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THE  
OFFICIAL GAZETTE

OF THE



EAST AFRICA

AND UGANDA

PROTECTORATES.

Published under the authority of His Majesty's Commissioners.

Vol. V.—No. 98.]

MOMBASA, DECEMBER 1, 1903.

[PRICE 3. ANNAS.

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EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE DECEMBER.  
1903

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# British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS IN INDIA:—

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

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

AGENTS IN LONDON:—

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

S.S. "Camberwell" left London on 16th October via the Cape and is due at Mombasa on December 1st.

S.S. "Clydesdale" left London on 7th November and is due to arrive about 4th December.

S.S. "Wensleydale" will sail from London on 4th December for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, and Delagoa Bay.

S.S. "Landaura" is due to arrive from Aden about 16th December and will sail from Kilindini on 20th December, for Karachi and Bombay.

S.S. "Putiala" left Bombay on 18th November and is due to arrive at Mombasa about 30th instant. She will sail hence for Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

S.S. "Nowshera" is due about 7th December from Southern Ports and will sail for Marmagaoa and Bombay.

Steamers leave Bombay every fourteen days for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban, returning via same route to Zanzibar, thence alternately taking mails to Aden via Mombasa and Lamu and sailing via Mombasa and Marmagaoa to Bombay. The mail steamer from Aden outward returns from Zanzibar to Bombay via Mombasa and Karachi.

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

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

## SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

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

## MAILS

OUT.		HOME.	
ADEN	MOMBASA	MOMBASA	ADEN
LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
1093		1903	1904
8 December	17 December	25 December	4 January.
1904	1904	1904	
5 January	14 January	22 January	1 February
2 February	11 February	19 February	29 February.

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

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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

Do. do. do. and thence per

P. & O. to London.....Rs. 850, 1ST CLASS, Rs. 666, "A" 2ND CLASS

576 "B" "

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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

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

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & Co.,**

AGENTS.

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

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Mr. F.

Engineering

Mr. R.

Mr. J.

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" J.

Locomotia

Mr. A

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" J

" I

Traffic D

Mr.

" J

Accounts

Mr.

"

"

Commiss

Mr.

Telegraf

Mr.

"

## NOTICE.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is happy to record his appreciation of the eminently satisfactory way in which the construction of the Uganda Railway has been carried through in spite of grave difficulties and trying conditions of climate. He desires that the thanks of His Majesty's Government may be conveyed to the staff which has been engaged in the construction of this important project for the skill and energy displayed in bringing it to a successful issue.

He desires more particularly to notice the services rendered by the following officers whose names have been specially brought forward as deserving of praise:—

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE DONE GOOD SERVICE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE  
RAILWAY.

*Administration—*

Mr. F. Rawson ... Assistant to Chief Engineer and Deputy Manager.

*Engineering—*

Mr. R. Anderson ... Superintendent of Works and Deputy Chief Engineer.

Mr. J. R. Baass (deceased) ... Superintendent of Surveys.

„ J. W. Blackett ...

„ O. Boyce\* ...

„ R. J. Church ...

„ S. E. Cooper ...

„ A. H. Gaisley ...

„ F. Snowden ...

„ T. J. Spooner ...

„ G. Whitehall ...

„ C. S. R. Betton ...

„ H. G. Carpmael ...

„ A. F. Church ...

„ S. Couper ...

„ W. M. Griess ...

„ G. P. Mark ...

„ D. O. Roberts ...

„ A. E. Welby ...

„ R. Barton Wright ...

„ J. M. J. Smith ...

„ G. O. Hyatt ...

„ J. Hay ...

„ P. A. Alexander ...

„ H. F. D. Burke ...

„ C. S. Hunter ...

„ W. P. Unwin ...

„ C. E. H. Salmon ...

„ W. M. Ross ...

„ E. L. Waring ...

„ J. C. Moloney ...

District Engineers.

Senior Assistant Engineers.

Junior Assistant Engineers.

*Locomotive Department—*

Mr. C. Sandiford ... Locomotive Superintendent.

„ B. L. Bremner ...

„ J. H. Penruddocke ...

„ M. Gallagher ...

Assistant Locomotive Superintendents.

Workshop Manager.

*Traffic Department*

Mr. A. E. Cruickshank ... Traffic Manager.

„ R. J. Sweeney ...

Senior Assistant Traffic Manager.

*Accounts Department—*

Mr. B. Eastwood ... Chief Accountant.

„ A. S. Cooper ...

„ C. Hickie ...

Senior Assistant Accountant.

Assistant Accountant.

*Commissariat—*

Mr. R. J. Corbet ...

Commissariat Officer.

*Telegraph Department—*

Mr. E. Stallibrass ...

„ L. E. Caine ...

Telegraph Superintendent.

Assistant Superintendent.

\* Also Agent in India for two years nine months.

*Transport Department—*

Mr. W. Brittlebank ... Transport Officer.

*Medical Department—*Dr. Sieveking ... Senior Medical Officer.  
„ McCulloch ... Assistant Medical Officer.*Police—*Mr. G. C. D. Farquhar ... Police Superintendent.  
„ P. Goldney ... Assistant Police Superintendent.*Stores—*Mr. T. A. White ... Chief Storekeeper.  
„ A. W. Reid ... } Assistant Storekeepers.  
„ S. B. Cooper ... }  
„ A. Warburton ... }*Railway Magistrate—*

Mr. R. Donald ... Magistrate.

*Indian Agency—*

Mr. E. G. J. McCudden ... Agent in India.

**EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.****RULES.**

Made by His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate under the provisions of the Native Passes Regulations 1900.

(1.) Any Native resident in any District within the Protectorate other than (a) a person in the employment of Government (b) a porter duly registered and accompanying a caravan registered under the Native Porters and Labour Regulations 1902 or any Ordinance amending or substituted for such Regulations crossing the boundary of such District into any other District within the Protectorate shall be required to be provided with a pass.

(2.) Such pass shall be obtained at the Office of the Collector or Assistant Collector and shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule annexed hereto.

(3.) A fee of 4 annas shall be leviable for each pass.

(4.) A Sub-Commissioner Collector or Assistant Collector may at his discretion give persons wishing to leave the District for the purpose of seeking work or selling produce to pay Hut Tax free passes and persons residing habitually in the immediate neighbourhood of the boundary of a District permission in writing to cross such boundary without a pass.

C. ELIOT

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Mombasa, November 20th, 1903.

**SCHEDULE.**

No.....

**EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.****INTERNAL NATIVE PASS.**

Province.....  
District.....  
Station.....  
Traveller's Name and Residence.....  
Destination.....  
Fee.....annas.  
Date of Issue.....

No.....

**EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.****INTERNAL NATIVE PASS.**

Issued in accordance with Rules published under the Native Passes Regulations 1900.  
Province.....  
District.....  
Station.....  
Traveller's Name and Residence.....  
Destination of Traveller.....  
Fee.....annas.  
Date of Issue.....

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**NOTICE.**

In exercise of the power conferred upon me by the Fees and Royalties Ordinance 1903 I hereby give notice that from the date hereof Fees will be levied for lime kiln permits at the following rates:—

- (1.) For a lime kiln not exceeding 16 feet in diameter Rs. 2.
- (2.) For a lime kiln exceeding 16 feet in diameter Rs. 2 with an additional fee of 4 annas for every foot or part of a foot in excess of 16 feet.

C. ELIOT

Mombasa, November 19th, 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

**UGANDA PROTECTORATE.****NOTICE.**

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

J. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM,

Entebbe, 19th November, 1903.

Secretary.

**AN ORDINANCE**

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

J. HAYES SADLER,

Entebbe, 6th October 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

**No. 15 of 1903.****Post-Office.**

IT is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Uganda Post-Office Ordinance, 1903."
2. "The Indian Post-Office Act, 1898" (Act 6 of 1898), shall apply to the Uganda Protectorate, with the following modifications:—
  - (a.) In the said Act the Uganda Protectorate shall be substituted for British India.
  - (b.) Notifications required by the said Act to be made in any Gazette shall be published in the "Official Gazette" for the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.
  - (c.) The Powers of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under the said Act shall be exercisable by the Commissioner.
  - (d.) The Commissioner is hereby substituted for the Secretary of State for India in Council.
  - (e.) A certificate under section 26 of the said Act may be signed by the Commissioner or any Sub-Commissioner.
  - (f.) 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.
  - (g.) The powers of the Director-General under the said Act shall be exercisable by the Postmaster-General of the Protectorate with the previous sanction of the Commissioner; and the powers of a Postmaster-General shall be exercisable by the Postmaster-General of the Protectorate.
  - (h.) The provisions of the said Act relating to the registration of postal articles shall not apply to parcels.
  - (i.) The schedule to this Ordinance shall be substituted for the first schedule to the said Act.
3. The Order of the Secretary of State applying (*inter alia*) "The Indian Post office Act, 1866" (Act 14 of 1866) to the Protectorate is hereby repealed so far as relates to the said Act, and the Order of the Secretary of State, dated the 17th April, 1900, amending the said Order is also repealed.

J. HAYES SADLER,

Entebbe, October 6th, 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

**SCHEDULE.***Letters.*

						Rs.	a.	p.
For every ounce weight or fraction thereof	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0

*Post Cards.*

Single	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2
Reply	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0

*Books, Pattern and sample Packets, and Newspapers*

For every 2 oz. weight or fraction thereof	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---

*Registered Newspapers.*

For every registered newspaper	...	...	...	...	0	0	2
	<i>Parcels.</i>						
For a weight not exceeding 3 lbs.	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
For a weight exceeding 3 lbs., but not exceeding 7 lbs.	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
For a weight exceeding 7 lbs., but not exceeding 11 lbs.	...	...	...	...	2	4	0

**NOTICE.**

BY THE COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 28 OF "THE INDIAN POST-OFFICE ACT 1898," AS APPLIED TO UGANDA.

IN addition to the postage chargeable under "The Uganda Post-office Ordinance, 1903," a further fee of 2 annas shall be charged for the registration of postal articles, registered for transmission by post.

J. HAYES SADLER

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Entebbe, 6th October, 1903,

**NOTICE.**

BY THE COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 10 OF "THE INDIAN POST-OFFICE ACT, 1898," AS APPLIED TO UGANDA BY "THE UGANDA POST-OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1903."

**Foreign Post.**

Rates for postal articles to East Africa.

1. The postage rates and other sums to be charged for transmission by post of postal articles between Uganda and East Africa shall be the same as the Uganda Inland rates and charges.

Rates for postal articles to countries in the Postal Union.

2. The postage rates and other sums to be charged for transmission by post of postal articles between Uganda and other countries which form the Universal Postal Union shall be, except as stated in the following paragraph or as hereafter notified, the sums fixed in the Universal Postage Convention of Washington of the 15th June, 1897.

Letter rate to the United Kingdom and certain Colonies.

3. The postage to be charged for transmission by post of letters between Uganda and the United Kingdom and the undermentioned British possessions, Colonies, and Protectorates, and places where postal business is transacted by a British Agency, viz:—

Aden (including Perim), Ascension, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermudas, British Central Africa Protectorate, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Canada, Cape Colony, Cayman Islands, Ceylon, China [British Post Offices at Amoy, Canton, Chifu, Fuchow, Hankow, Liu-kung-tan (Wei-lai Wei), Ningpo, Shanghai, and Swatow], Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fanning Island, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Johore, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands (viz., Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands), Malay States (Protected) (viz., Perak, Selangore, Negri-Sembilan, and Pahang), Malta, Mauritius, Natal (including Zululand), Newfoundland, New Zealand (including Cook's Islands), Nigeria (Northern), Nigeria (Southern), St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Somaliland Protectorate), Straits Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad, Turk's Islands, Windward Islands (viz., Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenadines), Zanzibar, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony, shall be 1 anna for every  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fraction thereof.

4. The Postage rates to be charged for transmission by post of parcels

(a.) Between Uganda and the United Kingdom shall be—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For a weight not exceeding 3 lbs.	...	...	0 12 0
For a weight exceeding 3 lbs., but not exceeding 7 lbs.	...	...	1 8 0
For a weight exceeding 7 lbs., but not exceeding 11 lbs.	...	...	2 4 0

(b.) Between Uganda and Aden, India, and Zanzibar—

For a weight not exceeding 1 lb.	...	...	0 8 0
For a weight exceeding 1 lb. for every additional lb. or fraction of a lb. up to 11 lbs.	...	...	0 6 0

5. The postage rates to be charged for transmission by post of parcels between Uganda and places served by the foreign parcel post, other than those named in the preceding paragraph, shall be the rates chargeable for transmission to the United Kingdom Aden, India, or Zanzibar, as the case may be, and the place of destination.

6. The postage rates to be charged for the transmission of postal articles other than parcels between Uganda and countries not in the Postal Union served by the foreign post, shall be the same as those chargeable for countries in the Postal Union.

J. HAYES SADLER

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Entebbe, 6th October, 1903,

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## RULES.

MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTIONS 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 21, 29, 37, 39, 43, AND 74,  
OF "THE INDIAN POST-OFFICE ACT 1898," AS APPLIED TO THE UGANDA  
PROTECTORATE, BY "THE UGANDA POST-OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1903."

### (A.)—GENERAL.

#### *Redelivery to the Sender of Postal Articles in course of Transmission by Post.*

I.—INLAND letters, post cards, book and pattern packets and parcels, and foreign letters and parcels, which have not been dispatched from Uganda, may be recalled when in course of transmission by post, without reference to the consent of the addressee, subject to the following conditions, namely ;—

Power of sender to recall articles once posted,

(1.) No such postal article as aforesaid shall be redelivered to the sender except under the orders of—

- (a.) The Postmaster, Entebbe.
- (b.) The Postmaster-General.
- (c.) The Commissioner.

(2.) A fee of 1 rupee shall be paid in respect of each postal article for the redelivery of which to the sender an application is made. This rule shall not apply to official correspondence.

(3.) An application for the redelivery to the sender of a postal article may be presented in writing to any of the authorities aforesaid, either direct or through any officer in charge of a post-office.

(4.) An application shall be received only from the sender of the postal article or from some person authorized in this behalf by the sender in writing.

(5.) Every application shall be accompanied by a statement (which may be inclosed in a sealed cover) of the reasons why redelivery is sought. Such sealed cover shall be opened only by the authority to which the application is presented, or, where such authority is the Commissioner, by a Secretary to the Administration.

(6.) Upon receiving such application and statement, together with the prescribed fee as aforesaid, the officer in charge of the post-office shall immediately send the same to the Postmaster, Entebbe.

(7.) If the postal article, of which redelivery is sought, is in his possession, the said officer shall, instead of forwarding to the addressee, keep it in deposit, and send the application to the said authority.

(8.) If the postal article is not in his possession, the said officer shall require the officer in charge of the post-office of address to abstain from delivering it to the addressee or from sending it to its address, and to keep it in deposit. The requisition to such other officer may be sent by telegraph, but all expenses attending its transmission shall be borne by the applicant.

(9.) When the application reaches such authority, as is named in condition (1), that authority may order the redelivery to the sender of the postal article upon being satisfied that the applicant is the sender, and that sufficient reasons have been given for the redelivery, otherwise the postal article shall be sent at once to its address.

#### *Certificate of Posting.*

II.—A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not given by the post-office subject to the following conditions, namely :—

Manner of obtaining certificates,

(1.) The certificate of posting written in ink must be presented to an officer on duty at the post-office along with the articles to be posted during the hours fixed for the posting of such articles ;

(2.) The certificate must contain an exact copy of the address on the article to which it relates, and must have a  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna postage stamp affixed thereto ;

(3.) The officer on duty will compare the address of the article with the certificate, and if it be correct, will obliterate the postage stamp upon the certificate. The certificate will then be returned to the person who presented it.

#### *Certificate of Delivery of Registered Postal Articles.*

III.—The sender of a registered article may obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery signed by the addressee by paying at the time of posting the article a fee of 2 annas in addition to the postage and registration fee.

Special acknowledgment.

IV.—This fee must be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

V.—When the sender of a registered article desires to have an inquiry made by the post-office regarding the disposal of the article, he shall be entitled to this service on payment of the same fee as that chargeable for an acknowledgment of delivery.

Inquiry.

*Undelivered Postal Articles.*

Period of retention.

VI.—Undelivered postal articles shall remain at least two months in the post-office of delivery, and if afterwards they cannot be returned to the sender, as provided in the Act, they shall be detained in the office of the Postmaster-General for a further period of one year.

*(B.)—INLAND POST.**Post cards.*

Description of Post cards.

VII.—(1.) Single and reply post cards for transmission by the inland post shall be issued by the post-office. A single post card has a stamp of the value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna impressed on it; a double or reply post card has a stamp of the value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna impressed on each portion. The first portion of a double post card is intended to contain the sender's communication; the second or reply portion is extended to contain the addressee's answer, and when detached and posted by the latter, will be entitled to free transmission to destination.

(2.) Single and reply post cards of private manufacture, with or without adhesive postage stamps affixed thereto in payment of postage may be transmitted by post as post cards, provided that every such post card shall in respect of size correspond with that of the inland post card issued by the post-office.

Special Rules regarding post cards.

VIII.—Nothing may be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of a post card except—

- (a.) The heading "Post card" or "Reply Post card";
- (b.) The name and the address of the addressee;
- (c.) The name and the address of the sender;
- (d.) The date of posting;
- (e.) Engravings or printed advertisements, provided that sufficient space is left for a clear address and for the official marks of the post-office.

Penalty for breach of conditions.

IX.—Should any of the conditions laid down in the foregoing Rules be infringed, the post card will be treated as a letter.

*Book Packets.*

What packets may be sent by inland post as book packets.

X.—A "book packet" within the meaning of the Act may contain any of the following articles for transmission by inland post:—

(a.) Newspapers and publications of all kinds, books, whether blank or printed, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music, and proof sheets, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, blank paper, parchment or cardboard, and generally anything printed, engraved, lithographed, or papyrographed on paper, parchment, or cardboard, provided that no card bearing the heading "post card" will be allowed to be transmitted open by post as a book packet.

(b.) Business papers written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication, such as deeds, bills of lading invoices, accounts, and manuscript of all kinds, including manuscript music, not being of the nature of personal correspondence.

(c.) Written letters of old date, which have previously passed through the post and served their original purpose.

With any of the above-mentioned articles may be sent anything that is necessary for their safe transmission through the post, such as rollers, &c. and with any of the articles mentioned in the sub-clause (a) may be sent any legitimate binding, mounting or covering, loose or attached, and anything that ordinarily appertains to such articles as pens and pencils in the case of a pocket book, photographs in the case of a photograph book, and card plates in the case of visiting cards.

Manuscripts for the press will not be reckoned as having the character of personal correspondence within the meaning of sub-clause (b), and may be sent as a book packet.

XI.—No communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication, may be inclosed with, or written upon, the contents of a book packet; provided that nothing in this rule shall be held to prohibit inscriptions or entries stating who the sender is, or, to whom the articles are to be given or to prohibit purely complimentary greetings from being entered, in writing or otherwise, on Christmas, New Year, and birthday cards, and similar articles.

Communications of the nature of a letter not allowed.

XII.—A book packet for the purpose of this Act shall not exceed 2 feet in length, however, the girth shall not exceed 4 inches.

XIII.—The ends of the packet shall be entirely open and can be easily resealed. The ends of the packet shall be of a ready-made conditions prescribed.

XIV.—A book packet shall be entirely open and can be easily resealed. The ends of the packet shall be of a ready-made conditions prescribed.

XV.—If a book packet is sent in accordance with the Rules, or to be in accordance with the postage, which will, however,

XVI.—(1.) A book packet shall be of a ready-made conditions prescribed. There must be a clear address of the sender, and a clear quantity to be sent. (2.) Objects of geological specimens may be sent by post, provided they are not sent in a book packet.

XVII.—A book packet shall be of a ready-made conditions prescribed. There must be a clear address of the sender, and a clear quantity to be sent. (2.) Objects of geological specimens may be sent by post, provided they are not sent in a book packet.

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XIX.—A book packet shall be of a ready-made conditions prescribed. There must be a clear address of the sender, and a clear quantity to be sent. (2.) Objects of geological specimens may be sent by post, provided they are not sent in a book packet.

XX.—A book packet shall be of a ready-made conditions prescribed. There must be a clear address of the sender, and a clear quantity to be sent. (2.) Objects of geological specimens may be sent by post, provided they are not sent in a book packet.

XXI.—A book packet shall be of a ready-made conditions prescribed. There must be a clear address of the sender, and a clear quantity to be sent. (2.) Objects of geological specimens may be sent by post, provided they are not sent in a book packet.

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XII.—A book packet may not contain "paper money," which for the purpose of this rule includes unobliterated postage or other stamps, currency notes, hundies, cheques, bank-notes, bank-post bills, bills of exchange, and all orders or authorities for the payment of money. Paper money not allowed as inclosure

XIII.—The dimensions of a book packet, which may be of any shape, must not exceed 2 feet in length by 1 foot in width and 1 foot in depth. When however, the packet is in the form of a roll the length must not exceed 30 inches; provided that, if the length exceeds 24 inches the diameter must not exceed 4 inches. Conditions as to size.

XIV.—A book packet must be posted without a cover or with a cover entirely open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope, or in a cover which can be easily removed, so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents. The ends of the packets, however, may be tied with string. Conditions as to packing.

*Illustration.*—A closed envelope notched at the sides or ends does not admit of a ready examination of its contents, and does not therefore fulfil the conditions prescribed by this Rule.

XV.—If a book packet is found to contain anything not permitted by the Rules, or to be in excess of the prescribed size, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the Rules, it will be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less. Any postage stamps that may be affixed to it will, however, be recognized in assessing the charge. Penalty for breach of conditions.

#### *Pattern and Sample packets.*

XVI.—(1.) For transmission by inland post, a pattern packet may contain *bond fide* trade patterns or samples or merchandize not having any saleable value, together with or without any matter which may be sent as a book packet. There must not be any writing upon or in a pattern packet except the name and address of the sender, the name and address of the person for whom it is intended, a trade mark, numbers, prices, and indications as to the weight, size, or quantity to be disposed of. What packets may be sent by inland post as pattern and sample packets.

(2.) Objects of natural history, dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens, and other similar objects, will also be admitted to transmission by post at the rates of postage for pattern packets, provided that they are not sent for a commercial purpose, and that they are packed in the manner prescribed for pattern packets generally.

XVII.—The dimensions of a pattern packet must not exceed 2 feet in length by 1 foot in width and 1 foot in depth; and the weight must not exceed 12 oz. Conditions as to the size and weight.

XVIII.—(1.) A pattern packet must be posted without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or other cover, which can be easily removed, so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents. Conditions as to packing.

(2.) Samples of seeds, drugs, and other articles which cannot be sent in unfastened or removable envelopes may be sent enclosed in boxes or bags, provided that they are fastened in such way that they can be easily opened; they may also be sent in air-tight cases when necessary, provided that the nature of the contents is certified on the cover under the full signature and address of the sender.

(3.) Articles of glass must be securely packed (in boxes of metal, wood, leather, or card-board) in such a way as to prevent all risk of injury to the mails or to the officers of the post-office.

(4.) Liquids, oils, and fatty substances easily liquified must be inclosed in glass bottles hermetically sealed. Each bottle must be placed in a wooden box furnished with saw-dust, cotton or spongy material, in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in case the bottle be broken. Finally the box itself must be inclosed in a case of metal, or of wood with a screw top, or of strong and thick leather.

(5.) Fatty substances which are not easily liquified, such as ointments, soft soaps, resins, &c., must be inclosed in an inner cover (box, bag or linen or parchment, &c.) which must itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or strong and thick leather.

(6.) Dry powders, whether dyes or not, must be placed in card-board boxes, which must themselves be inclosed in a bag of linen or parchment.

(7.) Live bees must be inclosed in boxes so constructed as to prevent all danger, and to allow that the contents to be ascertained.

XIX.—(1.) If a pattern packet is found to contain anything not permitted by the Rules, or to be in excess of the prescribed size or weight, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the Rules, it will be charged on delivery with Penalty for breach of conditions.

letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less. Any postage stamps that may be affixed to it will, however, be recognized in assessing the charge.

(2.) If a packet containing samples of any of the articles mentioned in sub-clauses (3) to (7) of Rule XVIII is not packed in the manner prescribed therein, it will not be forwarded.

#### *Parcels.*

What a parcel may contain.

XX.—Anything may be sent in a parcel excepting articles the transmission of which is prohibited. A parcel may contain one written communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication, provided that the communication is addressed only to the addressee of the parcel itself.

Conditions as to weight and size of parcel.

XXI.—A parcel must not exceed 11 lbs. in weight. A parcel must not be of a kind which, owing to size, shape, manner of packing, or any other cause, cannot be carried by post without serious inconvenience or risk.

Conditions as to packing.

XXII.—(1.) A parcel must be packed and inclosed in a reasonably strong case, wrapper, or cover, fastened in a manner calculated to preserve the contents from loss or damage in the post, to prevent any tampering therewith, and to protect other postal articles from being damaged in any way thereby.

(2.) Liquids and substances which liquify easily must be dispatched in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, &c.) and the second (which must be a box of metal or of strong wood) some space must be left to be filled with saw-dust, bran, or some other absorbing material.

(3.) Live bees must be inclosed in suitable cases, and so packed as to prevent all risk of injury to other postal articles in course of transmission by post or to officers of the post-office.

Manner of posting parcels.

XXIII.—Every parcel intended for transmission by inland post must be presented at the window or counter of a post-office.

Receipts for parcels.

XXIV.—A receipt shall be given for every parcel received for transmission.

Certain parcels will not be forwarded.

XXV.—Any parcel not packed in the prescribed manner, or not presented as laid down by the Rules, or found to contain any matter the transmission of which is prohibited, or not fully prepaid will not be forwarded.

Treatment of postal articles containing anything injurious.

XXVI.—In any case in which a postmaster has good reason to suspect that the contents of any postal article are likely to injure the mails or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service he is directed to detain the suspected article, and to refer the case at once for the orders of the Postmaster-General. Articles fastened with pins will be returned at once to the senders if the irregularity is detected at the office of posting. If detected subsequently they will be returned through the Dead Letter Office, the pins being first removed.

Treatment of postal articles containing anything contraband.

XXVII.—In any case in which a postmaster has good reason to suspect that the contents of any postal article are contraband or liable to duty, he will forward it to destination marked "doubtful," and the postmaster at the office of destination will open such article in the presence of the addressee.

Treatment of postal articles containing anything obscene.

XXVIII.—If any postal article manifestly contains obscene printings, photographs, &c., or if it should be observed that any letter, post-card, or other postal article has upon it any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene, seditious, scurrilous, threatening, or grossly offensive nature, such postal article will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, where it may be destroyed under the authority of the Postmaster-General.

#### *Prepayment of Postage on Inland Postal Articles.*

Prepayment of parcels compulsory.

XXIX.—Postage on parcels must be prepaid.

Prepayment on other inland postal articles.

XXX.—Postage on inland postal articles (except parcels) need not be prepaid; but if the postage be not prepaid or is insufficiently paid, then double the amount of the postage or deficiency will be charged on delivery.

Manner in which made.

XXXI.—Prepayment must be effected by means of stamps affixed to the article.

#### *Registration of Postal Articles.*

Postal articles which can be registered.

XXXII.—Letters, post cards, book and pattern packets may be registered at any post-office for transmission by post to any other post-office.

Payment of postage and registration fees.

XXXIII.—The prepayment of the postage and registration fee is compulsory in the case of all registered articles, and must be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

XXXIV.—Articles intended for registration must be presented at the window or counter of the post-office.

Manner of presenting for registration.

XXXV.—A receipt shall be given to the person who presents an article for registration.

Receipt given by post-office.

XXXVI.—No registered article will be delivered to the addressee unless and until he or his agent has signed a receipt for it, in the form prescribed by the Postmaster-General.

Delivery of registered articles to addressee.

XXXVII.—(1.) Registration is compulsory in the case of a postal article which contains postage or other stamps or labels, or a cheque, hundi, bank-note, bank post-bill, bill of exchange, or the like, if the contents are either prescribed upon the cover, or are known, or manifest to the officers of the post-office owing to the transparency, insecurity or insufficiency of cover, or to any other cause. Nothing in this Rule shall be held to render registration of a packet compulsory only by reason that it contains a stamped envelope, post card, or wrapper.

Cases in which registration of any postal article is compulsory.

(2.) Twice the fee for registration will be levied on the delivery of any postal article required under this Rule to be registered at the time of posting on which the fee for registration has not been prepaid.

#### *Redirection of Postal Articles.*

XXXVIII.—A postal article cannot be intercepted and redirected while in transit.

Redirection.

XXXIX.—A postal article redirected to any place served by the inland post by an officer of the post-office or by an agent of the addressee after its delivery will be transmitted by post free of charge in respect of such further transmission :

Conditions under which postal articles may be redirected free of charge.

Provided that—

(1.) In the case of an unregistered article redirected by an agent of the addressee, the article has not been opened, and has been either returned to the postman or reposted at the place of delivery ; and,

(2.) In the case of a registered article redirected by an agent of the addressee, the article has not been opened, and has been returned to the postman at the place of delivery with the receipt unsigned.

XL.—A postal article reposted after having been opened, or reposted at any place other than the place at which it was delivered, will be treated as a postal article posted for the first time, and charged with postage accordingly. A registered article of which delivery has been taken can be reposted only under the conditions prescribed for the posting of registered articles for the first time.

Penalty for breach of conditions.

XLI.—Persons changing their residence should furnish the post-office both at the place where they are living and at the place to which they are going, with written instructions regarding the disposal of postal articles (including money orders) received to their address. The instructions must be simple and direct, and must state whether they are intended to apply to all postal articles, and whether the postal articles referred to are postal articles addressed to the person giving the instructions only, or also to members of his family or household.

Instructions to post-office on change of address.

XLII.—Separate written instructions are required for every change of address ; and instructions will not ordinarily be attended to for a longer period than three months unless renewed within that time, except in the case of persons leaving Uganda, when a longer period may be specified if desired.

Instructions only remain in force three months.

#### *Registered Newspapers*

XLIII.—A newspaper may be registered for transmission by inland post subject to the following conditions :—

Conditions of registration of newspapers.

(a.) The newspaper shall be registered in the office of the Postmaster-General. Such registration shall cease to have effect at the close of the calendar year following that in which it was effected, and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege conferred by the system beyond that time is desired.

(b.) The postage shall be prepaid by postage stamps.

(c.) The newspaper shall bear in print immediately above the address the word "Registered," followed by the registration number which shall be assigned to it by the Postmaster-General.

(d.) The newspaper shall be posted at the place of publication.

(e.) The newspaper shall be posted without a cover, or in a short cover open at the ends.

(f.) There shall be no word printed on the newspaper after its publication or upon the cover (if any) thereof, nor shall any writing or mark be made upon it or upon the cover (if any) thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and, if desired, the name and address of the newspaper, or of the sender.

(g.) There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or within such newspaper other than an extra or supplement, as specified in the definition given in section 9 of the Indian Post-Office Act, 1898.

Notice of renewal.

XLIV.—Written notice of intention to renew the registration of the newspaper should be given to the Postmaster-General three weeks before the expiry of the calendar year following that in which the existing registration was effected. The Postmaster-General will deal with the application of the renewal in the same way as the original application, and he may, if he think proper, require a fresh copy of the newspaper to be forwarded to him. It will not, however, be necessary to assign a fresh registration number to the newspaper.

*Inland Money Order.*

Limit of amount.

XLV.—The limit of the amount for which money orders may be issued shall be 600 rupees.

Period during which money orders current.

XLVI.—The period during which money orders shall remain current shall be one year.

Post-office at which issued and paid.

XLVII.—The post-offices at which money orders may be issued and paid shall be Entebbe and Kampala, and any other office or offices from time to time notified.

Rates of commission.

XLVIII.—A commission on the issue of inland money orders shall be charged at the following rates:—

	R.	s.	p.
On any sum not exceeding 10 rupees ...	0	2	0
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	0	4	0
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 ...	four annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and four annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.		

Receipt to be given.

XLIX.—A receipt shall be given by the post-office to the remitter for the amount paid by him on account of the money order and commission.

*(C.)—FOREIGN POST.*

Scale of weights, terms, and conditions, subject to which rates for all postal articles between Uganda and East Africa charged.

L.—The scale of weights, terms, and conditions subject to which the postage rates and other sums chargeable for the transmission by post of postal articles between Uganda and East Africa Protectorate shall be charged, shall be the same as the Uganda Inland Post.

Ditto between Uganda and countries in the Postal Union (parcels excepted).

LI.—The scale of weights, terms, and conditions subject to which the postage rates and other sums chargeable for the transmission by post of postal articles (except parcels) between Uganda and the other countries which from the Universal Postal Union shall be charged, shall be the scale of weights, terms, and conditions laid down in the Universal Postal Convention of Washington of the 15th June, 1897, and the Detailed Regulations thereunder.

Ditto between Uganda and countries not in Postal Union (parcels excepted).

LII.—The scale of weights, terms, and conditions subject to which the postage rates and other sums chargeable for the transmission by post of postal articles (except parcels) between Uganda and countries served by the foreign post not in the Postal Union shall be charged, shall be the scale of weights, terms, and conditions of the said countries, provided they are not in conflict with anything disallowed by the terms of the said Universal Postal Convention.

Ditto for parcels between Uganda and the United Kingdom, Aden, India, and Zanzibar.

LIII.—The scale of weights, terms, and conditions, subject to which the postage rates and other sums chargeable for the transmission by post of parcels between Uganda and the United Kingdom, India, Aden, or Zanzibar shall be charged, as follows:—

- (1.) The parcels shall not exceed a maximum weight of 11 lbs.
- (2.) The postage rate or other sum must be prepaid by means of stamps.
- (3.) The parcel shall not exceed in length 3 ft. 6 in., and the length and girth combined 6 feet; and shall not be less than three inches in length by 2 inches in width by 2 inches in depth or 12 cubic inches in all.

(4.) The parcels must be packed with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, in a case, wrapper, or cover, fastened and sealed with some special mark or impress of the sender in a manner calculated to preserve the contents from loss or damage in the post, and to prevent any one from tampering therewith without either breaking the seal or seals, leaving obvious traces of violation. The packing of a parcel must also be such as to prevent its contents from causing injury to other parcels; and it must bear the exact address of the addressee.

Liquids and substances which liquify easily must be dispatched in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, &c.) and the second (which must be a box of metal or of strong wood) some space must be left to be filled with saw-dust, bran or some other absorbing material.

(5.) The parcel must not contain—

(a.) Any inclosure intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the parcel itself.

(b.) Any article or substance specially prohibited from importation into the country to which it is addressed.

(c.) Any article or substance the exportation of which is forbidden.

LIV.—The scale of weights, terms, and conditions, subject to which the postage rates and other sums chargeable for transmission by post of parcels between Uganda and countries served by the Foreign Parcel Post not mentioned in the preceding Rule shall be charged, shall be the scale of weights, terms, and conditions, subject to which parcels between the United Kingdom, India, Aden, or Zanzibar, as the case may be, and such countries are transmissible provided that such scales of weights, terms, and conditions are not in conflict with anything disallowed in the scale of weights, terms, and conditions, between Uganda and the United Kingdom, India, Aden, or Zanzibar, as the case may be.

LV.—A receipt shall be given for every parcel received for transmission by Foreign Post. Receipt to be given for parcel.

J. HAYES SADLER

H. M. Commissioner.

Entebbe, 6th October 1903.

## Reuter's Telegrams.

NOVEMBER 16TH.—Reuter's understand that 4,000 Abyssinians will co-operate with Egerton comprising some of Menelik's own regiments.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Balfour were the guests at the Colston banquet at Bristol. Mr. Balfour in a speech reiterated his views as regards the necessity of retaliation and said he did not anticipate a general election before two or three years. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that though a free trader he was prepared to support the Premier's policy, but was steadfastly opposed to the unauthorised programme.

Colombia threatens to attack Panama and General Reyes who is nominally the Peace Commissioner is reported to be marching on the Isthmus with a large Colombian force. The American Authorities are determined not to allow an encounter between the hostile forces anywhere near the Railway and will if necessary extend the neutral zone as far as the Northern and southern boundaries of the New Republic of Panama.

NOVEMBER 17TH.—It is stated that the President of Colombia has issued a strong appeal to the Latin American Republics to support the War with the object of retaking Panama.

Lord Kitchener while riding alone on Sunday evening through a tunnel met with a serious accident. His horse became frightened swerved and dashed Kitchener's leg against a projecting beam, both bones were broken and he lay for half an hour helpless and suffering, finally he was found and brought to Simla where he passed a good night and is doing well.

Lord Curzon has started for a tour in the Persian Gulf escorted by four cruisers.

Mr. Seddon has proposed to the New Zealand Parliament to increase the existing duties on specified manufactures when non-British from 20 to 50 per cent. in March next. Tea grown in British Dominions will be admitted free, foreign tea will have to pay 30 per cent.

Reuter's Agent has been informed that it has been decided to occupy the Chumbi Valley which is the key to Tibet. An advance to Shigatse which is 150 miles from Lasha will be made and the Expedition which is proposed will probably include British Troops.

NOVEMBER 18TH.—The King and Queen of Italy on their arrival yesterday at Cherbourg were welcomed by the Mayor and the Prefect. They then went on board the "Victoria" and "Albert" and were saluted by the French and British Squadrons. Their Majesties dined on board the yacht.

Mr. Seddon also proposes to conclude reciprocal agreements with foreign countries.

A Commission from the Republic of Panama has arrived at Washington to negotiate with America a new Canal Treaty.

France has recognised the new Republic.

The King and Queen of Italy have arrived at Portsmouth and were received there by the Prince of Wales and all the great Naval and Military Officers. They started for Windsor amidst cheering and salutes, the weather however was rainy and cold.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra surrounded by a brilliant assemblage received the King and Queen of Italy at Windsor Station. The Royalties after a most cordial meeting drove to the Castle by a circuitous route amidst cheering crowds and pealing bells, the streets being profusely decorated. The weather cleared up for the occasion.

NOVEMBER 19TH.—Representatives from the New Panama Government met the Colombian Peace Commissioners on board an American Warship, the former however absolutely declined to reunite with Colombia.

Mr. Secretary Shaw speaking at a banquet at New York stated that America was jealous of every hour that was lost before commencing the work on the Panama Canal, the construction of this Canal was equivalent to voting a subsidy to the commerce of the whole world, that vessels from Great Britain via Cape of Good Hope would beat vessels from New York going round via Cape Horn, and that this was one of the most important reasons why America must have the Canal under her own control.

The King and Queen of Italy passed yesterday in Windsor in comparative privacy. King Emmanuel placed a wreath on the tomb of the late Queen Victoria at Frogmore and afterwards had some pheasant shooting in Windsor forest with King Edward, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught. The Queen of Italy and Queen Alexandra joined the shooting party at luncheon in the forest.

A state banquet was given last night in St. George's Hall; besides the Royalties the guests included Lord Lansdowne and other Cabinet Ministers together with the Opposition leaders, Mr. Chamberlain and some of the Diplomatic body. Mr. Balfour was absent owing to indisposition. King Emmanuel in toasting the King and Queen of England said that the ever increasing sympathy and friendship which united Great Britain to Italy constituted for my people a tradition and for my Government a most important factor in shaping their policy which policy like that of Great Britain is one for peace and civilization.

NOVEMBER 20TH.—The New Zealand Representatives had an all night sitting last night considering Mr. Seddon's Preferential Bill mentioned in Reuter's of 17th instant, and it was read the second time.

King Edward in toasting the King and Queen of Italy said he recalled as it was only yesterday the visit of King Emmanuel's illustrious Grandfather forty eight years ago. We were then at war but thank God we are now at peace. The aim of both countries was to maintain peace and work together in the path of progress and civilization.

At Washington on Wednesday Mr. Hay and Signior Varilla signed the Panama Canal Treaty which awards the United States absolute sovereignty over the Canal strip.

The King and Queen of Italy drove in full state from Paddington to the Embassy where they were received by the Italian Colony thence to the Guild Hall through crowded streets charmingly decorated. Their Majesties were accorded the heartiest reception every-where and it was a lovely winter-day. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Connaught awaited their arrival at the Guild Hall where luncheon was served attended with fullest civic ceremony.

Lord Curzon on Wednesday exchanged visits with the Sultan of Muscat. The attitude of the Sultan and of the people of Muscat was of the friendliest.

NOVEMBER 21ST.—Mr. Seddon's Preferential Bill was passed on Thursday by 50 Votes to 16 after a twenty four hours sitting.

Minister Tittoni had a long conference with Lord Lansdowne and subsequently had an audience with the King. The Panama Treaty published in the United States guarantees to maintain Panama's independence.

Reuter is informed that as a result of the conference between Lord Lansdowne and Minister Tittoni perfect accord has been reached in all questions of foreign policy between the two Governments.

NOVEMBER 23RD.—The Transvaal Labour Commissions Report says that the total shortage of labour in the Transvaal amounts to 241000.

The King and Queen of Italy left Portsmouth for Rome after a most successful visit both socially and politically.

Mr. Chamberlain addressing a mass meeting of working men at Newport said, I shall not be satisfied until there is in Britain full employment and fair wages for every honest industrious man. He added that he did not fear the result of any tariff war.

Fighting is proceeding between a Turkish Command and 350 insurgents near Demirhissar. The Turks have retired to a defensive position having suffered loss and are awaiting re-inforcements.

The semi official organ "The Tribuna" dwells on the visit of the King and Queen of Italy to England and says that the time has come to set the seal of fruitfulness upon the union between the countries and trusts that the visit may be followed by practical results.

Upon the arrival of Turkish reinforcements the Insurgents retired in good order. The Turks lost 31 killed and 47 wounded.

The Colombian President in an address to the American people expresses confidence that they will not permit the violation of the Treaties which has been made by President Roosevelt and also appealed for moral assistance for Venezuela.

NOVEMBER 24TH.—The members of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition under Nordenskjöld which sailed in the autumn of 1901 have been rescued on Luis Phillippe Land by the Argentine war vessel "Uruguay" which was sent in search of them. Beyond the fact that Nordenskjöld's vessel was crushed by ice no details are to hand.

General Manning with the First Infantry Brigade and three companies of mounted infantry left Bohotle on the 11th instant after a forced march reached Galadi unopposed on the 16th. Galadi and the Wells there were un-occupied. The object of the dash was to prevent any hostile force from occupying the wells.

NOVEMBER 52TH.—A semi-official telegram from St. Petersburg states that it is reported from Tokio that Japanese men-of-war have been sent to prevent the Russian men-of-war "Bayan" and "Tsarwitch" from joining the Russian Squadron at Port Arthur.

The French Naval Budget for 1904 requires 312½ Million francs—The Reporter of the Budget comparing the strength of France and Britain says that whereas the proportion of naval forces in 1898 was France to Britain three, the proportion is now France to Britain four.

OBITUARY. Sir John Bhundell Maple, M. P.

The Japanese Legation in London knows nothing of the disquieting reports from St. Petersburg Japan is still awaiting a reply from Russia in connection with negotiations.

A lunatic named Robinson gained admittance yesterday to the room of Mr. K. Grahame, the Secretary of the Bank of England and fired four shots from a revolver at him. None of the shots hit and the Police were obliged to use a fire hose before securing the lunatic.

NOVEMBER 26TH.—The German Estimates for 1904 show an increase of six and a half million marks for permanent expenditure on the Navy.

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The "Standard's" correspondent at Tientsin reports that the Russians have re-occupied Hai-cheng 30 miles north of Niuchwang.

The Tsarina is suffering from an inflammation which has spread inside the ear the pain from which prevents sleep.

Protracted Councils have been held at Constantinople extending through Wednesday night about the Porte's reply to Austria and Russia. Nothing was settled then.

Ninety members of Parliament, several Peers, and Colonial Agents-General accompanied by eighty ladies started yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons on a visit to Paris as guests of a large and influential Committee of French Senators and Deputies.

The Porte replied yesterday accepting the Austro-Russian Reform in principle but with a reservation that everything calculated to humiliate Turkey would be avoided.

The American Senate has ratified a treaty permitting the Zanzibar Government to place a small tax upon American vessels for the up-keep of Lighthouses and Harbours.

The Parliamentary Delegation had a very cordial reception in Paris. Baron Vestonilles welcomed the visitors who gave cheers for President Loubet.

NOVEMBER 27TH.—The British Parliamentary Delegation visited the French Chamber and the Senate yesterday and attended a reception at the Elysée.

NOVEMBER 28TH.—The Rt. Rev. K. R. Pym, Bishop of Mauritius has been appointed Bishop of Bombay.

The British Parliamentary Delegates have been received and entertained most hospitably in Paris. At the reception at the Elysée President Loubet conversed in the most affable manner. There was a brilliant banquet on Thursday evening at the Grand Hotel and the utmost cordiality marked the speeches on both sides.

The Mayor and Corporation of Paris welcomed the British Parliamentary Delegates at the Hotel-de-Ville yesterday afternoon in full civic state. Previous to this the Delegates had luncheon with the Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The visit throughout has been marked with the greatest enthusiasm.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that General Alexeieff's return to Russia has been delayed owing to negotiations in the Far East, that he has received orders from the Tsar to press matters seeing that at the present moment the Japanese Government acting on Foreign advice are in a pacific mood.

The Russian Papers constantly discuss the British Expedition to Thibet. They enlarge on its effects both directly and indirectly upon Central Asia generally and maintain that British prestige will be established to the detriment of Russia, and they dwell on the necessity of thwarting the ambitious designs of Great Britain.

NOVEMBER 30TH—General Manning has returned to Bohotle from Galadi.

Reuter's Agent at Tokio states that Mr. Oishi the Japanese ex Minister of Commerce who has lately been on a visit to Manchuria has delivered a speech declaring that Japan must suspend all negotiations with Russia and demand and instant stoppage of the incessant increase of Russian forces in the Orient, and in the event of receiving a refusal she must appeal to arms.

Lord Milner sailed on Saturday for South Africa.

Capt. Dreyfus' case entered a fresh phase, he having formally applied on the 26th instant for a revision of the sentence passed upon him. The present Minister of War has made a personal examination of the dossier and has reported that he has discovered serious forgeries also the abstraction of important documents by the Minister of War in 1897-1898. The Minister of Justice has appointed a Commission to revise the case.

The Tsarina is better and is now free from pain.

The Porte has ordered the time of service of the Turkish Infantry to be prolonged from 6 to 9 years. This it is estimated will increase the troops by 250,000 men.

Mr. Balfour presiding at a banquet given by the United Club dealt in his speech with war Office reorganisation. He stated that he hoped that the recently appointed committee would put the War Office on a satisfactory footing as the Admiralty. Referring to the varied requirements of the British Army compared to those of foreigners he believed that the occasion would arise when it would be the duty of every adult to devote his services to the defence of his country.

## NOTICE.

A list of Newspapers, Magazines, &c., lying in the General Post Office, Mombasa, received without addresses by the Mail of the 22nd November 1903.

No.	TITLE.	Dated 1903.
1	Punch	October 21
1	The Tablet	November 7
1 Magazine	Rovartani Lapok	October
1	Armanak de Pays D'Haue	1904

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

General Post Office,  
Mombasa, November 22nd, 1903.

HENRY HOLT,  
Acting Postmaster-General,  
East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

**NOTICE.**

The following Licenses expire on the 31st December 1903.

Liquor Licenses,  
Palm Wine,  
Ordinary Brokers;  
Official Brokers;  
Pawn Brokers;  
Money Changers,  
Gold and Silver Smiths;  
Weights and Measures,  
Gun Tax.

No

No

Renewal of the above can be effected on application to the Inland Revenue Department.

J. W. TRITTON

No

No

Mombasa, 30th November, 1903.

H. M's. Sub-Commissioner.

**NOTICE.**

In consequence of the numerous requests for Special Mail Notices every Steamer (and any new Regulations of this Department) it has been decided that on and after 1st January 1904, a fee of five Rupees per year will be charged for such notices.

Any person desiring to have them regularly supplied should please apply to undersigned. At present this notice only applies to Mombasa.

No

HENRY HOLT

Acting Postmaster General.

Mombasa, 18th November, 1903.

**SPECIAL NOTICE FOR OUTWARD CHRISTMAS MAIL TO INDIA.****PARCEL MAIL.**

Leave Mombasa  
27th November

Arrive Bombay  
19th December.

**LETTER MAILS.**

Leave Mombasa  
2nd December  
6th December

Arrive Bombay  
16th December  
22nd December.

HY. HOLT

Acting Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,  
Mombasa, 25th November, 1903.

**NOTICE.**

At the General Post Office Mombasa there are a few Private Letter Boxes Vacant.

Any person intending being a Boxholder should make early application at the Post Office.

HY. HOLT

Acting Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,  
Mombasa, 18th November, 1903.

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Is hereby given that Messrs. Geo Stewart and Co. Mombasa will close all outstanding accounts throughout the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, Zanzibar, &c., on 1st January 1904. Claims against the firm should be submitted before the above date, after which they will not be recognised. A Civil Action will be taken in all cases in which debts remain unpaid after the expiry of this notice, for the recovery of sums due.

(Sd.) GEO. STEWART & Co.

Mombasa, 28th November, 1903.

**MARRIAGE.**

RADFORD—HALL, On the 20th instant, at All Saints Church Margaret-Street W., by the Rev. Ernest Tritton, William John Radford, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., East Africa Protectorate, only son of William J. Radford, of Thorn Park Avenue Plymouth, to Beatrice Letitia May, widow of F. G. Hall, Esq., District Officer Kenya East Africa Protectorate, and daughter of the late J. Russell, Esq. The Lodge, Halliford-on-Thames.

**OBITUARY.**

The death of Sheikh Sabiri bin Ahamed bin Tumo Bajuni on the 23rd inst., at Malindi is announced with regret. The deceased was born in 1834 at Siyu and was appointed Kadi of Malindi in 1894. He was conscientious in the performance of his duties and popular with those with whom he came in contact.

A. M.

P. M.



COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE  
MOMBASA.

## ARRIVALS FROM LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

November 16th, Mr. K. MacDougall, Sub-Commissioner, Tanaland.

## ARRIVALS ON FIRST APPOINTMENT.

November 21st, Mr. E. W. Hutton, R. N. R., Commander of Uganda Railway Steamer "Sybil."

Lieut. S. W. H. Rawlins 4th King's African Rifles.

## DEPARTURES ON LEAVE.

November 20th, Mr. G. M. Tew, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

November 28th, Captain Nicholson I. S. C. 5th King's African Rifles.

## DEPARTURE ON FRESH APPOINTMENT.

November 28th, Mr. H. T. Powell, Chief Accountant Somaliland, late 2nd Treasury Assistant East Africa Protectorate.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

## THE WEATHER IN MOMBASA.

## RECORDED DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1903.

Temperature.

Days.	Month and date.	Barometer 9 a.m.	Dry B. 9 a.m.	Wet B. 9 a.m.	Maximum 24 hours	Minimum 24 hours.	Rain 24 hours
Sunday	Nov. 1	30.122	80.2	78	84.5	75.5	2.30
Monday	" 2	30.100	74.2	73.2	85.5	72.5	0.62
Tuesday	" 3	30.074	80.5	78.5	84.8	72.5	0.05
Wednesday	" 4	30.070	81.5	77.5	83.4	76	0.00
Thursday	" 5	30.124	82	77	85.5	77.5	0.07
Friday	" 6	30.144	82	77	85.5	75.5	0.00
Saturday	" 7	30.156	81	76.5	85.5	76	0.00
Sunday	" 8	30.122	82	78	86	75	0.00
Monday	" 9	30.112	82.5	77	85.5	75	0.00
Tuesday	" 10	30.116	83	77	85.0	75.5	0.02
Wednesday	" 11	30.112	81.6	78	86.6	75.5	0.01
Thursday	" 12	30.134	82.5	78.2	86.8	76.5	0.00
Friday	" 13	30.104	84	79	87.2	76	0.01
Saturday	" 14	30.076	83	78	86.8	75	0.01
Sunday	" 15	30.088	84	79	87.5	78	0.16
Monday	" 16	30.080	80.5	77	86.6	75.5	0.00
Tuesday	" 17	30.086	84.2	78.2	87.2	76	0.00
Wednesday	" 18	30.106	83.5	79	87	75	0.00
Thursday	" 19	30.112	84	78.8	88	75.6	0.00
Friday	" 20	30.100	83.2	79	87	75	0.00
Saturday	" 21	30.090	83	78.8	87.5	77	0.00
Sunday	" 22	30.074	83.6	78.5	87	74	0.00
Monday	" 23	30.080	82	78.2	86.2	75	0.05
Tuesday	" 24	30.082	82	78	85.2	76.5	0.02
Wednesday	" 25	30.034	81	77	85	76	0.04
Thursday	" 26	30.000	83	77.5	85	75.5	0.09
Friday	" 27	30.094	83	78	86.8	77	0.00
Saturday	" 28	30.080	82.6	77.6	.....	74	.....
Sunday	" 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday	" 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total Rainfall 3.45

Total rainfall for 11 months ended 30th November, 31.98.

## MOMBASA HARBOUR.

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

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
A. M.	1 08	1 57	2 46	3 36	4 29	5 22	6 15	7 08	8 01	8 54	9 47	10 41	11 35	0 00	0 19	0 54	...
P. M.	1 32	2 21	3 10	4 00	4 53	5 46	6 39	7 32	8 25	9 18	10 11	11 05	11 59	0 28	0 43	1 21	...



**GOLD MEDALS**—Ostend, 1888; Antwerp, 1886;  
Paris, 1885; and Calcutta, 1884.

And **THREE HIGHEST AWARDS**, World's Fair Chicago, 1893,  
WERE GIVEN TO **SANITAS DISINFECTANTS**.

**SANITAS FLUID.**  
(SOLUBLE DISINFECTANT FLUID.)

For Universal Use.

**CHEAP, HARMLESS, CONVENIENT, and EFFECTIVE.**

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

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

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

RETAIL AGENTS: SOUZA JUNIOR & DIAS, MOMBASA.

**PALMER & GREY,**

PROPRIETORS

*“East Africa & Uganda Mail.”*

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

Established 1899. MOTTO:—“Light and Liberty.”)

**Estate Agents, Govt. Auctioneers, Railway Contractors.**

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS AND BOOK-BINDERS.

**CABLE—“PALMER,” MOMBASA.**

A. B. C. Code.

**THE ENGLISH STORES,**

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

**MOMBASA.**

**ALL ENGLISH GOODS AT ENGLISH PRICES.**

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

**GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.**

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

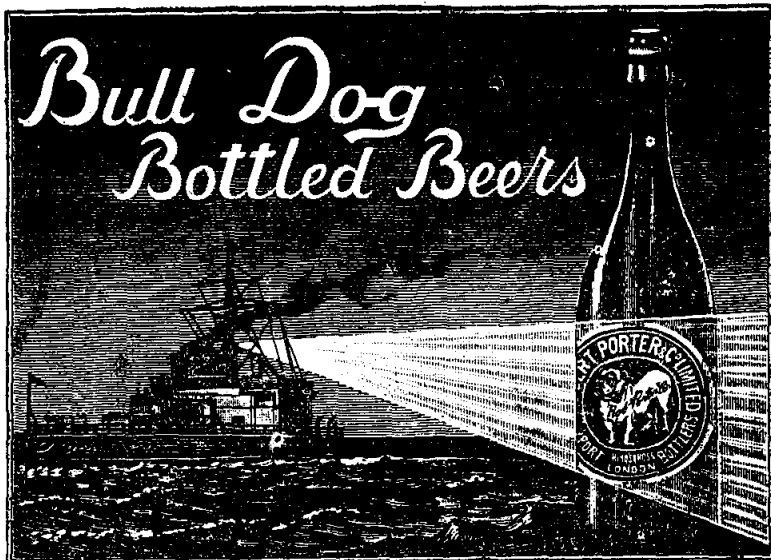
Buyers of Ivory, Rubber, Gum, Wax, &c., in large or small quantities.

**THE ANTWERP EAST AFRICAN TRADING CO. LTD.,**

**J. H. DRAKE,**  
Chief Agent.



# BULL DOG BRAND.



## AWARDS

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

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

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



The Popular Scotch  
IS

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

BY APPOINTMENT TO  
H. M. THE QUEEN AND H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.  
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.,  
SOLE IMPORTER



**D. & J. McCallum's.**

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

**PAINTS  
PAINT OILS  
TURPENTINE**

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

To be had from—

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.

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# SMITH MACKENZIE & Co., LLOYD'S AGENTS

DISTRICT BETWEEN GUARDAFUI & CAPE DELGADO INCLUDING ZANZIBAR & PEMBA.

AGENTS FOR

Messrs. CORY BROS. & Co. Ltd., BEST WELSH COAL (Myrthyr)  
CONTRACTORS TO THE BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVIES.

AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION LIMITED.

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

**HIGHEST AWARDS AT**

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

AGENTS:—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

**C. F. BOUDEAU & Co's**

COGNAC.

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

AGENTS:—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

**JOHN EDGINGTON & Co.**



SPECIAL ROTPROOF TENTS

AND

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

A LARGE AND VARIED

STOCK ON HAND.

AGENTS:—

**SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.**

# CUTLER PALMER & Co.

## Wine Merchants

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

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

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

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

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

**GIN.**—PLYMOUTH (Coate's) & OLD TOM.

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

All in cases of 1 dozen Bottles.

**AGENTS:—SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.**

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

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

Prize Medals

**"JEYES'  
FLUID"**

and  
Other Awards.

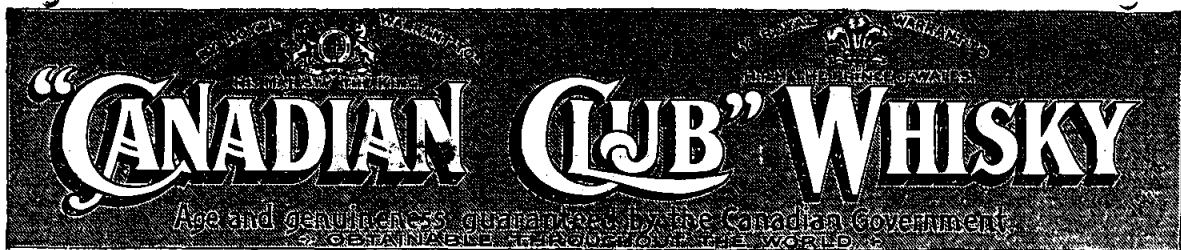
**THE BEST  
DISINFECTANT.**

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

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

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

**PUNJAB EXHIBITION 1893-94**  
Diploma for Excellence of Exhibit awarded.



**Agents:—SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.**

**MELROSE'S TEAS** in three qualities **Nos. 1, 2, & 3.**  
FINE BLENDED TEAS WITH A REPUTATION UNSURPASSED  
FOR NEARLY A CENTURY.

**AGENTS:—SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.,**



**OF WORLD WIDE FAME**

**TEACHERS' VERY OLD**

**HIGHLAND CREAM.**

**THE PERFECTION OF OLD WHISKY**

In cases of one dozen and kegs of 5  
gallons

ALSO "SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY."

**AGENTS:—**

**SMITH MACKENZIE & Co**

**RAHTJEN'S COMPOSITIONS.**

**THE RED HAND BRAND.**

**ANTIFOULING FOR SHIPS.**

**HARTMANN'S ANTICORROSIVE PAINTS**

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

**SPECIMENS ON VIEW.**

**AT**

**SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.**