered article	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0

NOTICE.

The following Regulations made by His Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the East Africa Protectorate, and allowed by the Secretary of State, are published for general information.

(Signed) C. ELIOT,
H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.

Mombasa, April 1st, 1901.

*King's Regulations, under Article 45 of "The East Africa Order-in-Council, 1897,"
and Article 11 of "The East Africa Order-in-Council, 1899."*

No. 5 of 1901.

Building Regulations.

1. Every person who may intend

(a.) To erect a building,

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

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

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

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

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

3. At any time within thirty days after the receipt of any notice under Article 1, the Collector may, by written notice, require the person who has given the notice to furnish the Collector with all or any of the following documents:—

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

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

4. If the notice given under Article 1 and the documents furnished under Article 3 do not supply all the information which the Collector may deem necessary to enable him to deal satisfactorily with the case, the Collector may at any time within fifteen days after receipt of the said documents by written notice require the production of such particulars and details as he deems necessary.

5. If any requisition made under Article 4 is not complied with, the notice given under Article 1 shall be deemed not to have been given.

6. If within thirty days after receipt of any notice under Article 1, or of the plan, section, description or further information, if any, called for under Article 3 or 4, as the case may be, the Collector fails to intimate in writing to the person who has given the said notice his disapproval of the building, which the said person proposes to erect or of the work which he proposes to execute, or if within the said period the Collector signifies in writing to the said person his approval of the said building or work, the said person may at any time, within one year from the date of the delivery of the notice to the Collector, proceed with the said building or work in accordance with his intention as described in the notice or in any of the documents aforesaid, but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of these Regulations or any amendments thereof for the time being in force.

7. If the Collector disapproves of any building or work of which notice has been given as aforesaid, or of any portion or detail thereof, by reason that the same will contravene some provision of these Regulations or will be unsafe, he may at any time within thirty days of the receipt of the notice or of the plan, section, description or further information, if any, called for under Article 3 or 4, as the case may be, by written notice intimate to the person who gave the notice his said disapproval and the reason for the same, and prescribe terms, subject to which the building or work may be deemed to be approved by him.

8. The person who gave the notice concerning any such building or work may proceed with the same, subject to the terms prescribed as aforesaid, but not otherwise, at any time within one year from the date of receipt by him under Article 6 of the written notice in this behalf, but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of these Regulations.

9. No person shall begin to erect any building or to execute any such work as is described in Article 1 until he has given notice of his intention, as hereinbefore required, to erect such building or execute such work, and the Collector has either intimated his approval of such building or work or failed to intimate his disapproval thereof within the period prescribed in this behalf.

10. If a person who is entitled to proceed with any building or work under Article 6 or 8 fails to do so within the period of one year prescribed in the said Articles respectively for proceeding with the same, he may at any subsequent time give a fresh notice of his intention to erect such building or execute such work, and thereupon the provision hereinbefore contained shall apply, as if such fresh notice were a first notice of such person's intention.

11. With respect to buildings which are to be newly erected on any site previously un-built upon the following provisions shall have effect:—

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

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

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

12. Every building intended to be used as dwelling shall be so constructed that the whole of at least one side of every room thereof shall either be an external wall or abut on an interior open space. Such external wall, except where it faces a street of not less than 15 feet in width, shall have between it and the boundary-line of the owner's premises an open space extending throughout the entire length of such wall at least 2 feet wide, or, in the case of a chawl or building intended to form a range of separate rooms for lodgers, at least 5 feet wide.

Such interior open space shall have an area equal to not less than one-tenth of the aggregate floor area of all the rooms abutting thereon, and shall not be in any direction less than 6 feet across. And every open space, whether exterior or interior, required by this Article shall be and be kept free from any erection thereon and open to the sky, and shall be and be kept open to access from each end thereof.

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

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

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

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

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

(a.) With mortar compounded of lime and sand or udongo ; or

(b.) With cement ; or

(c.) With cement mixed with sand or other suitable material.

(The proportion of lime in the mortar to be at least 40 per cent. for two-storeyed, and 33 per cent. for a single-storeyed, house.)

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

18. Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct every wall of such building so as to rest upon proper footings to the satisfaction of the Collector.

He shall cause the projection at the widest part of the footings of every wall of each side of such wall to be at least equal to one-quarter of the thickness of such wall at its base, unless an adjoining wall interferes, in which case the projection may be omitted where that wall adjoins.

He shall cause the diminution of footings in regular offsets or in offset at the top of footings, and he shall cause the height from the bottom of the footings to the base of the wall to be at least equal to two-thirds of the thickness of the wall at its base.

Every person who shall erect any new building shall cause the footing of every wall and every post or posts of the ground floor of such building to rest on the solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete or upon some solid and sufficient substructure as a foundation.

Provided that where solid rock is met with at or near the surface at the side of such building, that is, within 3 feet of the level of the base of the wall, the footing may be omitted, if the surface of the rock be properly cleaned and stepped or jagged to receive the first course of masonry.

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

19. No masonry building shall be allowed to be built of more than two storeys, or be allowed to be carried to a greater height than 28 feet, except by special leave of the Collector and upon such terms as he may prescribe.

The height of the storeys shall be measured from the level of the upper surface of the floor to the underside of the tie of the roof or other covering, or, if there is no tie, then up to the level of half the vertical height of the rafters or other support of the roof.

The height of every storey other than a top storey shall be measured from the level of the upper surface of the floor of the storey, up to the level of the upper surface of the floor of the storey next above it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Joists 1 foot apart shall be half-an-inch in depth and a quarter of an inch in breadth. Rafters one-third of an inch in depth and one-sixth of an inch in breadth for each foot span.

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

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

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

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

25. Where any steps, barazas, verandahs, and other projections into any street have been erected, and may be in existence at the commencement of these Regulations, the following special provisions shall apply:—

(1.) The Collector may at any time remove any such projection, not being a step to an existing doorway, that may be within the general line of buildings in a street or within the line of a street if and when laid down by the Collector, but the Collector shall pay for the cost of such removal, unless the owner shall prefer to remove such projection at his own expense.

(2.) All existing steps to doorways that project as aforesaid shall be removed by the owner at his own expense within the period of five years from the commencement of these Regulations by and at the expense of the owner, unless allowed to remain with the written consent of the Collector, and upon such terms as he may prescribe, but the Collector may at

Also, that all down mails will be despatched from Post Offices along the Uganda Railway, only by the down mixed trains leaving Nairobi Sundays Tuesdays and Thursdays.

When, however, an important mail arrives from England or India a special mail will be despatched as soon after its arrival as possible.

Time of despatch will be duly notified to the public. And in the same manner special mails will be despatched from Post Offices along the Uganda Railway in time to catch important steamers leaving Mombasa.

By Order

(Signed) THOS. E. C. REMINGTON,

Postmaster-General.

Reuter's Telegrams.

MARCH 15TH. The Government proposals for the Kings Civil list are based on an estimate of £570,000. The "Times" states that the Government has authorized the Johannesburg Chamber of mines to restart 350 stamps. The papers estimate a deficit in the Budget of £61,500,000.

The question of the Manchurian agreement continues to engage the attention of the Chancelleries. The United states, even without official confirmation of its conditions opposes it on the ground that a secret independent arrangement with one Power is calculated to lead to partition and Commissioner Rockhill has been instructed to control to the utmost, demands for reparation, lest excessive demands on China should jeopardise his resistance to the Manchurian agreement.

The proportion of European cases of plague in Capetown is increasing, and the city will probably be put out of bounds for the troops. The epidemic has spread to Malmesbury and Cranborne.

The Consul-General at Adis Ababa is still negotiating regarding the Abyssinian frontier. Joint operations against the mad Mullah have been arranged at King Menelik's request.

MARCH 16TH. The British and Russians at Tientsin are disputing over the limits of Railway Property in the Russian Concession. The Guards are in close proximity to each other and the British have been strongly reinforced and trouble is imminent unless the Russians retire.

De Wet has reached Senekal. French reports a further great haul of stock, carts, ammunition, and 192 more Boers killed wounded and prisoners.

The Lords have rejected by 62 to 38 a motion of Lord Wolseley calling for the papers regarding Lansdowne's allegation. Wolseley traversed Lansdowne's charges and admitted under estimating the power of the Boers like everyone else. He mentioned incidentally that he resigned early in 1900, while not explaining why he withdrew his resignation at Lansdowne's request.

MARCH 18TH. Count von Buelow in the Reichstag stated that the German troops will be withdrawn from China whenever serious guarantees for the payment of the indemnities have been received. The Anglo-German agreements has no reference to Manchuria and there is no question of antagonism between Russia and Germany in China. Count von Buelow is ignorant of the position with regard to the Manchurian Convention.

Lord Kitchener reports that Park's column captured a Boer laager and 34 prisoners including the notorious Abel Erasmus, at Krugerspoort near Lydenberg. Our casualties were five.

The Ophir sailed on Saturday afternoon after lunch at which the King in toasting the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall said that the object of journey was to express their appreciation for the participation by the Colonies in the War. He believed that the Tientsin quarrel would be amicably settled between the respective Governments.

The position as regards the land dispute is unchanged, the disputants using the utmost caution to prevent collision between the guards during the negotiations.

The Boer losses in February were 160 killed and over 1,000 prisoners and surrenders. The majority of these are the result of General French's operations.

The prospects of peace continue hopeful, the Boers openly discussing peace.

Over 4,000 troops mostly Yeomanry proceeded to the Cape yesterday.

Reuter's Agent at Tientsin reports that the utmost friendliness prevails between the disputants, the Tientsin guards being reduced to 27 aside, in order to prevent the possibility of a collision. Owing to the rowdiness of the French soldiers the British have prohibited them from entering their concession except on duty.

MARCH 19TH.—De Wet's Commando has been broken up at Senekal.

The Times Correspondent telegraphs from Peking that Chinese officials state that Russia has abandoned her claims to exclusive rights in Mongolia and Turkestan and will consent to modify the stringency of her control over the civil administration of Manchuria.

Forty rowdy French soldiers have been arrested in Tientsin, and quiet restored. The Anglo-Russian incident has not developed further and sentries occupy trenches 45 feet apart. It is believed that the Chinese intentionally granted the Russian a concession overlapping the Railway, hoping thereby to produce discord.

Troops are hemming in Fourie's Commando on the Orange River and it is believed that Fourie is ready to surrender.

MARCH 20TH. The Times learns that Count von Waldersee has intervened to end the Tientsin incident.

Mr. Forster in explaining the Naval estimates announced that a New 7.5 gun has been adopted, which will equal any gun in use by foreign powers.

The Admiralty is not disposed to accede to Mr. Brodrick's proposal to transfer the smaller coaling stations to the Navy but is considering the matter.

Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords and Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons announced that General Botha has written to Lord Kitchener saying that he is not disposed to recommend the proffered terms to his Government. Botha added that his Government and his Chief Officers entirely agreed with him.

Waldersee has arrived at Tientsin to endeavour to effect a settlement, but the British and Russian Commanders are awaiting instructions from Europe.

Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons stated that the British and Russian sentries on the disputed ground have strict orders not to assume the aggressive. No disturbance is anticipated.

MARCH 21ST. Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords agreed to the appointment of a joint Committee on the question of the King's Accession Oath.

Ninety British Marines arrived at Tientsin from Taku on the evening of 19th to replace the Indian Guards in the disputed territory and the Fusiliers were expected to arrive yesterday evening. It is stated that the Russians are sending reinforcements from Port Arthur.

The appointment of Sir Arthur Palmer as Commander-in-Chief in India is confirmed.

Several sharp skirmishes have occurred lately between Colonels De Lisle's and Gorringer's columns, and Kritzinger's Commando near Tarkastad (on the Railway between Cradock and Queenstown about 135 miles North of Port Elizabeth). The Boers retreated hastily losing considerably in men and stores. The British lost about ten. All Kritzinger's men are well mounted, and armed with British rifles.

The Ophir has reached Gibraltar after a good passage. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York are in excellent health.

MARCH 22ND. Besides the Australian contingent from Peking the out posts on the lines of communications are being brought into Tientsin.

The British have evacuated Vrede (about 45 miles west of Laing's Nek) the garrison joining General Campbell's column which had heavy fighting on the way to and from Standerton and has 200 sick and wounded.

Lord Kitchener reports from Pretoria that P. Botha, the brother of the Commandant was killed at Doornberg and his two sons wounded. The Boers in the Orange Colony are disbanded and scattered. De Wet is near Heilbron.

Lord Lansdowne announced in the House of Lords that the British and Russians have agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory reserving the question of ownership to subsequent examination.

The proposal for the settlement emanated from Mons. Lamsmorff and the British Government gladly concurred.

A steward on the "Simla" hospital ship which arrived at Southampton on 13th instant from the Cape has been attacked by plague.

MARCH 23RD.—A Parliamentary paper has been issued on the subject of the terms rejected by Botha. They included a general amnesty except to Colonial rebels, the return of prisoners from St. Helena and Ceylon, the establishment of a Crown Colony and ultimately of representative government, the equality of English and Dutch languages and the assistance of farmers by loan.

America suggests that the amount of the Chinese indemnity be fixed at \$200,000,000 as a lump sum to be divided into eight equal parts.

A new German loan of £15,000,000 sterling is announced.

MARCH 25TH.—With the exception of the "Daily News" the papers all agree that the Government has gone to the utmost limit of lenity in the terms proffered to the Boers.

Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons said that he was not aware that Botha had specifically objected to any of the terms, but raised strong objection to the appointment of Sir Alfred Milner.

The tramway men in Marseilles have struck work. A mob of 3,000 stopped the tram service yesterday and there were serious encounters with troops. The population are panic stricken and it is feared that other trades will join in the strike.

The Marseilles employers and dockers have agreed on a preliminary arbitration. 400 boiler makers have struck.

It is announced both in Shanghai and New York that China has rejected the Manchurian convention.

The "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that when Lord Lansdowne asked Russia for a copy of the actual draft of the convention, Count Lamsdorff refused angrily saying that he had already offered a full and sufficient explanation to Sir Charles Scott, the British Ambassador.

The Welsh Fusiliers and 100 of the Hongkong Regiment have arrived at Tientsin. The Australian contingent sails on Monday.

In the Japanese Diet, the Foreign Minister referring to Count von Buelow's interpretations of the Anglo-German agreement (vide telegram of 18th instant) said that Japan in adhering to the agreement accepted its plain and unmistakable significance and intends to adhere to the reading; she is not concerned if another interprets the documents by a strange code of its own.

The Korean Government has dismissed Mr. McLeavy Brown, Superintendent of Customs. The British representative has protested against this action.

45 of Schcepers Commando were killed near Jansenville on 21st instant, and some captured but the bulk of them escaped in the direction of Aberdeen closely pursued by the British columns.

Severe fighting took place at Hartbeestefontein near Klerksdorp on the 22nd instant the Yeomanry and Colonials being heavily engaged.

MARCH 26TH.—The "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that Russia and Britain have agreed to submit the Tientsin dispute to arbitration by Count von Walderssee.

A British Missionary has been murdered by brigands 14 miles from Tientsin.

A British force has left Gambia to combine with a French punitive expedition against a recalcitrant Chief named Fodi Kabbas.

The report that Count von Walderssee will arbitrate on the Tientsin dispute is now confirmed.

The Budget will be presented to the House of Commons on 18th April.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that negotiations with Commandant Botha are now closed and that it is not intended to reopen them.

An affray took place yesterday evening at Tientsin when two of the Welsh Fusiliers and one Victorian acting police were sabred and bayoneted. The Germans were the chief culprits.

The Ophir has reached Malta. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York landed amid salutes.

MARCH 27TH.—Lord Kitchener reports that Bahington has defeated Delarey with a force of 1,500 to the South west of Ventersdorp and captured 77 waggons 2 fifteen pounder guns, 6 maxims, 1 pompom, quantities of ammunition and 140 prisoners. Our losses were slight, but many Boers were killed and wounded.

The "Times" correspondent at Lerbera reports that the Abyssinian victory of the 11th March has been contradicted.

The United States on the 19th February expressed to China its sense of the inexpediency and even extreme danger of considering private territorial or financial arrangements at least without the full knowledge and approval of the Powers. Mr. Hay sent a copy of this memorandum to all the Powers including Russia.

MARCH 28TH.—Reuters Agent at Peking telegraphs on 26th instant that the report that China is rejecting the Manchurian Convention is untrue, but that various modifications are under discussion.

Count von Waldersee's functions as regards the Tientsin dispute have ended with the withdrawal of the sentries from the disputed ground. The question of ownership will be referred to competent legal authorities.

The situation in Marseilles as regards the strike has become more grave, the employers have refused arbitration.

General French has arrived at Vryheid. Up to date the Boers have lost 1,200 killed and wounded and captured, 7 guns, 1,800 waggons and 226,000 horses and cattle.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener reports that the British losses in Babington's action with De La Rey were only 2 killed and 7 wounded. The Boers left 22 dead and 30 wounded on the ground.

MARCH 29TH.—It is stated that De Wet with 400 followers has entered the Transvaal.

The Americans have captured Aguinaldo in the Philippines.

The strike in Naples is now at an end. Several trades in Marseilles are resuming work. The dockers and Engineers are still holding out but the end of the strike is believed to be near.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York left Malta yesterday.

The French co-operating with a British force on the Gambia attacked and destroyed the town of the Chief Fodey Kabba, who has given shelter to the murderers of the two British Commissioners. Fodey Kabba was killed.

Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords said that he thought the question of the interpretation of the Anglo-German convention was not vital, because all the Powers have declared the policy of maintaining the integrity of China. He said he was unable to pass a final opinion on the Manchurian agreement, but would not carpingly criticise the arrangement if in the nature of a *modus vivendi*.

MARCH 30TH.—In addition to that reported yesterday Lord Lansdowne mentioned that by the second clause of the Anglo-German agreement British and Germany undertook to maintain the integrity of China, and the Government considered that the clause applied to the whole Chinese Empire including Manchuria.

The House of Lords has adjourned till the 22nd April.

The Tokio newspaper state that, though the Japanese troops at Seoul are generally relieved in the month of May, reliefs are to be sent forthwith. Three officers of the staff are going to Korea. Unusual activity prevails in Japanese arsenals the troops leaving China will be relieved by a force 50 per cent stronger.

There is a notable improvement in the state of affairs in Marseilles, the resumption of work being almost general but precautions are still maintained.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. Pidcock Port Officer has been appointed to Mr. Marsden's duties during the latter's absence on leave.

Mr. P. W. Cooper, Temporary Assistant Auditor in the East Africa Protectorate, Local Audit Office, has been appointed permanent Assistant Auditor attached to the East Africa Protectorate Local Audit Office and liable for Service in the East Africa, Uganda and Somali Coast Protectorates. To date from 1st April, 1901.

OBITUARY.

It is with extreme regret that I have to announce that Mr. Francis G. Hall, the District Officer at Mbirri, Kenia District, died at Mbirri Station on the 18th instant from a prolonged and severe attack of dysentery.

In Mr. Hall's death this Administration loses an Officer of great experience, and one who was ever popular with Europeans and natives alike. He entered the service of the late Imperial British East Africa Company in 1892, and joined the Government Service when the Country was taken over by the Foreign Office in 1895.

As an Officer for pioneer work the late Mr. Hall had few equals and this Province in particular is a severe loser by his untimely death, and to myself and the other Officers of this Province his loss is felt as a personal one.

My own sympathies, as well as the sympathies of all that knew the late Mr. Hall are extended to his widow in her affliction.

(Signed) JOHN AINSWORTH,

H. M. Sub-Commissioner.

Nairobi, March 21st, 1901.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

March 15th, Mr. Shawe from Nairobi.

March 16th, Mr. and Mrs. Farrant and Mr. Teddie for Nairobi.

Messrs. Sim and Humphrey from Kisumu.

March 18th, Mr. Remington from Nairobi.

March 19th, Mr. Humphrey for Nairobi.

March 21st, Mr. Bawring from Nairobi.

March 22nd, Mr. Macallister from Naivasha.

March 23rd, Mr. Reddie from Nairobi.

March 24th, Mr. Ainsworth, C.M.G., and Mr. H. W. Thorpe from Nairobi.

March 25th, Mr. J. Ainsworth C.M.G. and Mr. H. M. Macallister for Zanzibar.

March 30th, Mr. J. Clifford, Mr. Ainsworth, C.M.G., Mr. Stallibrass, Mr. Burke and Mr. Cruickshank from Zanzibar.

NOTES.

The s.s. "Kilwa" arrived from Kismayu, on 16th March.

On the same day s.s. "Sultan" arrived from India and left for south.

—:0:—

H. M. S. "Scout" arrived from Kismayu on 17th March, and returned on the 18th March.

—:0:—

The s.s. "Kilwa" left Mombasa for Kismayu via Lamu on 22nd March.

—:0:—

The s.s. "Goa" with mails left for India via Aden.

—:0:—

On the 24th March, the s.s. "Juba" took Mr. Marsler, Chief of Customs, Mr. May and Mr. Morton to Zanzibar all of whom are proceeding on leave to England.

—:0:—

The s.s. "Sultan" arrived from south and left for India via Lamu, on 26th March.

—:0:—

On the 24th March, the Transport "Ellora" arrived with the following Officers invalided from Kismayu:—Capt. Gordon, Aden Camel Corps, Lieut. McCaskill, I. S. C., and Lieut. Breeding, E. A. Rifles.

—:0:—

The s.s. "Ellora" arrived from Zanzibar on 30th March.

IN THE COURT OF THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE AT MOMBASA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

CASE No. 5 1901.

IN THE MATTER OF LAKHMICHAND SAMJI A DEBTOR.

Whereas by order of the above-mentioned Court dated the 26th instant. I have been appointed Receiver of the Estate of the above-mentioned debtor. This is to give notice to all having claims against the debtor to submit the same to me not later than the 18 April, 1901.

A general meeting of creditors will be held at my office at Mombasa at 2-30 p.m., on the 18th April, 1901.

The public examination of the debtor will be held in the above-mentioned Court at 9-30 a.m. on the 1st May, 1901.

(Signed) SKINNER TURNER,

Mombasa, 29th March, 1901.

Registrar.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

IN THE CONSULAR COURT OF NANDI DISTRICT.

HELD AT KISUMU.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSE No. 1 OF 1901.

NOTICE OF GRANT OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE R. BAILE DECEASED.

Pursuant to an order of the Nandi District Court at Kisumu granting letters of Administration in the estate of the late R. BAILE deceased who died at Kisumu on the 15th day of March, 1901, 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 Dr. R. E. Drake-Brockman, Medical Officer Kisumu, the above-named administrator appointed by the Court on or before the 30th of April, 1901.

(Signed) C. W. HOLLEY,

Kisumu, March 18th, 1901.

H. M. Judicial Officer, Uganda Protectorate.

NOTICE.

The Public are informed that on Friday 5th Saturday 6th and Monday 8th the Government Offices and the National Bank will be closed.

Officials will be in attendance at their respective offices to conduct urgent business on the mornings of the above mentioned days.

On Friday Sunday and Monday the Telegraph office will be opened from 9. to 9-30 a.m. and 7 to 7-30 p.m.

On Saturday the usual telegraph hours will be kept and the Post Office will be open from 8. a.m. to 12 noon. Mails will be received and despatched as usual.

(Signed.) J. W. TRITTON,

for H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.

Mombasa, 1st, April 1901.

NOTICE.

The Protectorate and Chief Native Courts, the Administrator Generals Department and the Registration of Documents Department will be closed from Thursday the 4th April to Thursday the 11th of April next.

The Courts and Offices will be opened on Thursday the 11th April 1901 at the usual hour.

Urgent applications may be made to the Registrar at his bungalow in Macdonald Terrace.

(Sd.) SKINNER TURNER,

Registrar.

Mombasa, 25th March, 1901.

TENDERS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of 500 full bags of Rice for the use of the Administration by the undersigned.

The Tenders should be in sealed covers with samples and should be delivered by 11 A.M., on the 7th April next.

Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

(Signed) S. D. SHAWE,

Acting Superintendent, Govt. Transport.

Approved :

(Sd) J. W. TRITTON.

for H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.

Mombasa, March 22nd, 1901.

MOMBASA PUBLIC GARDENS.

Statement of Receipts and Payments to the 23th March, 1901.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Payments.	Amount.
1901		Rs. as. qrs.	1901		Rs. as. qrs.
Feb. 1	To Balance brought forward	2,844 5 0	Feb. 4	By Daily Labourers	85 9 0
" 12	" W. A. M. Sim	15 0 0	" 12	" E. A. Protectorate for 2 cardboard files	2 8 0
" 12	" H. C. Kuhlewindt	15 0 0	" 28	" Daily Labourers	115 4 0
March 6	" Wali Salimb Khalfan	200 0 0	"	" Balance of Cash on hand	4,091 0 0
" 14	" Rashid b Ali b Mona	50 0 0			
" 15	" B. mailjee Jewanjee	1,650 0 0			
" 15	" E. L. Pearson	20 0 0			
" 16	" A Frühling	50 0 0			
" 19	" R. B. P. Cator	50 0 0			
	Total Rs....	4,294 5 0		Total Rs....	4,294 5 0

(Signed) G. E. POWTER,

Honorary Treasurer.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Statement of public Traffic Earnings for the month of February, 1901.

Coaching Traffic 446 miles open	...	...	...	Rs. 29,021
Goods Traffic 475, miles open	...	...	...	Rs. 58,597

Total Rupees..... 87,618

Corresponding month of previous year:—

Coaching Traffic 363 miles open	...	...	...	Rs. 27,466
Goods Traffic 363 miles open	...	...	...	Rs. 50,315

Total Rupees..... 77,781

Increase.....Rs. 9,837

Traffic Manager's Office,
Nairobi, Dated 9th March, 1901.

(Signed) A. E. CRUICKSHANK,
Traffic Manager.

IN THE COURT OF THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE AT MOMBASA.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSE No. 21 OF 1901.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE RAM DITTA SON OF MAKHAN MULL.

Pursuant to an order of the East Africa Protectorate Court at Mombasa in the estate of the late RAM DITTA SON OF MAKHAN MULL deceased, who died at Nairobi in the month of October 1900, 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, Protectorate Court Mombasa on or before the 1st day of May, 1901.

(Signed) R. W. HAMILTON,
Administrator General.

Mombasa, March 20th, 1901.

East Africa Protectorate Court.

IN THE COURT OF H. M. JUDGE, EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE, MOMBASA.

BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

CAUSE No. 9 OF 1901.

Re MOOLCHAND

INSOLVENT NAIROBI.

Whereas by order of the above-mentioned Court, I have been appointed Receiver of the Estate of this debtor. This is to give notice to all having claims against the Estate of the said debtor to submit the same to me by the 15th April 1901.

A general meeting of creditors will be held at the undersigned's office at 12 A.M., on the 30th April, 1901.

(Signed) FATEH YAR,
Court clerk, Provincial Court,
Receiver.

Nairobi, 23rd February, 1901.

BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

CAUSE No. 2 OF 1901.

Re MRS. OLIVE GREY.

Whereas by order of the above-mentioned Court dated 13th of March, I have been appointed Receiver of the estate of the above-mentioned Debtor.

This is to give notice to all having claims against the debtor, to submit the same to me not later than the 22nd April 1901.

A general meeting of creditors will be held at the Office of the Registrar at 2 P.M. on the 23rd of April 1901.

The public Examination of the Debtor will be held in the above-mentioned Court at 9-30 A.M. on the 29th of April.

(Signed) SKINNER TURNER,
Receiver.

Mombasa, 22nd March, 1901.

SHIPPING REPORT.

Mombasa Harbour.

MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1901.

NAME OF VESSEL.	CAPTAIN.	Gross Tons.	CARGO.	NATIONALITY.	To whom Consigned.	FROM.	DATE.		BOUND TO.
							Arrival.	Departure.	
S.S. Juba.	Wilson.	506	General.	British.	Protect rate	Kismayu.	January 24	February 2	Zanzibar.
" Sultan.	P. blenz.	2336	do.	German.	H. & Co. D. O. A. L.	Bombay.	February 3	" 3	Do.
" Kilwa.	Nuradin.	330	do.	Zanzibar.	Protect rate.	Kismayu.	" 4	" 4	Kismayu.
" Kisor.	Wissam.	2724	do.	German.	H. & Co. D. O. A. L.	Hamburg.	" 5	" 6	Zanzibar.
" Ellera.	Archdeacon.	1996	do.	British.	Transport Dept.	Zanzibar.	" 6	" 7	Kismayu.
" Kanyler.	West.	2926	do.	German.	H. & Co. D. O. A. L.	"	" 11	" 11	Hamburg.
" Sultan.	P. blenz.	2336	do.	German.	Do. do.	"	" 12	" 12	Bombay.
" Canara.	Stebbing.	1902	do.	British.	S. M. & Co.	Bombay.	" 13	" 14	Zanzibar.
" Juba.	Wilson.	506	do.	British.	Protect rate.	Zanzibar.	" 13	" 25	Do.
" Safari.	Abrams.	1433	do.	German.	H. & Co. D. O. A. L.	Bombay.	" 20	" 20	Do.
" Canara.	Stebbing.	1902	do.	British.	S. M. & Co.	Zanzibar.	" 22	" 23	Bombay.
" Carinthia.	Sueich.	3652	do.	Austrian.	Italian C. T. Co.	"	" 24	" 24	Trieste.
" Safari.	Ahrens.	1433	do.	German.	H. & Co. D. O. A. L.	"	" 24	" 24	Bombay.
" Kilwa.	Nuradin.	330	do.	Zanzibar.	Protect rate.	Kismayu.	" 25	" 27	Zanzibar.

Kilindini Harbour.

S. S. Induna.	Reid.	4425	General.	British.	Uganda Railway.	Cardiff.	January 14	February 2	Albany Austratia.
" Amara.	Carr.	3412	Coal.	"	Do.	Calcutta.	February 9	" 21	Calcutta.
" Vadala.	Boun.	3334	General.	"	S. M. & Co.	Karachi.	" 14	" 19	Zanzibar.
" Wardha.	Britter.	3976	Rice.	"	Do.	Rangoon.	" 16	" 23	"

MEN-OF-WAR.

H. M. S. "Redbreast."	Hill.			British.		Bombay.	February 2	February 4	South.
H. M. S. "Scout."	De Salis.			Do.			" 16	" 18	Kismayu.

(Signed) H. PIDCOCK,
Port Officer.

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.

ANTWERP EAST AFRICAN TRADING COMPANY, LD.

MAIN STREET MOMBASA.

**General Merchants in all English and Indian
Manufactured Goods Wholesale and Retail.**

SPECIALITIES :—Gents Norfolk, Tennis, Cricket and Drill (White and Khaki) Suits, Shirt, Pants, Sweaters, White and Print Shirts, Knicker Hose, Half Hose, Handkerchiefs, Turkish Towels, Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes, Felt and Panama Hats, Smoking Caps, Waterproof Coats and Leggings, Ghari Sheets, Rugs and Holdalls, Guns and Ammunition.

LADIES Blouses, Garibaldi's, Tea Gowns, Corsets, Hose, Suspenders, Parasols, Umbrellas, Boots, Shoes and Slippers Belts.

SENT OUT TO RESIDENCES ON APPROVAL.

Joiners and Masons Tools, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Glass and China Ware, Lamps and Glasses. Provisions H. & P. and P. & F. Biscuits and Cakes, &c.

Buyers of Rubber, Ivory, Gum Copal and Wax in large and small quantities.

J. H. DRAKE,
Chief Agent.

ALLIDINA VISRAM LALJI.

MOMBASA

AND

BAGAMOYO, DAR-ES-SALAAM, KILIMATINDE, TAORA, MUANZA, MUMIAS, MAKINDU, NAIROBI, NAIVASHA, SIMONI, NANDI, PORT UGOWE, PORT ALICE, KAMPALA, MISINDI, FORT BERKELY, BEDDEN, AFFUDU, WADILAI, LIVIOGI, AND ZANZIBAR &c., &c.

Telegraphic Address :

Mombasa and Zanzibar, (PAGAZI).

General Merchant and General Contractor and Dealer in Provisions, Beals, Piece Goods, Brass, Copper and Iron Wire, Equipment of Caravans, Enamel Ware, &c.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and transport arranged.

Buyer of Ivory, horns, rubber, hides, skins and all kinds of East Africa and Uganda produce.

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.,

LLOYD'S AGENTS

DISTRICT BETWEEN GUARDAFUI & CAPE DELGADO INCLUDING ZANZIBAR & PEMBA.

AGENTS FOR

Messrs. CORY BROS. & Co. Ltd., BEST WELSH COAL (Myrthyr)

CONTRACTORS TO THE BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVIES.

AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION LIMITED.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY.

A Pure Malt Whiskey—Unsurpassed for mellowness of flavour.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT

CORK 1833; LIVERPOOL 1836; PARIS 1836; ADELAIDE 1837;

THE ONLY MEDAL FOR PURE MALT WHISKEY AT CHICAGO 1893, AND

ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY AT PARIS 1889.

" " " " " " 1900.

AGENTS:—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

C. F. BOUDEAU & Co's

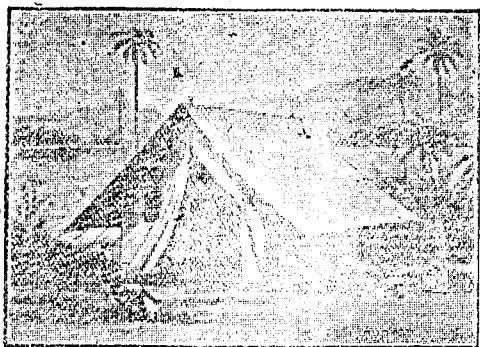
COGNAC.

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

AGENTS:—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

JOHN EDGINGTON & Co.



SPECIAL ROTPROOF TENTS

AND

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

A LARGE AND VARIED

STOCK ON HAND.

AGENTS:—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

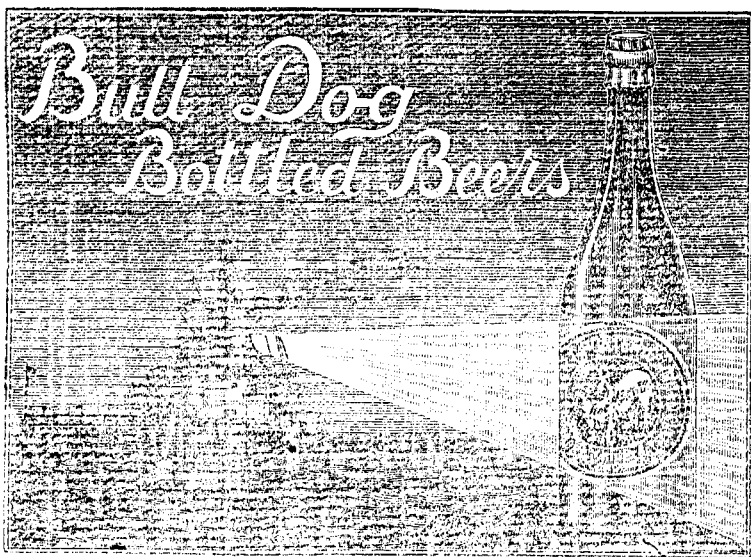


BULL DOG
TRADE MARK



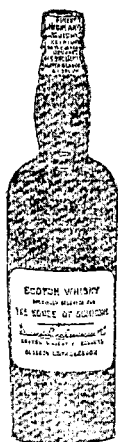
AWARDS

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



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

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



The Popular Scotch
IS

"Black and White."

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN AND H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

D. & J. McCallum's.

"PERFECTION" WHISKY.

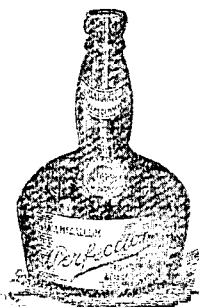
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THE FINEST SCOTCH BLEND

ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.,

SOLE IMPORTERS.



**PAINTS
PAINT OILS**

TURPENTINE

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

To be had from—

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.

Wine Merchants

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 1815, AND IN INDIA 1842.
 SHIPPERS TO MOMBASA, & ZANZIBAR OF THE FOLLOWING WINES & SPIRITS:
 CLARET, BURGUNDY, PORT, SHERRY, GIN, WHISKY, &.,
 including their renowned
 Invalid's Port;
 "SPECIAL BLEND" Whisky;
 NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "Square Bottle" Whisky.
 In cases of 1 dozen Bottles each.

AGENTS:—SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.

"JEYES' FLUID" (NON-POISONOUS) AND JEYES' SANITARY POWDERS
 are the best and most reliable Disinfectant in the market.

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

"JEYES'
 FLUID"

Prize Medals

and
 Other Awards.

THE BEST
 DISINFECTANT.

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

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

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

PUNJAB EXHIBITION 1893-94.

Diploma for Excellence of Exhibit awarded.

For all kinds of Tropical Cultivation use
 JADOO FIBRE.

The most marvellous root producer in the World. Invaluable for growing. Supplied for Tea and Coffee Gardens and for planting out Tobacco, Sugar cane, Fruit Trees and vegetables.

Numerous Gold and Silver Medals, Certificates and Awards. For full particulars, Testimonials, &c., write to—

Agents:—SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.,
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JADOO LIMITED, Exeter, England.

MELROSE'S TEAS.

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

AGENTS:—SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.,



OF WORLD WIDE FAME

TEACHERS' VERY OLD

HIGHLAND CREAM.

THE PERFECTION OF OLD WHISKY

In cases of one dozen and kegs of 5
 gallons.

LSO "SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY."

AGENTS:—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

RAHTJEN'S COMPOSITIONS.

THE RED HAND BRAND.

ANTI FOULING FOR SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S ANTICORROSIVE PAINTS

FOR INSIDES OF VESSELS AND
 ALL KINDS OF METAL WORK.

SPECIMENS ON VIEW.

AT

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS IN INDIA:—

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
CALCUTTA.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

*Bombay, Aden, Mombasa, & Zanzibar Mail Line connecting
with the Bombay & Zanzibar direct Line for Southern
Ports to Delagoa-Bay.*

(The running of steamers from Zanzibar to Delagoa-Bay is suspended for the present.)

The Bombay-Seychelles-Mombasa-Zanzibar line dates
are subject to alterations.

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 on carrying steamer.

MAILS HOMEWARDS.

ZANZIBAR.	MOMBASA.	ADEN.	MAILS DUE IN LONDON.
LEAVE.	*ARRIVE AND LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	
Thursday 5 P.M., 24 January 21 February 21 March 18 April Friday. 17 May 14 June 12 July 9 August 6 September Thursday 3 October 31 October 28 November 26 December	Friday 25 January 22 February 22 March 19 April Saturday 18 May 15 June 13 July 10 August 7 September Friday 4 October 1 November 29 November 27 December.	Tuesday Daylight 5 February 5 March 2 April 30 April Wednesday 29 May 26 June 24 July 21 August 18 September Tuesday 15 October 12 November 10 December 1902 7 January	Sunday 17 February 17 March 14 April 12 May Monday 10 June 8 July 5 August 2 September 30 September Sunday 27 October 24 November 22 December 1902 19 January

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

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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

Do. do. do. and thence per

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

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

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 Agents within the above mentioned period.

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

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.
AGENTS.

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