

THE
OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

OF THE

EAST AFRICA



AND UGANDA

PROTECTORATES.

Published under the authority of His Majesty's Commissioners.

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MOMBASA, OCTOBER 1, 1902.

[PRICE 3 ANNAS.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

THE EAST AFRICA ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1902.

Buckingham Palace, 11th August, 1902.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 11th day of *August*, 1902.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the territories of Africa situate within the limits of this Order are under the protection of His Majesty the King, and are known as the East Africa Protectorate;

And whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty has power and jurisdiction within the said territories:

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

Preliminary.

1. This Order may be cited as "The East Africa Order in Council, 1902."

The limits of this Order are the territories comprised in the East Africa Protectorate, which includes the territories bounded on east and north-east by the Indian Ocean, the Juba River, the south-western boundary of the Italian sphere, on the north by the Abyssinian frontier, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, and on the south by the German sphere, and includes all adjacent islands between the mouths of the Rivers Juba and Umba.

The said territories are in this Order referred to as "East Africa" and "the Protectorate."

If His Majesty is pleased to direct that any other territories, for the time being under the protection of His Majesty, shall form part of the East Africa Protectorate, those territories shall, from and after a date to be fixed by an order of the Secretary of State, be deemed to be within the limits of this Order. In like manner, if His Majesty is pleased to direct that any territories for the time being forming part of the East Africa Protectorate shall cease to form part thereof, those territories shall, from and after a date to be fixed by an order of the Secretary of State, cease to be within the limits of this Order.

2. In this Order—

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;

"Crown lands" means all public lands in East Africa which are subject to the control of His Majesty by virtue of any Treaty, Convention, or Agreement, or of His Majesty's Protectorate, and all lands which shall have been acquired by His Majesty for the public service or otherwise howsoever;

"Gazette" means the Gazette of the East Africa Protectorate ;

"Person" includes Corporation ;

Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require).

3.—(1.) Where this Order or any Ordinance confers a power or imposes a duty, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(2.) Where this Order or any Ordinance confers a power or imposes a duty on the holder of an office, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by the holder of the office for the time being, or by a person duly appointed to act for him.

(3.) Where this Order or any Ordinance confers a power to make rules, regulations, or orders, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power shall be construed as including power, exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like approval and conditions (if any) to rescind, revoke, amend, or vary the rules, regulations, or orders.

(4.) Expressions defined in this Order shall have the same respective meanings in any Ordinances, rules, or regulations made under this Order, unless a contrary intention appears.

Administration.

4.—(1.) His Majesty may by Commission under His Sign Manual and Signet appoint a fit person to administer the Government of East Africa under the designation of Commissioner or such other designation as His Majesty thinks fit, and the person so appointed is hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner.

(2.) In the event of the death, incapacity, removal, or absence from East Africa of the Commissioner for the time being, all and every the powers and authorities by this Order granted to him shall, until His Majesty's further pleasure is signified through the Secretary of State, be vested in the Deputy Commissioner or other principal officer of the Protectorate Government for the time being in East Africa.

(3.) The Commissioner shall administer the Government of East Africa in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, and shall do and execute in due manner all things that shall be committed to his said command and to the trust thereby reposed in him, according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed to him by virtue of this Order and of his Commission, and according to such instructions as may from time to time be given to him under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, or by Order of His Majesty in Council, or by His Majesty through the Secretary of State, and according to such laws as are or shall hereafter be in force in the Protectorate.

5. The Commissioner shall have an official seal, bearing the style of his office, and such device as a Secretary of State from time to time approves, and such seal shall be deemed the public seal of East Africa, and may be kept and used by the Commissioner for the sealing of all things whatsoever that shall pass the public seal. And, until a public seal shall be provided, the seal of the Commissioner may be used as the public seal.

6.—(1.) The Commissioner may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, by Proclamation, define any boundaries of the territories for the time being within the limits of the Order, and divide those territories into provinces or districts in such manner and with such sub-divisions as may be convenient for purposes of administration, describing the boundaries thereof and assigning names thereto.

(2.) If a question arises whether any place is or is not within the Protectorate, or within any province, and such question does not appear to be determined by any such Proclamation or other evidence, it shall be referred to the Commissioner, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

7.—(1.) All rights of His Majesty in or in relation to any Crown lands shall vest in and may be exercised by the Commissioner for the time being in trust for His Majesty, or if the Secretary of State at any time with respect to all or any such lands by order under his hand so directs, in such other trustee or trustees for His Majesty as the Secretary of State may appoint.

(2.) The Secretary of State may, when he thinks fit, by a like order remove any trustee so appointed, and may appoint any new or additional trustee or trustees.

(3.) The Commissioner, or such other trustee or trustees, may make grants or leases of any Crown lands, or may permit them to be temporarily occupied, on such terms and conditions as he or they may think fit, subject to the provisions of any Ordinance.

(4.) All mines and minerals being in, under, or upon any lands in the occupation of a native tribe, or any members thereof, or of any person not possessed of the right to work such mines and minerals, shall vest in the Commissioner, or such trustee or trustees, in like manner as the mines and minerals being in, under, or upon any Crown lands.

8. The Commissioner may, as he shall see occasion, in His Majesty's name and on his behalf, grant to any offender convicted of any offence in any Court in East Africa, a free and unconditional pardon, or a pardon subject to such conditions as may be lawfully thereunto annexed, or remit or commute any sentence in whole or in part.

9. The Commissioner shall, on the behalf, remit a fine or penalty, or may pre

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13. The enactments of 1890, shall apply to the provisions of this Order to say:—

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(ii.) For the purpose of the Schedule, shall have the copy thereof

(iii.) In section 1 of the Ordinance being in force in the Colony.

(iv.) With respect to the issue of a warrant of commitment of a fugitive, shall be

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9. The Commissioner may, as he shall see occasion, in His Majesty's name and on His behalf, remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may accrue or become payable to His Majesty.

10.—(1.) A Secretary of State, or the Commissioner, subject to the directions of a Secretary of State, may, on behalf of His Majesty, appoint, or authorize the appointment of such public officers for the administration of East Africa, under such designations as he may think fit, and may prescribe their duties.

(2.) The Commissioner may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, suspend from the exercise of his office in East Africa any such public officer, which suspension shall continue and have effect only until His Majesty's pleasure therein shall be made known and signified to the Commissioner.

(3.) Subject to the provisions of any Ordinance, the Commissioner may appoint, or authorize Heads of Departments to appoint, such clerks and other subordinate officers as may be required; and unless other provision is made, all subordinate officers shall be removable by the respective officers by whom they were appointed.

11. All Ordinances, Proclamations, Regulations, Rules, or other public notifications shall be published in the Gazette, and also in such other manner, if any, as the Commissioner may direct in the case of any particular notification.

Legislation.

12. (1.) The Commissioner may make Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of all persons in East Africa.

(2.) The Commissioner shall observe any general or special instructions of the Secretary of State with respect to the previous submission to the Secretary of State of draft Ordinances, the making of Ordinances for particular purposes, to the amendment of Ordinances or draft Ordinances, and to other matters in relation thereto; but nothing in this provision shall affect the validity of any Ordinance.

(3.) In making Ordinances, the Commissioner shall respect existing native laws and customs except so far as the same may be opposed to justice or morality.

(4.) The Commissioner shall sign every Ordinance made by him, and shall at the first available opportunity transmit an authenticated copy thereof to the Secretary of State.

(5.) The Secretary of State may disallow any Ordinance, wholly or in part, and upon such disallowance being publicly notified in the Gazette, the provisions so disallowed shall thereupon cease to have effect, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done or suffered thereunder.

(6.) The Ordinances of each year shall be numbered consecutively, and each may be cited by its number and year, or by its short title, if any.

(7.) Where a date for the commencement of an Ordinance is not fixed in the Ordinance, it shall come into force on the day on which it is promulgated by the Commissioner.

(8.) An Ordinance may apply to East Africa any Act or law of the United Kingdom or of any legislature of India or of any Colony, subject to any exceptions and modifications.

(9.) The Commissioner shall, at the first available opportunity after any rules or regulations are made under any Ordinance by any person or body authorized, transmit an authenticated copy thereof to the Secretary of State.

10. An Ordinance shall not be repealable by any rules or regulations made under an Ordinance.

(11.) An Ordinance varying or affecting any Order in Council relating to the Protectorate, which is not repealed by this Order, shall not come into force unless it has been previously approved by the Secretary of State, and such approval shall be recited therein.

Application of Law.

13. The enactments described in the First Schedule to the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, shall apply to East Africa as if it were a British Colony or possession, but subject to the provisions of this Order, and to the exceptions, adaptations, and modifications following, that may be made:—

(i.) The Commissioner is hereby substituted for the Governor of a Colony or British possession, and the High Court is hereby substituted for a Superior Court or Supreme Court, and a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of a Colony or British possession.

(ii.) For the portions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1867, referred to in the First Schedule, shall be substituted Part XIII of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

(iii.) In section 51 of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874, and any enactment for the time being in force amending the same, the High Court is substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.

(iv.) With respect to the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.

(a.) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate of a fugitive, shall be excepted, and in lieu of such information the person acting as the Magistrate shall inform the fugitive that in the British possession or Protectorate to which he may be conveyed he has the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* or other like process.

(b.) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of warrant, shall be excepted.

(c.) The Commissioner shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

(d.) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act, Uganda, Zanzibar, the East Africa Protectorate, and all British possessions and Protectorates in Africa south of the Equator shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions.

14. Where under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or any amending Act, anything is authorized to be done by, to, or before a British Consular officer, such thing may be done in any place in the Protectorate at which there is no Consular officer, by such officer of the Protectorate Government as the Commissioner may appoint.

Courts of Justice.

15.—(1.) There shall be a Court of Record styled "His Majesty's High Court of East Africa" (in this Order referred to as the High Court) with full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and over all matters in East Africa.

(2.) Such civil and criminal jurisdiction shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised in conformity with the Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure, and Penal Codes of India, and the other Indian Acts which are in force in East Africa at the commencement of this Order, except so far as may be otherwise provided by law.

(3.) The High Court shall sit at such place or places as the Commissioner may appoint.

(4.) The High Court shall have a seal bearing the style of the Court and a device approved by the Secretary of State; but until such a seal is provided, a stamp bearing the words "High Court of East Africa" may be used instead thereof.

16.—(1.) The High Court shall be a Court of Admiralty, and shall exercise Admiralty jurisdiction in all matters arising on the high seas or elsewhere or upon any lake or other navigable inland waters or otherwise relating to ships and shipping.

(2.) The following enactments of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, that is to say, section 2, sub-sections (2) to (4), sections 5 and 6, section 16, sub-section (3), shall apply to the High Court as if in the said sections the said Court were mentioned in lieu of a Colonial Court of Admiralty and the Protectorate were referred to in lieu of a British possession.

(3.) Admiralty jurisdiction may be conferred by Ordinance on any Court subordinate to the High Court.

(4.) Any Ordinance varying or affecting the Admiralty jurisdiction of any Court or conferring Admiralty jurisdiction on any Court shall not come into force unless it has been previously approved by the Secretary of State, and such approval shall be recited therein.

17.—(1.) There shall be as many Judges of the High Court as may from time to time be required.

(2.) Every Judge shall be appointed by His Majesty, and shall hold office during his pleasure.

(3.) When there are more Judges than one, the principal Judge shall have such distinguishing title as the Secretary of State may approve.

(4.) In any case of death, illness, or absence, or in any other emergency, the Commissioner may appoint an acting Judge.

18.—(1.) Courts subordinate to the High Court, and Courts of special jurisdiction, may be constituted by or under the provisions of any Ordinance as occasion requires.

(2.) Provision may be made by Ordinance for the hearing and determining of appeals from any such Court by the High Court or otherwise.

19. Article 10 of this Order shall apply to the appointment of all Judges and Magistrates (other than Judges of the High Court), and to Registrars and other principal officers of the High Court in like manner as it applies to public officers, and the provisions of that Article relating to clerks and other subordinate officers shall apply to all Courts.

20. In all cases, civil and criminal, to which natives are parties, every Court (a) shall be guided by native law so far as it is applicable and is not repugnant to justice and morality, inconsistent with any Order in Council or Ordinance, or any regulation or rule made under an Order in Council or Ordinance; and (b) shall decide all such cases according to substantial justice without undue regard to technicalities of procedure and without undue delay.

21. If any sentence of death is pronounced by the High Court a copy of the evidence shall be transmitted to the Commissioner, and the sentence shall not be carried into effect until confirmed by him.

22. Subject to the provisions of any Ordinance, the High Court may, with the approval of the Commissioner, make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the High Court and of all other Courts which may be established in East Africa.

The power to make rules under this Article shall include (a) a power to fix fees and scales of remuneration, and (b) a power to regulate the conditions on which persons may be admitted to practice as advocates or solicitors in the Courts of East Africa.

At the first available opportunity after any such rules are made, the Commissioner shall transmit an authenticated copy thereof to the Secretary of State.

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23.—(1.) A Court under this Order shall not exercise any jurisdiction in any proceeding whatsoever over the Commissioner or his official or other residences, or his official or other property.

(2.) This Article shall not operate in bar of any proceeding against the Commissioner in his official capacity, where it is sought to establish any liability of the Government of the Protectorate.

Removal and Deportation.

24. Where an offender convicted before any Court is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Commissioner, proceeding under section 7 of The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, authority in that behalf being hereby given to him, considers it expedient that the sentence should be carried into effect outside of the Protectorate the place shall be a place in some part of His Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

25.—(1.) Where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that any person is conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order in East Africa, or is endeavouring to excite enmity between the people of East Africa and His Majesty, or is intriguing against His Majesty's power and authority in East Africa the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, by order under his hand and official seal order that person to be deported from the Protectorate to such place as the Commissioner may direct.

(2.) The place shall be a place in some part (if any) of His Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs, or the Government of which consents to the reception of persons deported under this Order, or to some place under the protection of His Majesty.

(3.) An appeal shall not lie against an order of deportation made under this Article.

(4.) If any person deported under this Order returns to the Protectorate without the permission in writing of the Secretary of State (which permission the Secretary of State may give) he shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, with or without a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees; and he shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported.

(5.) The Commissioner, by order under his hand and official seal, may vary or rescind any order of deportation under this Article.

(6.) The Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order made by him under this Article, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

26.—(1.) Where under this Order a person is to be removed or deported from the Protectorate, he shall, by warrant of the Commissioner under his hand and seal, be detained, if necessary, in custody or in prison, until a fit opportunity for his removal or deportation occurs, and then, if he is to be deported beyond sea, be put on board one of His Majesty's vessels of war, or, if none is available, then on board some other British or other fit vessel.

(2.) The warrant of the Commissioner shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed or delivered for execution and to the Commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person therein named, in the manner therein prescribed, and to remove and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant.

(3.) In case of removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant of the Commissioner shall be issued in duplicate, and the person executing it shall, as soon as practicable after his arrival at the place therein named, deliver, according to the warrant, with one of the duplicates of the warrant, to a constable, or proper officer of police or keeper of a prison, or other proper authority or person there, the person named in the warrant, to be produced on the order of the proper Court or authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

27. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and persons, and the expenses of deportation, and of the sending of any person to Zanzibar, or to any part of His Majesty's dominions or Protectorates, including expenses of maintenance, shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State directs.

Supplementary.

28. On the commencement of this Order, the following Orders in Council shall be repealed, it is to say:—

The East Africa Order in Council, 1897.

The Africa (Acquisition of Lands) Order in Council, 1898.

The Africa Protectorate (Capital Sentences) Order in Council, 1898.

The East Africa Order in Council, 1899.

The East Africa (Lands) Order in Council, 1901.

Provided as follows:—

(1.) Where other provision is not made by Ordinance, any law practice or procedure established by or under the said repealed Orders and all Acts of any legislature in India now in force in East Africa, shall remain in force until such other provision is made.

(2.) Every appointment of a Judge or other officer and every Court established and existing at the commencement of this Order shall, until other provision is made, continue to be in force as if this Order had not been passed.

(3.) All legal proceedings begun under the said repealed Orders and pending at the commencement of this Order shall be continued as if this Order had not been passed.

(4.) All regulations and rules made under the said repealed Orders shall remain in force until otherwise provided by Ordinance.

29. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows :—

(1.) As to the making of any warrant or appointment, the framing of Ordinances and Rules of Procedure, the issue of instructions, and as to any other provisions necessary for bringing this Order into effect, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(2.) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately after this Order is first published in the Gazette, and the time of such publication shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

A. W. FitzRoy.

(Extract from the London Gazette of Friday, August 15, 1902.)

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

EASTERN AFRICAN PROTECTORATES (COURT OF APPEAL) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1902.

Buckingham Palace 11th August, 1902.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 11th day of *August*, 1902.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means His Majesty has power and jurisdiction within the territories of Africa known as the East Africa, Uganda, and British Central Africa Protectorates (in this Order referred to as "the said Protectorates")

And whereas it is expedient that a Court should be established for the hearing and determining of appeals from His Majesty's Courts in the said Protectorates :

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

1. This Order may be cited as "Eastern African Protectorates (Court of Appeal) Order in Council, 1902."

2. A Court shall be constituted, called His Britannic Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa (in this Order referred to as "the Court of Appeal") which shall exercise such appellate jurisdiction and such other powers in relation to the High Courts and other Courts of the said Protectorates as may from time to time be conferred by Ordinances passed under the provisions of the Orders in Council relating to the said Protectorates respectively.

3. The members of the Court of Appeal shall be the Judge or Judges for the time being of His Majesty's Court for Zanzibar, and the Judge or Judges for the time being of the High Courts of the said Protectorates respectively, and such other competent person or persons, if any, each being a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than five years standing, as the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint.

4. The precedence of the Judges of the Court of Appeal shall be determined according to instructions to be given from time to time by the Secretary of State.

5. For the hearing and determining of appeals, three Judges of the Court of Appeal shall sit together ; but provision may be made by Rules of Court for the hearing of any specified classes of cases by less than three Judges.

6. The Court of Appeal may sit at such places in Zanzibar, or in any of the said Protectorates as may be fixed by Rules of Court.

7. The Secretary of State may appoint a Registrar and such other officers of the Court of Appeal as may be necessary.

8.—(1.) The Court of Appeal may make Rules of Court with respect to all matters of procedure relating to the exercise of its jurisdiction.

(2.) Rules of Court when allowed by the Secretary of State shall have effect as if contained in this Order : Provided that in case of urgency declared in the Rules, the same shall have effect before such allowance, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are modified or altered by the Secretary of State, and are published by the Court of Appeal as so modified or altered.

9.—(1.) When a final judgment or order of the Court of Appeal made in a civil action involves the amount or value of 10,000 rupees or upwards any party aggrieved thereby may

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within such time as may be prescribed by Rules of Court or, if no time is prescribed, within three months after the same is made or given, apply by petition to the Court of Appeal for leave to appeal to His Majesty the King in Council.

(2.) The applicant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court of Appeal to an amount not exceeding the amount or value of 5,000 rupees for prosecution of the appeal, and such costs in the event of the dismissal of the appeal for want of prosecution as the Court of Appeal may award, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by His Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council.

(3.) He shall also pay into the Court of Appeal a sum estimated by that Court to be the amount of the expense of the making up and transmission to England of the transcript of the record.

(4.) If security and payment are so given and made within such time as may be prescribed by Rules of Court, then, and not otherwise, the Court of Appeal shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to His Majesty in Council according to the Rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to His Majesty in Council from his Colonies, or such other Rules as His Majesty in Council from time to time may think fit to make concerning appeals from the Court of Appeal.

(5.) In any case the Court of Appeal if it considers it just or expedient to do so, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

10.—(1.) Where leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council is applied for by a person ordered to pay money or do any other act, the Court of Appeal shall direct either that the order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as the Court thinks just.

(2.) If the Court of Appeal directs the order to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such Order as His Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

(3.) If the Court of appeal directs the execution of the order to be suspended, the party against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such Order as His Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

11. This Order shall not affect the right of His Majesty at any time, on the humble petition of any person aggrieved by a decision of the Court of Appeal, to admit his appeal on such terms and in such manner as His Majesty in Council may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

And the most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

A. W. FitzRoy.

(Extract from the London Gazette of Friday, August 15, 1902.)

EAST AFRICA.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the following arrangements for the administration of the East Africa Protectorate have been made with the approval of the Secretary of State:—

1. The Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Deputy Commissioner will perform the duties as may be assigned to them by the Commissioner, and, subject to directions, will act in the name of the Commissioner.

2. The Protectorate (exclusive of the Sultanate of Witu) is, for administrative purposes, divided into seven provinces, that is to say, the Seyidiye, Tanaland, Jubaland, Ukamba, Naivasha, and Kisumu.

The officer in charge of a province is to be styled the Sub-Commissioner of that province.

3. The provinces are, for administrative purposes, to be divided into districts.

The officer in charge of a district is to be styled the Collector of that District.

The names of the districts, so far as the same are at present constituted, are set out in the Schedule hereto.

4. The officers appointed to assist a Collector in the administration of a district are to be styled "Assistant Collectors."

An Assistant Collector may be appointed, as may be expedient, either to assist the Collector in the administration of an entire district, or to have charge under the Collector of a division of the district, to be called a sub-district.

5. Any powers or duties heretofore conferred or imposed on officers of districts under the designations of District Officers and Assistant District Officers respectively will, in future, be exercised and performed by the Collectors and Assistant Collectors, as the case may be.

6. Where any person is appointed to any of the offices hereinbefore mentioned, or act for any of the said officers, or where any exchange of duties is authorized by the Commissioner, such appointment or authority will be notified in the Gazette.

F. J. JACKSON,
Acting Commissioner.

SCHEDULE.

1. PROVINCE OF SEYIDIYE (4 districts)—

Mombasa.		Malindi.
Vanga.		Taita.

2. PROVINCE OF TANALAND (2 districts)—

Lamu.		Tana River and the Sultanate of Witani.
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3. PROVINCE OF JUBALAND (not yet divided into districts).

4. PROVINCE OF UKAMBA (3 districts)—

Masailand.		Kitui.
Ulu.		

5. PROVINCE OF KENIA (not yet divided into districts).

6. PROVINCE OF NAIVASHA (3 districts)—

Naivasha.		Ravine.
Baringo.		

7. PROVINCE OF KISUMU (4 districts)—

Kisumu.		Fort Nandi.
Mumias.		Fort Ternan (military).

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by Frederick John Jackson Esquire, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath and a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Acting Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate.

September 27th, 1902.

F. J. JACKSON,
Acting Commissioner.

No. 21 OF 1902.

Crown Lands.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902."

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

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

Sales.

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

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

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

(3.) No purchase money has been paid.

6. The Commissioner shall mark the boundary-marks. If an owner of land boundary-marks as may be required to recover the cost of their recovery.

7. Any purchaser of land shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds if within the next six months he intends to use and develop the land, and, if the address of the owner is known, he shall be notified at that address.

8. The Commissioner shall have the right to have been notified of any land intended to be used and developed within the next six months.

9.—(1.) If any land is intended to be used and developed within the next six months, the owner shall be notified at that address.

(2.) Such notice shall be given to the owner of the land, and, if the address of the owner is known, he shall be notified at that address.

(3.) If the owner of the land fails to afford reasonable protection for the land, the Commissioner shall have the right to thereupon revert to the land.

10. No lease of Crown land.

11. In the absence of any lease on Crown land, the lease, pass to the Commissioner.

12. In every lease of Crown land, the following covenants shall be implied by the Commissioner:

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

(b.) That the lessee shall quietly hold and enjoy the land, and no person claiming under the Protectorate may permit any person to disturb the lessee.

13. In every lease of Crown land, the following covenants shall be implied by the Commissioner:

(a.) That he will permit the lessee to use the land in any manner therein provided.

(b.) That he will permit the lessee to build buildings or huts thereon.

(c.) That he will permit the lessee to use the land in any manner therein provided.

14. Except where otherwise provided, the following covenants shall be implied in every lease of Crown land:

(a.) Not to assign the lease without the previous consent of the Commissioner.

(b.) To keep in repair the buildings or huts thereon.

(c.) To allow road service.

(d.) To permit traffic to pass over a period not exceeding six months, and which is not to be used for any other purpose, with their servants.

(e.) To use and develop the land having regard to all the provisions of this Ordinance.

15. In all building leases, the following covenants shall be implied, in addition to the covenants implied in every lease of Crown land:

(a.) To erect the buildings or huts in accordance with the plan submitted to the Commissioner.

(b.) To erect such buildings or huts in accordance with the plan submitted to the Commissioner.

(c.) To provide roads and paths in accordance with the plan submitted to the Commissioner.

(d.) To keep the land in accordance with the plan submitted to the Commissioner.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Leases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Licences for Temporary Occupation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation.

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

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

24. Where any sale or lease of land under this Ordinance transfers more than 10 acres, the Commissioner may at any time hereafter enter upon such land and construct railways, canals and roads for the benefit of the public across such land without making compensation for the land, but compensation shall be payable for all buildings destroyed or damaged.

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(5.) Claims by and leased, or for other purposes, under this section, and claims for land formerly owned by the United States, or by the Supreme Court under section

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

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

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

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

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

General.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35. The East Africa Land Regulations, 1897, are hereby repealed.

Mombasa, September 27th, 1902.

F. J. JACKSON,
Acting Commissioner.

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Entebbe, 28th May,

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Secretary of State, a

Entebbe, 5th June,

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UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

NOTICE.

The following Regulations made by His Majesty's Commissioner, and allowed by the Secretary of State, are published for general information.

Entebbe, 28th May, 1902.

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

King's Regulations under Article 99 of "The Africa Order-in-Council, 1889."

No. 8 OF 1902.

Registration of Land Titles.

1. The Commissioner may fix and from time to time vary by proclamation to be notified in the "Gazette," the scale of fees to be paid for the grant and registration of certificates under the Queen's Regulations relating to land made on July 10th, 1897 under Article 99 of the Africa Order-in-Council 1889.

2. Article 8 of the said Regulations of July 10th, 1897 is hereby repealed.

3. The said Regulations may be cited as "The Uganda Land Regulations 1897;" the present Regulations may be cited as "The Uganda Land Regulations 1902," and both may be collectively cited as "The Uganda Land Regulations 1897 and 1902."

Entebbe, 28th May, 1902.

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

Allowed:

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

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by paragraph 1 of the "Uganda Land Regulations 1902" I hereby give notice that the following fees will be charged for the services mentioned.

SCHEDULE.

1. For the grant and Registration of a Certificate of Claim for any single estate with an area as far as it can be readily ascertained of

(a) Upwards of one square mile	Rs. 30
(b) Half a square mile and under one square mile	„ 15
(c) Quarter of a square mile and under $\frac{1}{2}$ a square mile	„ 8
(d) 20 acres and under a quarter of a square mile	„ 5
(e) Under 20 acres	„ 1

2. (a) On application for the purchase or lease of a township plot,
preliminary fee to cover cost of auction, publication of notice etc. „ 15

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Entebbe, 5th June, 19

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Entebbe, 28th May, 1902.

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

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NOTICE.

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Entebbe, 5th June, 1902.

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

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King's Regulations under Article 99 of "The Africa Order-in-Council, 1889."

No 9 OF 1902.

Poisons.

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1. For the purpose of these Regulations the term "poisons" shall mean such articles as may be comprised in the schedule hereto, provided that His Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner) may, by Proclamation published in the "Gazette" at any time, add any article to the Schedule.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for selling by wholesale, retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, unless such person shall hold a licence issued under these Regulations by the Commissioner or such Officers as may be designated by Rules made under these Regulations.

3. The Commissioner may make rules designating the Officers by whom, and setting forth the terms and conditions upon which licences will be issued under these Regulations, and may fix the fees to be paid by persons taking out such licences.

4. It shall be unlawful to sell any poison either by wholesale or by retail unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word "poison," and with the name and address of the seller of the poison.

5. It shall be unlawful to sell any poison to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of any such article the seller shall, before delivery, make, or cause to be made, an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, stating the date of the sale the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to which entry the signature of the purchaser and of the person, if any, who introduced him shall be affixed.

6. The provisions of clause 4 of these Regulations, which require that the label shall contain the name and address of the seller, and the provisions of clause 5 of these Regulations shall not apply to sales by wholesale to retail dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing; nor shall any of the provisions of clauses 4 and 5 of these Regulations apply to any medicine supplied to his patient by a person who shall be entitled to practice as a physician or surgeon in the Protectorate, or, in the absence of any law in that behalf, who shall be entitled to practice as a physician or surgeon under a diploma obtained from some Corporation, Association, or Society duly authorized for that purpose under the laws of the country in which such Corporation, Association, or Society is situated; nor apply to any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a person authorized by the Commissioner to dispense medicines, provided such medicines be labelled in the manner aforesaid with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients thereof be entered with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered in a book to be kept by the seller for that purpose.

7. The Poisons Regulations No. 23 of the 1st March 1900, are hereby repealed.

8. These Regulations may be cited as "The Poisons Regulations, 1902."

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Entebbe, 5th June, 1902.

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

Allowed :

(Signed) LANSLOWNE,

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

SCHEDULE.

Arsenic and its preparations.
 Cyanides of potassium and all its metallic cyanides.
 Corrosive sublimate.
 Oxalic acid.
 Tartar emetic.
 Aconite.
 Belladonna.
 Calabar bean.
 Chloroform.
 Cocculus Indicus.
 Datura.
 Ergot of rye.
 Henbane.
 Nuxvomica.
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NOTICE.

The following Regulations made by His Majesty's Commissioner, and allowed by the Secretary of State, are published for general information.

(Sd.) J. HAYES SADLER,

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Entebbe, 5th June, 1902.

King's Regulations under Article 99 of "The Africa Order-in-Council, 1899."

No. 10 of 1902.

Opium.

1. In these Regulations "Opium" includes also poppy heads, preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, and also the preparations known as bhang, ganja, churus, and chandoo natron, and any other product or preparation which the Commissioner may, from time to time, by public notice declare to be included.

"Commissioner" means His Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the Uganda Protectorate and any person acting for him.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person to grow, produce, manufacture, sell, either whole sale or retail, export, import, or transport opium unless such person shall hold a licence under these Regulations.

3. The Commissioner may cause an advertisement to be inserted in the "Official Gazette" for the Uganda Protectorate stating the number of licences which he proposes to issue during a specified period, the different areas to which such licences shall be confined, and such other particulars as he may deem proper.

4. The Commissioner may hereafter cause such licences to be sold by public auction at such places, and subject to such terms and conditions, including the right to accept the highest or any other bid as he may deem fit.

5. The persons whose bids have been accepted shall each be entitled, upon payment of the amount of their respective bids to receive a licence under these Regulations, the different areas to which their respective licences are confined being duly inserted therein, in accordance with the advertisement mentioned in Article 3 hereof.

6. Such licences shall be operative during the period specified in the said advertisement only.

7. The Commissioner may attach to any licence such conditions as he may think proper and, in particular, may by such conditions

- Restrict the hours during which opium may be sold.
- Restrict the amount of opium which may be sold at one time to any individual.
- Restrict or prohibit the consumption of opium on the premises of the licensee.
- Prohibit the sale of adulterated opium.
- Restrict the sale of opium to young persons under a specified age, or to natives either generally or of particular tribes or classes.

And any breach of a condition so attached to a licence shall be punishable as a breach of these Regulations.

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Entebbe, Uganda.
 September, 20th

8. No licence shall be issued except in accordance with the said advertisement.

9. Any person infringing these Regulations shall, on conviction in addition to the penalties provided by Article 56 of "The Africa Order-in-Council, 1889," be liable to forfeiture of any licence he may hold hereunder and to the confiscation of any opium in his possession or under his control.

10. These Regulations may be cited as "The Opium Regulations, 1902."

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

Entebbe, 5th June, 1902.

Allowed:

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

NOTICE.

The following is republished for general information, in accordance with the Uganda Forestry Regulations 1900.

SCHEDULE (A)

The following prices shall be charged, until further notice, for forests products obtained from the Government forests or waste lands in the Uganda Protectorate, or from cultivated lands which are the property of the Uganda Administration:—

Makindu Poles.—These poles are not to be cut of a size under 5 inches in diameter, and are to be charged for at the rate of five annas each, regardless of other dimensions.
Mkombo (Ngwabuzits) 1 rupee each.

Timber.—Trees measuring in circumference—

	Rs. as.
2 feet and not exceeding 3 feet	5 8
3 " " " 4 "	12 8
4 " " " 5 "	25 0
5 " " " 6 "	35 0
6 " " " 7 " 6 inches	50 0

For every additional foot (or fraction of a foot) in circumference

Nsambya trees to be charged for at double the above rates.

Bamboos.—Bamboos per 100

Bark.—Bark per load of 50 lbs. or under

Native reed rope

Wattles.—Nzo Wattles free; all other wattles per load

Nkanaza and Nyo poles, per load of 60 lbs.

Firewood for steamers or machinery, per cubic yard

Measurements of poles, timber, &c., to be taken at a height of 3 feet from the ground.

NOTE.—The export of timber (raw or sawn) is prohibited by the Uganda Customs Regulations. Natives may not cut timber of the coniferous trees of the genera podocarpus and cypripus.

NOTE.—Revised rules regarding the collection of rubber are under consideration.

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

NOTICE.

Valuations of Uganda Coffee, Cotton and Fibre in the London Markets.

The following London valuations, on samples of Uganda Coffee Fibres and Cotton grown at the Botanical Gardens at Entebbe may be of interest to merchants, traders and planters.

Any further information required may be obtained in communicating with the Commissioner's Office, Entebbe.

(Signed) J. HAYES SADLER,
H. M.'s Commissioner and Consul General.

Entebbe, Uganda.

September, 20th 1902.

Coffee valued about 50/-per cwt.

FIBRES.

Sample 1	Sansevieria	£20 per ton
" 1	A. "	£20 per ton
" 2	"	£25 per ton
" 5	"	£25 per ton
" 3	Plantain	No economic value.
" 4	Triumfetta	

COTTON.

White properly ginned	4½d per lb.
High coloured Nankin	Not valued owing to no demand.

NOTICE.

H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General has made the following transfers and appointments:—

Mr. F. Spire, transferred from Masaka to be Collector, at Gondokoro, Nile Province.
Mr. H. R. Maxsted transferred from Gondokoro, to be Assistant Collector, Unyoro.
Mr. W. Wyndham, transferred from Entebbe, to be Assistant Collector at Masaka Uganda proper.
Mr. A. H. Watson, appointed Assistant Collector, Entebbe.

(Sd.) J. HAYES SADLER,

H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.

Entebbe, 13th August, 1902.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

NOTICE.

In the exercise of the power vested in me by the East Africa Order-in-Council 1895 I hereby appoint Nigel Edward Frank Corbett to act as Railway Magistrate in the place of and during the absence from the Protectorate of Ronald Donald and I hereby confer upon the said Nigel Edward Frank Corbett all the judicial powers conferred by me on the said Ronald Donald and I direct that the jurisdiction of the said Nigel Edward Frank Corbett shall extend from Molo Station on the Uganda Railway to the Terminus of the Railway at Port Florence and I hereby revoke the appointment of Charles Gordon Darroch Farquhar as Acting Railway Magistrate which was published in the Gazette of June 15th 1902.

F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner.

September 24th, 1902.

NOTICE.

In accordance with Clause I of the East Africa Prisons Regulations 1902, the prisons at the following Government Stations are hereby established as such under my authority:—

SEYYEDIEH PROVINCE.

Malindi.
Takaungu.
Shirouli.
Rabai.
Taveta.

UKAMBA PROVINCE.

Nairobi.
Machakos.
Nengia.

KENIA PROVINCE.

Port Hall.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

Naivasha.
Eldama Ravine.

KISUMU PROVINCE.

Kisumu.
Mumias.
Nandi.
Kericho.

TANALAND PROVINCE.

Lamu.
Kipini.
Witu.
Paza.
Kungu.

DUBALAND

Kismayu.

Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner.

Notice is hereby given that any person who is not a resident of the Province of Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

The attention of every person who is not a resident of the Province of Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

"THE

Notice is hereby given that any person who is not a resident of the Province of Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

September 26th,

Whereas it is the duty of the Government to see that the attention of the public is drawn to the fact that any person who is not a resident of the Province of Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

In order to see that the attention of the public is drawn to the fact that any person who is not a resident of the Province of Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

This is hereby published in the "Mombasa Gazette" and any person who is not a resident of the Province of Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that any person who is not a resident of the Province of Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the East Africa Protectorate Gazette.

Mombasa, September 24th, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE CATTLE DISEASE REGULATIONS 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Province of Tanaland is free from pleuro pneumonia or other cattle disease, and any restrictions at present in force regulating the movement of cattle or animals to and from that Province are hereby annulled.

Mombasa, September 30th, 1902.

F. J. JACKSON,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICE.

The attention of the Public is called to the "Gun Tax Regulations 1902 published on 15th April last. Every person possessing using or carrying a gun as defined by the Regulations, and who is not provided with a license under the Game Regulations, is required to pay a yearly tax of Re. 3 in respect of each gun possessed used or carried by him. Further any person possessing using or carrying a gun without having first paid the tax in respect hereof is liable to the penalties provided by Article 11 of the East Africa Order in Council 1899 and the gun may be confiscated.

Mombasa, September 29th, 1902.

F. J. JACKSON,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICE.

"THE FEES AND ROYALTIES REGULATIONS 1899" AND "THE FEES AND ROYALTIES AMENDMENT REGULATIONS 1902."

Notice is hereby given that on and after the first of October next the following tolls for the use of the Malazi Canal will be levied.

Steam or petroleum launches	Re. 1 per trip per launch.
Dhows canoes vessels or boats other than steam or petroleum launches whether loaded or unloaded and whether in tow or otherwise	1 anna per $\frac{1}{4}$ ton or 560 lbs. estimated carrying capacity.

September 26th, 1902.

F. J. JACKSON,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Whereas it is desirable to adopt measures to prevent the spread of crime in the Island of Mombasa the attention of the public is hereby drawn to the Preservation of Order by night Regulations 1901 and more particularly to section No. 5 of said Regulations which enacts that no person shall use the streets of any town or area to which these Regulations may be applied between the hours of 9 p.m. and sunrise unless he carry a light or be furnished with an authorized pass, or can satisfy the Police as to his respectability. Authorized forms of permit may be obtained on application at the Police Station Mombasa.

Mombasa, September 29th, 1902.

T. T. GILKISON,
Acting Sub-Commissioner.

NOTICE.

In order to complete, as far as possible, the proper distribution of the "Official Gazette" officers in charge of the various Stations and Departments of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates are requested to return to the undersigned any surplus numbers which they may possess and have no use for.

This is rendered necessary by the fact that applications for back numbers of the "Official Gazette" many of which are now out of print, are constantly being received.

Mombasa, September 18th, 1902.

T. T. GILKISON,
Editor of the "Official Gazette."

NOTICE.

NAIROBI COMPENSATIONS CLAIMS.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Arbitration constituted for the purpose of dealing with the above claims will commence sitting in the office of the Collector of Masai-land, Nairobi on Friday 10th October at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons who have sent in claims should attend the said office at the above time either personally or by agent for the purpose of proving their claims.

Mombasa, 22nd September, 1902.

R. B. P. CATOR,
President of the Board.

APPOINTMENT.

I hereby appoint Harold Gordon Hume-Henderson to be additional Inspector General of Police in the East Africa Protectorate until further notice.

Mombasa, September 30th, 1902.

F. J. JACKSON,
Acting Commissioner.

TENDERS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of the undermentioned to His Majesty's ships at Mombasa and Kilindini for a period of twelve months from 10th October, 1902.

Fresh Beef Vegetables and soft Bread.

Sealed Tenders in Duplicate made out on proper forms which can be obtained from H. M. Sub-Commissioner will be received at 12 o'clock (noon) on Tuesday 7th October. Tenders should be addressed to the Senior Naval Officer, H. M. S. "Beagle"; marked in the left hand corner "Tender for Fresh Provisions" and handed to the Senior Naval Officer on board H. M. S. "Beagle."

Prices quoted are to be in British money.

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

CHARLES TIBBITS,

Lieutenant and Commander.

For Senior Naval Officer, East Coast Africa.

H. M. S. "Rattler"

27th September, 1902.

ERRATA.

In the matter of the Appointment of Mr. William Morris Carter to be Magistrate in the East Africa Protectorate, which was notified in the "Official Gazette" of 1st September last page 281, date of the appointment should be 8th August 1902 not "20th August 1902," as was stated in the notification.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME.

This is to give notice that at a general meeting of the Italian Colonial Trading Company Limited held at Milan on the 30th day of June last it was resolved to change the name of the Company to The Societa Coloniale Italiana as and from the 1st day of August last, and after that date all business has been and in future will be carried on under the new name viz. The Societa Coloniale Italiana.

Dated this 19th day of September 1902.

per pro Societa Coloniale Italiana.

Acting Agent.

G. ANCONA,

Late The Italian Colonial Trading Co. Ltd.

Reuter's Telegrams.

SEPTEMBER 15TH.—As a result of the late rains the harvest in England is the worst since 1860 and a considerable rise in the price of wheat is expected.

Milner has started for the Western Transvaal to gain local knowledge of the progress of the settlement. He afterwards visit other regions for the same purpose.

The recruiting of volunteers for the year ending 31st October last shows that in fourteen Metropolitan battalions there is an average loss of 111. It is stated that a corresponding reduction in the whole forty Metropolitan Corps has taken place and is due mainly to the new Regulations.

American public opinion is increasing enormously in favour of Roosevelt for his renomination to the Presidency. The latest Republican state Conventions are enthusiastically adopting him.

SEPTEMBER 16TH.—The Ambassador at Montebello has returned to Paris and on being interviewed confirmed the statement that he had been recalled against his will.

A meeting whereat 20,000 persons assembled in Phoenix Park presided over by the Lord Mayor denounced the Proclamation of the crimes Act in Dublin, Dillon and O'Brien made violent speeches, and declared the proclamation would increase tenfold the power of the Irish League.

As a result of the conferences with the Boer Generals and Delegates the Boer irreconcilables will be asked to moderate their Anti-British propaganda.

A serious situation exists in Columbia, the Revolutionists are triumphing and approaching Panama. Admiral Cogan with several American Warships has started to protect American interests in the Isthmus.

An Antisemitic outbreak has occurred at Czenstochowa a pilgrim resort in Russian Poland. The mob stormed the Jewish shops and it is reported that 14 Jews were killed and a number injured. The military were summoned to quell the riot.

The English Mail train fell from a bridge which had been undermined by floods about 205 miles from Madras. Fifty were killed including eight Europeans. A portion of the train is missing.

The Chinese Court has gone to the Summer Palace for the first time in three years. The Palace has been repaired at great cost.

The Tsar with the Grand Dukes has arrived at Kursk to attend the manoeuvres.

The Shah has left Paris and has gone to attend the Russian manoeuvres.

A despatch from Saigon states that 300 British troops have occupied the Malay Principality of Kelantan at Sultan's request.

The occupation of Kelantan has been officially denied in London.

Deputations of peasants representing 6 Governments assembled at Kursk at the command of the Tsar while in addressing them referred to the present troubles during the spring and said that such disturbances would not be allowed in the future. He exhorted them to honest labour and thrift and to listen to their local nobility and not to believe nonsensical rumours.

SEPTEMBER 17TH.—The Boer generals are expected in Berlin next week and great preparations are being made to receive them.

Much alarm exists in official quarters at the prospect of Anglophobe demonstrations, the semi-official journal dwelling strongly on the impolicy of such an attitude.

In Pelletan the fortifying Corsica. Pelletan has ramparts of Corsica for the Patrie again.

SEPTEMBER 18. M. Pelletan serious of his language despite whose arduous efforts.

The Queen has at Dalmeny Castle Martial Law has M. Pelletan in moves ascribed to Col. Metcalfe the troops in Maurit Both of President revolutionists.

SEPTEMBER 19. marines with a quick A French despatch guard to the Sultan The Boer General thrown out by Gerr.

SEPTEMBER 20. to bed. English at Italy has intim Lord Salisbury is no cause for anxiety King Menelik.

SEPTEMBER 22. dinner. None of the Boer General Botha lecturing on Lord Roberts's military instructions, he concludes efficiency in musketry. Sir Charles Eli Mr. Stanley Sp Palace across Landments. The Airship readily answer The American Colon.

The French Press asserts that France.

The French Press it was only necessary tempore oratory and the enemies of their own Dept: minister and more.

SEPTEMBER 23. Lanyay formerly President of the incident previous Every head was bare Provision has been order to compensate Reuters Agent report of the occupation so privately and ne Reuters Agent visit to the Rajah c.

SEPTEMBER 24. whom they recommend Their Majesties to St. Pauls where The Boer General and orphans of the Europe and America Mr. Roosevelt arising from a bruised good spirits and intentions.

SEPTEMBER 25. morning and in the hours later he was serum were removed present abandoned Mr. Roosevelt i

In Pelletan the French Minister of Marine recently visited Ajaccio where he emphasized the necessity of fortifying Corsica so as to consolidate the French position in the Mediterranean and as aiming full at Italy's heart.

Pelletan has now gone to Bizerta where he has made another remarkable speech. Alluding to the French ramparts of Corsica and Bizerta he said he had no desire for war but their duty was to prepare for a holy war for the Patrie against any enemies. It is reported that M. Delcassé is much annoyed at these provocative utterances.

SEPTEMBER 18TH. While deploring such recklessness the British and German press decline to take M. Pelletan seriously. Some compare him to Boulanger and Tartarin de Tarascon and state that the very wildness of his language deprives it of any significance. The British papers sympathise with M. Delcassé the success of whose arduous efforts in the direction of drawing close the relations with Italy is jeopardized.

The Queen has embarked at Queens ferry for Denmark. En route from Balmoral she visited Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny Castle.

Martial Law has been withdrawn at the Cape and the Peace Preservation Act proclaimed.

M. Pelletan in another speech at Bizerta last night endeavoured to justify himself and declared that the hostile moves ascribed to him were never entertained.

Col: Metcalfe of the 2nd Rifle Brigade who distinguished himself in Ladysmith has been appointed to command the troops in Mauritius.

Both of President Castro's armies are retiring from the Capital to the Venezuelan coast before the victorious revolutionists.

SEPTEMBER 19TH.—Owing to Civil warfare threatening interference with the transisthmian traffic fifty American marines with a quickfiring in an armoured truck are accompanying all trains from Colon.

A French despatch from Saigon reaffirms that 300 Sikhs occupy Kelantan though ostensibly only as a body guard to the Sultan and that a Straits Government representative has arrived at Kelantan on board a warship.

The Boer Generals would appear to have abandoned their European tour largely owing to the plain hints thrown out by Germany and other power that no Anti-British demonstrations would be allowed.

SEPTEMBER 20TH.—The "Times" announces that Lord Salisbury now in Switzerland is unwell and confined to bed. English and Swiss Doctors are attending him and his own doctor from London has been summoned.

Italy has intimated that she does not regard M. Pelletan's utterances seriously.

Lord Salisbury is suffering from a slight attack of gout and will not be able to travel for a fortnight. There is no cause for anxiety.

King Menelik has been gazetted G.C.B.

SEPTEMBER 22ND.—The Queen of the Belgians died at Spa on Friday. She was seized with a heart attack at dinner. None of her family were with her when she died.

The Boer Generals received an ovation at Antwerp, but no Anti-British demonstration was made. General Botha lecturing on Friday evening appealed for funds for the distressed Boers.

Lord Roberts has issued an Army Order strongly censuring the lack of interest shown by most Officers in musketry instruction. He urges the necessity that they all should become experts and after issuing various instructions, he concludes by stating that he will hold every General Officer personally responsible for the high state of efficiency in musketry of all ranks.

Sir Charles Eliot leaves Marseilles for Mombasa on the 10th proximo.

Mr. Stanley Spencer navigated a Motor Airship 30 miles on Saturday night. He started from the Crystal Palace across London to Harrow thus making a world's record and surpassing the Santos Dumont Zeppelin experiments. The Airship is 55 feet long and 20 feet in diameter and her propeller blades are 20 feet long. The ship readily answers any alteration in her steering gear. She is regarded as a marked development in aerial flight.

The American Warships "Cincinnati" landed yesterday 80 Blue Jackets and two more quick firing guns at Colon.

The French Press is much concerned about Kelantan, regards the occupation as certain and persistently asserts that France will be justified in showing her influence by occupying Mekong.

The French Premier speaking yesterday at St. Jean d'Angely referred to the Pelletan speeches and stated that it was only necessary for a slightly sensational remark to fall from the lips of a Minister while in the fervour of extempore oratory and in order to communicate a blow to those assembled at a banquet for same to be seized on by the enemies of the Government. M. Combes went on to say that Ministers individually were only responsible for their own Dept: hence it was out of the question to attempt to bind the Cabinet to a phrase uttered by one minister and more or less incorrectly reported.

SEPTEMBER 23RD.—King Leopold immediately on his arrival yesterday at Spa insisted on the Countess Lanyay formerly Princess Stephanie leaving the Royal Villa. She left for Brussels weeping bitterly. The news of the incident preceded her to Brussels and on her arrival at the Station she was met by an immense crowd. Every head was bared and cries of "Vive Princess Stephanie" were raised on all sides.

Provision has been made in the French Budget for a reduction of Forty million francs in sugar taxation in order to compensate for the abolition of bounties.

Reuters Agent has been informed that Great Britain has taken no action whatsoever to give colour to the report of the occupation of Kelantan. If the Sultan has engaged Sikhs from the Panjab or elsewhere he has done so privately and neither the British nor the Indian Government have had anything to do with it.

Reuters Agent at Singapore states that Kelantan has not been annexed. Mr. Sevettenham paid an unofficial visit to the Rajah on the 7th instant, going also to Tringano.

SEPTEMBER 24TH.—The Martial Law Commission in South Africa has prepared a first list of 113 individuals whom they recommend to be immediately released.

Their Majesties will lunch at the Guildhall on the 25th proximo on which day there will be a Royal progress to St. Pauls where a thanksgiving service for the Coronation will be held.

The Boer Generals have issued a manifesto to the civilised world appealing for funds on behalf of the widows and orphans of the Boer people ruined through the war. They state that they are about to start on a tour through Europe and America with a view to organising the fund.

Mr. Roosevelt has undergone a slight operation at Indianapolis for an abscess between the left knee and ankle arising from a bruise received in a carriage accident on the 2nd instant. No drugs were used and the patient is in good spirits and intends leaving for Washington to night.

SEPTEMBER 25TH.—Mr. Roosevelt's general health is most excellent. He delivered two addresses in the morning and in the afternoon of the same day went to the Hospital when the operation was performed. A few hours later he was conveyed to the Station on a stretcher and proceeded to Washington. Two ounces of pure serum were removed from the wound, a speedy recovery is anticipated, but rest is essential and he has for the present abandoned his electoral tour.

Mr. Roosevelt is hearing the journey well and his temperature remains normal.

SEPTEMBER 26TH.—The British papers strongly resent the tone and temper of the Boer appeal declaration. It is a disingenuous attempt to stir up hostility against Great Britain. The true facts of the case are carefully pressed and false suggestions are made.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived at Washington in excellent spirits.

The American Warship "Panther" has arrived at Colon and landed three more companies of marine at Panama.

The New York republican convention has pledged itself to secure M. Roosevelt's re-election as President of the United States.

The Earl of Dudley, the new Viceroy of Ireland made his state entry into Dublin yesterday afternoon. There were fewer people in the streets than usual and no demonstrations were made beyond occasional cheers and hisses. Rioting is reported from various Irish districts.

SEPTEMBER 27TH.—Mr. John O'Donnell, M. P. was arrested at Claremorris for abetting intimidation.

Mr. Reddy, M. P. and Mr. Havilad Burke, M. P. have been sentenced at Birr to two months hard labour for participating in an unlawful assembly.

It is reported that Mr. Roche, M. P. has been arrested at Woodford Galway for failing to appear to answer summons against him for using incendiary language.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien speaking at a League Convention at Claremorris subsequent to the arrest of Mr. O'Donnell stated that the time had come to apply the principles of the League so as to make landlordism intolerable, picketing exclusive dealing and social ostracism.

Major Ladurie has been court martialled and deprived of his commission for refusing to obey orders in connection with the closing of the religious schools in France.

SEPTEMBER 29TH.—A Cyclone accompanied by a tidal wave has destroyed Modica in Sicily. A hundred bodies have been recovered and numbers are still missing. Catania was also visited by the disturbance, but the damage done was much less serious.

Etna shows signs of activity and the Stromboli volcano is active.

The Prince of Bulgaria and the Grand Duke Nicholas representing the Tsar have arrived at Shipka Pass to attend the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke, and also to be present at the consecration of a costly Russian Orthodox Church erected to commemorate the Russian defence of the Pass.

The Lille and Paris Express was derailed yesterday morning at Arleux when crossing the points at high speed. Twenty persons were killed and 50 injured many fatally.

General Frater has been placed on half pay in connection with the closing of the French schools.

Beneficial rains have fallen in parts of New South Wales and Queensland. 300 lives were lost at Modica. Corpses still lie unburied as the Churches and cemeteries being covered by waves of mad interment is rendered impossible. Many bodies have been swept into the sea and are being thrown up alongside the coast.

Volcanic disturbances at Martinique have apparently ceased but the Northern region is declared unsafe and the inhabitants thereof are being settled at various points in the centre and South.

A coal famine is threatened in America owing to the prolonged strike of the Anthracite miners. The strike has already last 21 weeks, and there are at present no signs of settlement. The men are confident of success and there have been 21 murders during the strike.

Lord Milner's tone through the Western Transvaal has resulted highly beneficial.

SEPTEMBER 30TH.—A sudden rise in Mr. Roosevelt's temperature and an increase in the local symptoms necessitated a further operation which exposed the bone, and it was found to be slightly affected. A thorough drainage has now been established and the Physicians are confident that his recovery will be uninterrupted.

M. Zola was found dead in his own house from accidental asphyxiation. His wife also was affected and is now seriously ill.

33 Battalions of Reserves have been called out by the Ottoman Government including 12 battalions at Uskub. The reason for this according to the official statement is to receive order and to restrain the turbulent elements among the population.

M. Zola retired to bed at 10 P.M. on Sunday night. He had a stove in his room and it is supposed that a defective flue caused an accumulation of poisonous fumes. Madame Zola is now out of danger. Rumours with regard to suicide are absolutely baseless.

During a typhoon a wave overwhelmed a district near Yokohama and 500 persons are reported to have been drowned.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17th, Mr. A. J. M. Collyer and Mr. D. W. Noble, from Europe.

Mr. A. Whyte, for Vanga.

Sept. 18th, Miss Smythe, for South.

Sept. 21st, Dr. W. H. B. MacDonald, from up-country.

Sept. 22nd, Mr. C. Farquhar, from Nairobi.

Sept. 23rd, Mr. J. B. Ainsworth, for Nairobi.

Mr. G. Collen, from Rabai.

Mr. H. H. Henderson, from Nairobi.

Mr. F. J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G., Acting Commissioner, Mr. A. C. Hollis and Mr. G. F. Archer, from Lamu.

Mr. G. Collen, for Rabai.

Sept. 24th, Mr. C. Farquhar and Sergeant William, for Europe via Zanzibar.

Sept. 29th, Captain Meldon, for England.

Mr. A. Whyte, from Vanga.

Sept. 30th, Colonel Delmé Radcliffe and Lieutenant T. T. Behrens, from up-country.

Major Bright, for Uganda.

Dr. Macpherson and Sergeant Reilly, from Fort Ternan.

Mr. R. B. P. Cator, Mr. G. H. Mead, Mr. O. Tonks and Mr. R. M. Ewart, for Nairobi.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1902.

Coaching Traffic 584 miles open.....	Rs. 34,157
Goods Traffic 584 miles open	„ 85,117
Total Rs.	119,274

CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR:—

Coaching Traffic 448 miles open.....	Rs. 31,521
Goods Traffic 518 miles open	„ 114,029
Total Rs.	145,550
Decrease Rs.	26,276

Traffic Manager's Office,
Dated Nairobi, 15-9-1902.

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

Rates of Advertisements.

	2 pages.	1 page.	$\frac{1}{2}$ page.	$\frac{1}{3}$ page.	$\frac{1}{4}$ page.
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High Water at Mombasa, 1st to 14th October, 1902.

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NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Reduction in price of Return Tickets from Zanzibar to Marseilles or vice-versa.
AVAILABLE FOR 24 MONTHS.

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
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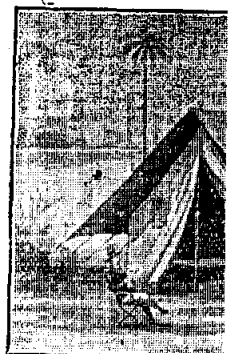
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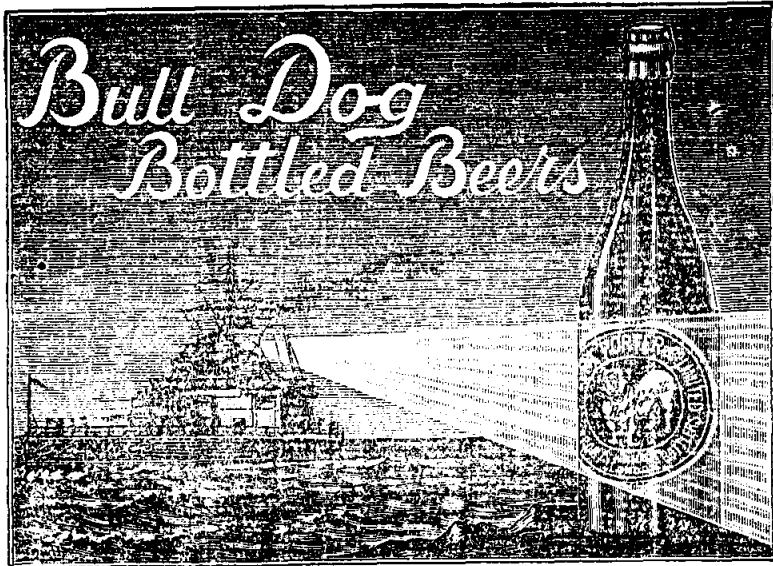
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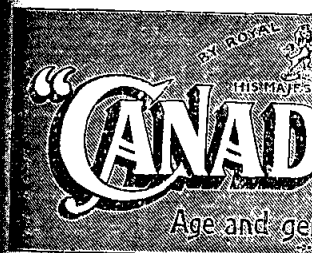
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TEACHERS' VERY OLD

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THE PERFECTION OF OLD WHISKY

In cases of one dozen and kegs of 5
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("Oriental Ale.")

Guinness' Extra Stout

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OIL.

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British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.

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CALCUTTA.

The Mail steamer sailing every 28 days from Bombay for Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar will return from the latter port direct to Bombay but will call at Mombasa if sufficient inducement offers.

The steamers sailing every 28 days from Bombay via Murmagoa for Mombasa direct will after calling at Tanga and Zanzibar proceed to Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban. These steamers will return calling at Delagoa Bay, Beira, Mozambique, Ibo and Zanzibar and will thence take the mail sailing to Mombasa, Aden and Bombay.

A cargo steamer will sail from London every 28 days commencing 14th June 1902, via the Suez Canal to Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Direct steamers from Rangoon for Mombasa, Tanga and Zanzibar will sail 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. steamers making their own arrangements as to on carrying steamer.

MAILS OUT AND HOME.

MAILS LEAVE LONDON.	ADEN LEAVE.	MOMBASA ARRIVE.	MOMBASA * LEAVE	ADEN. ARRIVE.	MAILS DUE IN LONDON.
13 June	24 June	5 July	Saturday	Wednesday	Monday
11 July	22 July	2 August	12 July	23 July	4 August
8 August	19 August	30 August	9 August	20 August	1 September
5 September	16 September	27 September	6 September	17 September	29 September
3 October	14 October	25 October	Friday	Tuesday	
31 October	11 November	22 November	3 October	14 October	26 October
28 November	9 December	20 December	31 October	11 November	23 November

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

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Per B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer to Aden.....Rs. 280, 1st CLASS, Rs. 187, 2nd CLASS.
Do. do. do. and thence per

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

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

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Any claim for damage to goods must be brought to the notice of the Agents not later than three days after 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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Vol. IV.—No. 71.]

At the C

Whereas the territorial protection of His Majesty And whereas by power and jurisdiction Now therefore, His Majesty's Foreign Jurisdiction the advice of his Privy

1. This Order made The limits of this say, (1) the Central and Lobor; (2) the Rud (3) the Nile Province, c province, comprising th ganda, with the island The said territories If His Majesty is p protection of His Maj all, from and after a c within the limits of th territories for the time thereof, those territ of State, cease to be 2. In this Order— "Secretary of State "Crown lands" m Majesty by virtue of e, and all lands whic otherwise howsoever;