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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1899.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 7th day of October 1899.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a Representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, to appoint James Cruikshank Smith, Esquire, M.A., of Edinburgh University, and Trinity College, Oxford, and Alexander Douglas Thomson, M.A., D.Litt., of Edinburgh University, to be two of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 7th day of October 1899.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.  
Lord Balfour of Burleigh.  
Sir Fleetwood Edwards.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the territories comprised within the limits of the East Africa Protectorate:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers on this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the

advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. In this Order—

"The Principal Order" means "The East Africa Order in Council, 1897," and any other Order relating to the East Africa Protectorate.

2. For the purposes of the Principal Order and this Order—

(i.) "British subject" includes a British-protected person, that is to say, a person who either (a) is a native of any Protectorate of Her Majesty beyond Africa and Arabia, and is for the time being in the East Africa Protectorate, or (b) by virtue of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise enjoys Her Majesty's protection in the Protectorate.

(ii.) "Native" means any person who is not a British subject, as hereinbefore defined, or of European or American race or parentage, but as respects such portions of the Protectorate as are under the sovereignty of the Sultan of Zanzibar, does not include a person who, by virtue of any Treaty between Zanzibar and any foreign Power (other than Her Majesty), is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(iii.) "Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with Her Majesty, not being a native, as hereinbefore defined.

3. (i.) The Protectorate Court shall ordinarily sit at Mombasa, but may also, as occasion requires, sit at any other place in the Protectorate.

(ii.) The judicial officer shall be styled "Her Majesty's Judge for the East Africa Protectorate," and is in this Order referred to as the "Protectorate Judge."

(iii.) The Protectorate Judge may visit any Court in the Protectorate, and examine any

Court books, registers, or records, and give directions as to the proper keeping thereof.

(iv.) In case of the illness of the Protectorate Judge or of his temporary absence from Mombasa, the Commissioner may appoint either a person qualified to be appointed Protectorate Judge or an officer employed in the civil administration of the Protectorate to act as Protectorate Judge. When the Protectorate Judge is absent on judicial duty within the Protectorate, the Acting Judge shall not hold sittings elsewhere than at Mombasa except with the consent of the Commissioner. The sittings of the Protectorate Judge and of the Acting Judge shall severally be deemed sittings of the Protectorate Court.

4. Subject to the other provisions of the Principal Order, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the other enactments relating to the administration of criminal justice in India for the time being applied to the Protectorate, shall have effect as if the Protectorate were a province of India. The full Court for Zanzibar shall be deemed to be the High Court, and the powers both of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under these enactments shall be exercisable, subject to any directions of the Secretary of State, by the Commissioner.

Until other provision is made in exercise of the powers conferred by the Criminal Procedure Code, the Protectorate shall be a Sessions Division, the Protectorate Court shall be the Sessions Court, and the Protectorate Judge shall be the Sessions Judge.

5. Subject to the other provisions of the Principal Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," and the other enactments relating to the administration of civil justice for the time being applicable to the Protectorate, shall have effect as if the Protectorate were the Presidency of Bombay, the full Court for Zanzibar shall be deemed to be the High Court, and the powers both of the Governor-General in Council and the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable, subject to any directions of the Secretary of State, by the Commissioner.

Until other provision is made in exercise of the powers conferred by "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," or otherwise, the Protectorate shall be deemed to be one district, the Protectorate Court shall be one District Court or Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district, and the Protectorate Judge shall be the District Judge.

6. The provisions of Parts V., VI., and VII. of the Principal Order relating to the Protectorate Court or the Court (except Articles 23, 31, 39, 41, 42, and 44) shall apply to all Criminal and Civil Courts established under the Principal Order or this Order in the several provinces of the Protectorate, subject, however, to the limits of jurisdiction of the respective Courts.

7. Where under any enactments of the Statute Law of England, which is applicable to the Protectorate, it is provided that the powers or jurisdiction of two Justices of the Peace may or shall be exercised by a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting alone, such powers or jurisdiction may or shall be exercised by the Commissioner and by every Sub-Commissioner and District Officer within his province or district.

8. In Article 45 of the Principal Order the words "and published as the Commissioner

directs" shall be substituted for the words "and published as he directs."

9. All Queen's Regulations made or to be made under Articles 45 and 46 of the Principal Order shall, unless a contrary intention appears, extend to natives, and may, in relation to natives, comprise such special provisions, modifications, and penalties as the Commissioner may think fit, having regard to the powers of Native Courts and other considerations.

Any breach of Queen's Regulations by a native shall be cognisable only in the proper Native Court.

10. The power of making Queen's Regulations under Article 45 of the Principal Order is hereby extended to the making of Regulations with respect to the registration of documents purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish any right, title, or interest in or over immovable property situate in the Protectorate, and any Regulations under this Article may prescribe the period within which any documents are to be registered, and such penalties for non-registration, whether by stamp duties or otherwise, and whether in lieu of or in addition to the penalties mentioned in the said Article 45 as may seem fit:

Provided that nothing in any Regulations made under this Article shall make any instrument inadmissible in evidence in any criminal proceedings.

As from the time when any Regulations under this Article come into force Article 47 of the Principal Order shall be repealed, without prejudice to anything done or suffered thereunder.

11. The Commissioner may, by any Queen's Regulations made under the powers of the Principal Order or this Order, fix such penalties for the breach of any Regulations as may seem proper, and where no penalty is so fixed a person found guilty of such breach shall on conviction be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment of either kind, which may extend to two months, or both, in addition to such forfeiture as is mentioned in Article 45 of the Principal Order.

12. Every person subject to the Principal Order shall be liable to be summoned as a witness in a Native Court; provided that, where the officer holding the Native Court is not a European British subject, the summons or process must be countersigned by a Judge of a Native Court who is a European British subject, and any proceedings against any person for disobeying such summons or process must be taken in the proper Court having jurisdiction in the like cases under this Order.

13. Expressions defined in any Order in Council relating to the Protectorate shall have the same respective meanings in any Rules, Regulations, or Orders made under the authority of that Order, unless other provision is made or the context otherwise requires.

14. The following provisions of the Principal Order are hereby repealed:—

Article 3, paragraphs (v.), (vii.), and (viii.).

Article 7, paragraphs (iii) and (vii.).

Article 9.

Article 14.

Article 30.

Article 45, the words "and published as he directs," and the last paragraph of that Article.

Article 53.

Schedule, the words and figures "except section 331."

15. This Order may be cited as "The East Africa Order in Council, 1899," and shall be construed with the Principal Order.

A. W. FITZROY.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 7th day of October 1899.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.  
Lord Balfour of Burleigh.  
Sir Fleetwood Edwards.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction in the Empire of Japan:

And whereas the exercise of the power and jurisdiction aforesaid is now regulated by "The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865," and subsequent amending Orders in Council:

And whereas by Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Japan, signed at London on the sixteenth July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, it was agreed that from the date when that Treaty should come into force certain Conventions, Arrangements, and Agreements with respect to Her Majesty's jurisdiction in Japan should cease to be binding, and in consequence that the jurisdiction then exercised by British Courts in Japan, and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions, and immunities then enjoyed by British subjects as a part of or appurtenant to such jurisdiction should absolutely cease and determine, and thereafter all such jurisdiction should be assumed and exercised by Japanese Courts.

And whereas the said Treaty came into force on the seventeenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, but it has been agreed by and between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Japan, that its operation as regards Her Majesty's Consular jurisdiction, should be suspended until the fourth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

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

As regards all such matters and cases as come within the jurisdiction of the Japanese Courts, the operation of the Orders in Council regulating Her Majesty's Consular jurisdiction in the Empire of Japan, shall cease to be in force and operation within the said Empire as from the fourth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, except as regards any judicial matters pending in any of Her Majesty's Consular Courts in Japan on the day above mentioned.

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

A. W. FITZROY.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 7th day of October 1899.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.  
Lord Balfour of Burleigh.  
Sir Fleetwood Edwards.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the territories comprised within the limits of this Order:

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

PART I.—Preliminary.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Somaliland Order in Council, 1899."

The limits of this Order are the territories comprised in the Somaliland Protectorate, which includes the territories bounded on the north by the Gulf of Aden, on the east and south by the territories under the Protectorate of Italy, and on the west by the territories of the Emperor of Ethiopia, and the French Protectorate of Jibuti.

If Her Majesty is pleased to direct that any other territories, for the time being under the protection of Her Majesty, shall form part of the Somaliland Protectorate, those territories shall, from and after a date fixed by an Order of the Secretary of State, be deemed to be within the limits of this Order.

2. This Order is divided into Parts as follows:—

Part I. Preliminary.

Part II. Application and effect of Order.

Part III. Application of Law of British India and of the United Kingdom.

Part IV. Criminal matters.

Part V. Civil matters.

Part VI. Miscellaneous.

3. In this Order—

(i.) "The Protectorate" means the territories for the time being comprised in Her Majesty's Somaliland Protectorate;

(ii.) "The Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;

(iii.) "The Consul-General" means Her Majesty's Consul-General for the territories comprised within the limits of this Order, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as or for the Consul-General;

(iv.) "British subject" includes a British protected person, that is to say, a person who either (a) is a native of any Protectorate of Her Majesty beyond Africa and Arabia, and is for the time being in the Somaliland Protectorate, or (b) by virtue of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise enjoys Her Majesty's protection in the Protectorate;

(v.) "Resident" means having a fixed place of abode in the Protectorate;

(vi.) "Native" means any person who is not a British subject as hereinbefore defined, or of European or American race or parentage;

(vii.) "Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with Her Majesty, not being a native as hereinbefore defined;

(viii.) "Protectorate Court" means the Court held by the Consul-General, or other Court exercising the principal civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Protectorate;

(ix.) "The Court" means the Protectorate Court and any Court subordinate thereto, as the case may be;

(x.) "Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, made by or on behalf of Her Majesty, or to the benefits of which Her Majesty has succeeded;

(xi.) "Administration" means (unless a contrary intention appears from the context) letters of administration, including the same with will annexed, or granted for special or limited purposes, or limited in duration;

(xii.) "Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft;

(xiii.) "Offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force;

(xiv.) "Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code;

(xv.) "Month" means calendar month;

(xvi.) "Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument;

(xvii.) "Person" includes Corporation;

(xviii.) 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).

4.—(1) Where this Order 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 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 confers a power to make Rules, Regulations, or Orders, the power shall be construed as including a 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 Rules, Regulations, or Orders made under this Order unless other provision is made or the context otherwise requires.

#### PART II.—Application and Effect of Order.

5. The powers conferred by this Order shall extend to the persons and matters following in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, Her Majesty has jurisdiction in relation to such persons and matters, that is to say: (a) British subjects; (b) foreigners; (c) the property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities in the Protectorate of British subjects and foreigners, including ships with their boats, and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto; and (d) natives, in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order, and not otherwise.

Provided that jurisdiction over any foreign ships under this Article shall not be exercised

otherwise than according to the practice of the High Court in England in the exercise of jurisdiction over foreign ships.

6. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in the Protectorate, for the hearing and determination of suits, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, so far as such jurisdiction relates to British subjects and foreigners. Jurisdiction over natives shall be exercised only in such matters and to such extent as the Court in its discretion thinks fit.

#### PART III.—Application of Law of British India and of the United Kingdom.

7.—(a) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, and to any Treaties for the time being in force relating to the Protectorate, Her Majesty's criminal and civil jurisdiction in the Protectorate shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, the enactments for the time being applicable as hereinafter mentioned of the Governor-General of India in Council, and of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by, and before, the Courts in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay according to their respective jurisdiction and authority, and so far as such enactments, procedure, and practice are inapplicable, shall be exercised under, and in accordance with, the Common and Statute Law of England.

(b) The enactments mentioned in the Schedule to this Order are hereby made applicable to the Protectorate as from the commencement of this Order.

(c) Any other existing or future enactments of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall also be applicable to the Protectorate, but shall not come into operation until such times as may in the case of any of such enactments respectively be fixed by the Secretary of State.

(d) Any Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Order, amending or substituted for any Act of either of those Legislatures which is by or under this Order made applicable to and brought into operation in the Protectorate, shall, subject to the provisions of this Article, also apply to the Protectorate.

(e) For the purpose of facilitating the application of any such enactments as before mentioned—

(i.) The Court may construe any such enactment, with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before the Court;

(ii.) The Secretary of State may by Order direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers, or duties incident to the operation of any such enactment, and for the exercise or performance of which no convenient provision has been otherwise made, shall be exercised or performed;

(iii.) The Secretary of State may by Order modify, for the purposes of this Order, any provision of any of the said enactments, or of any amending or substituted enactment;

(iv.) Any Order of the Secretary of State made in pursuance of this article shall be published in the Protectorate and in India, in such manner as

he directs, and shall have effect as from a date to be specified in the Order.

8. The enactments described in the first Schedule to "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," shall apply to the Protectorate 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 is to say:—

(i.) The Consul-General is hereby substituted for the Governor of a colony or British possession, and the Protectorate Court is hereby substituted for a Superior Court or Supreme Court, and for 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 said Schedule, shall be substituted Part XIII. of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

(iii.) In section fifty-one of "The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874," and any enactment for the time being in force amending the same, the Protectorate 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 fourth and fifth 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 to a fugitive shall be accepted, 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 sixth section of the said Act as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of warrant, shall be excepted.

(c) The Consul-General 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, the Protectorate, Aden, Zanzibar, the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, and British India, shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions.

9. The Secretary of State may, by Order published in such manner as he directs, declare that any of the Laws or Ordinances for the time being in force in any British possession, and not inconsistent with this Order, shall have effect, and be administered in the Protectorate, with such modifications or adaptations as may be necessary; and thereupon such Laws or Ordinances as so modified or adapted shall have effect as if they had been applied by this Order.

#### PART IV.—Criminal Matters.

10. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the other enactments relating to the administration of criminal justice in India, for the time being applicable to the Protectorate, shall have effect as if the Protectorate were a Presidency of India.

For the purposes of those enactments—

(a) The Consul-General shall hold and form a Court, to be called the Protectorate Court, which shall have all the powers of a Sessions Court in India; and

(b) The Protectorate Court shall, in relation to

all Courts within the Protectorate, have the same appellate jurisdiction and the same powers of revision as are possessed by a High Court in India; and

(c) The powers both of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Consul-General.

11. If any person smuggles or imports into or exports from the Protectorate any goods whereon any duty is charged or payable to the Government of the Protectorate, with intent to evade payment of the duty, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

12. Any act which if done in British India would be an offence against the law for the time being in force in British India relating to trade marks, merchandise marks, copyright, designs, or inventions, shall, if done in the Protectorate, be an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

13.—(1) In cases of murder or culpable homicide, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly closed the death happened in the Protectorate, a Court acting under this Order shall have the like jurisdiction over any person charged either as a principal offender or as an abettor, as if both the criminal act and the death had happened in the Protectorate.

(2) In the case of any offence committed on the high seas, or within the admiralty jurisdiction, by any person who at the time of committing such offence was on board a British ship, or by any British subject on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court acting under this Order shall have jurisdiction as if the offence had been committed within the Protectorate.

(3) In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the offence were tried there.

14. When a sentence of death has been passed by the Protectorate Court, the Consul-General shall consider whether it is or is not desirable that the sentence should be reconsidered by the Secretary of State.

If he considers that it is so desirable, he shall append to the Minutes a certificate under his hand to that effect, together with such observations as he may think fit, and shall, at the earliest opportunity, transmit the same to the Secretary of State.

If he considers that it is not so desirable, he shall, not sooner than seven days after the passing of the sentence, certify on the Minutes his confirmation of the sentence by writing under his hand.

The Secretary of State may confirm or remit or commute the sentence.

A sentence of death shall not be carried into effect until it is confirmed by the Consul-General or the Secretary of State, as provided in this Article, but upon such confirmation shall be carried into effect according to law.

When the Secretary of State commutes a sentence, the commuted sentence shall be carried into effect as if the Protectorate Court had passed, and had authority to pass, that sentence.

15.—(a) The Consul-General may, if he thinks

fit, by general order, prescribe the manner in which, and the places in the Protectorate at which, sentences of imprisonment are to be carried into execution.

(b) The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, in any case, by warrant under his hand and official seal, cause an offender convicted and sentenced to imprisonment before the Court to be sent and removed to, and imprisoned in, any place either in the Protectorate or in Aden.

16. Where an offender convicted before the Court is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Consul-General, proceeding under section seven 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 within Her Majesty's dominions, the place shall be a place in some part of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

17.—(1) Where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the Consul-General, that any person subject to this Order has committed, or is about to commit, an offence against this Order, or is otherwise conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order in the Protectorate, or is endeavouring to excite enmity between the people of the Protectorate and Her Majesty, or is intriguing against Her Majesty's power and authority in the Protectorate, the Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, by order under his hand and official seal, prohibit that person from being in the Protectorate, during any time therein specified, not exceeding two years, or may order him to be deported in manner provided by this Order.

(2) If the person named in the order of prohibition fails to obey, or acts in contravention of the order—

(i.) He shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and on conviction thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, without prejudice to the operation of the order of prohibition.

(ii.) Whether the offender has been convicted of, or imprisoned for, that offence or not, the Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, order him to be deported.

(3) The Consul-General, by order under his hand and official seal, may vary any order of prohibition (not extending the duration thereof), and may at any time revoke the same.

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

18.—(a) Where a person is convicted of an offence, the Court before which he is convicted may, if it thinks fit, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, cause him to come or be brought before the Court.

(b) If any person required by an order under this Article, or under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force, to give security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace, fails to do so, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that he be deported from the Protectorate.

(c) Any order of deportation not made by the Consul-General must be approved by him.

19.—(a) Any person ordered to be deported under this Order shall be, as soon as practicable, and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence, or while it is in course of execution, removed in custody, under the warrant of the Consul-General, to the place named in the warrant, and there discharged from custody.

(b) The place shall be a place in that part (if any) of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom to which the person belongs, or in some other part of those dominions, the Government whereof consents to the reception therein of persons deported under this Order, or a place under the Protectorate of Her Majesty, or in the country out of Her Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs.

(c) The Court, on making an order of deportation, may, if it thinks fit, order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation, to be fixed by the Court in the order.

(d) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order of deportation made under this Order, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

(e) If a person deported under this Order returns to the Protectorate without permission in writing of the Consul-General or Secretary of State, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(f) He shall also be liable to be again deported under the original or a new order, and a fresh warrant of the Consul-General.

(g) The Consul-General may at any time revoke or vary any order or warrant of deportation.

20.—(a) Where, under this Order, a person is to be sent, or removed, or deported from the Protectorate, he shall, by warrant of the Consul-General 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 Her Majesty's vessels of war, or, if none is available, then on board some other British or other fit vessel.

(b) The warrant of the Consul-General 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 send or remove and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant.

(c) In case of sending or removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant of the Consul-General 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.

21. The Consul-General, and every officer for the time being exercising the powers of a Magistrate, shall have in and for the Protectorate, province, or district, as the case may be, all the

power and jurisdiction appertaining to the office of a Justice of the Peace.

22. A sentence of imprisonment under this Order, or any Regulations made under this Order, may be with or without hard labour, in the discretion of the Court, unless it is expressed to be without hard labour.

#### PART V.—Civil Matters.

23. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," and the other enactments relating to the administration of civil justice for the time being applicable to the Protectorate, shall have effect as if the Protectorate were the Presidency of Bombay.

(a) For the purposes of these enactments the Protectorate Court shall be deemed to be the High Court, and the Court authorised to hear appeals from and to revise the decisions of District Courts;

(b) District Courts shall be established under the provisions of "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," as applied by this Order; and

(c) The powers both of the Governor-General in Council and the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Consul-General.

24. 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 Protectorate 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.

25.—(a) Every District Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the death of every British subject or foreigner dying in the Protectorate leaving property to be administered, and all such information as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of his property.

(b) On receiving notice of the death of such a person, the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the Court House, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or, where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for, or cannot be granted, for such time as he thinks fit.

(c) The Court shall, where the circumstances of the case appear so to require, as soon as may be, take possession of the property in the Protectorate of the deceased, or put it under its seal (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

(d) All expenses incurred by the Court in so doing shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased, and the Court shall, by sale of the property, or part thereof, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

26. Where a British subject or foreigner dies in the Protectorate intestate, his property shall, until administration is granted, vest in the Consul-General.

27. If a person named executor in a will, to the establishment of whose title, as such, it is necessary to obtain probate of that will, takes possession of, and administers or otherwise deals with, any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month

after the death, or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be liable to be punished with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

28. If any person other than the person named executor, or the administrator, or a person entitled to represent the deceased, without obtaining probate or letters of administration, or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers, or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the fact and the circumstances to the District Court, and shall furnish to that Court all such information as the Court requires, and shall conform to any directions of the Court in relation to the custody, disposal, or transmission of the property, or the proceeds thereof, and, in case of any contravention of this Article, he shall be liable to be punished with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

29.—(1) When the peculiar circumstances of the case appear so to require, for reasons recorded in its proceedings, the District Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion or otherwise, grant letters of administration to an officer or practitioner of the Court.

(2) The person so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby; and, if he is a practitioner, he shall not act otherwise than as administrator in relation to the estate.

(3) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit in the Protectorate, Aden, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

(4) The Court shall require and compel him to file, in the proper office of the Court, his accounts of his administration at intervals not exceeding three months.

(5) The accounts shall be audited under the direction of the Court.

(6) All expenses incurred in behalf of the Court in execution of this Article shall be the first charge on the estate of the deceased in the Protectorate; and the Court shall by the sale of the estate or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

30.—(a) Every agreement for reference to arbitration to which a person subject to this Order is a party may, on the application of any party, be filed for execution in the proper office of the District Court.

(b) The Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the agreement, and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court may think fit.

#### PART VI.—Miscellaneous.

31.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Protectorate Court may frame Rules of Procedure and other Rules, consistent with this Order, for the better execution of the provisions herein contained in respect of civil or criminal proceedings, and for regulating the conditions on which persons other than parties may be permitted to practise as advocates or solicitors in any Court, and for suspending or excluding (subject to a right of appeal) such persons from practice in case of misconduct; provided that any scales of remuneration fixed by such Rules shall have been sanctioned by the Treasury.

32. The Consul-General may make Regulations

(to be called Queen's Regulations) for the following purposes, consistent with the provisions of this Order, that is to say:—

(i.) For the Regulation of all matters relating to Customs, Inland Revenue, post office, land, highways, railways, money, agriculture, trade, and health.

(ii.) For the establishment of a constabulary or other force to be employed in the maintenance of order or (either with or without the limits of this Order) in defence of the Protectorate.

(iii.) For securing the observance of any Treaty for the time being in force relating to the Protectorate, or of any native or local law or custom; and

(iv.) For the registration of documents purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish any right, title, or interest in or over any immovable property situate in the Protectorate.

(v.) Generally for the peace, order, and good government of the Protectorate.

Any Regulations under this Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty, or any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is provided for by the Regulations.

Any Regulations under this Article with respect to the registration of documents, may prescribe the period within which any documents are to be registered, and such penalties for non-registration, whether by stamp duties or otherwise, and whether, in lieu of, or in addition to, the other penalties provided by this Article; but nothing in any such Regulations shall make any instrument inadmissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding.

Any Regulations under this Article shall, when allowed by the Secretary of State, and published by the Consul-General, have effect as if contained in this Order: Provided that in case of urgency declared by any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before such allowance, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disallowed by the Secretary of State, and until notification of such disallowance is received and published by the Consul-General; and such disallowance shall be without prejudice to anything done or suffered under such Regulations in the meantime.

The Consul-General may fix such penalties for the breach of any Regulations as may seem proper, and, where no penalty is so fixed, any person guilty of such breach shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment which may extend to two months, or both, in addition to any forfeiture as aforesaid.

33. The Consul-General may also make Queen's Regulations for the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons in the Protectorate, and for the infliction of corporal or other punishment on prisoners committing offences against the Prisons Regulations.

Any Regulations under this Article shall, when allowed by the Secretary of State, have effect, as if contained in this Order, and copies thereof shall be exhibited in every prison to which they apply in such manner as the Consul-General may direct.

Any breach of Regulations under this Article, committed by any officer of a prison, or by any

other person (not being a prisoner), shall be punishable in like manner as a breach of Queen's Regulations under the last preceding Article.

34.—(a) The Consul-General may, with the approval of the Secretary of State and concurrence of the Treasury, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, any Court established under this Order, and in respect of the registration of any instrument under this Order.

(b) But the Court may in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense in whole or in part with the payment of any fee chargeable in respect of such matter.

(c) Nothing in this Order shall affect any Order in Council prescribing a table of fees to be taken by Consular officers; and, where a fee is taken under that Order, no fee shall be taken in respect of the same matter under this Order.

35.—(a) All fees, charges, expenses, costs, fines, damages, and other money payable under this Order, or under any law made applicable by this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by attachment and sale of goods, and in case of deficiency by imprisonment (without hard labour) which may extend to one month.

(b) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such attachment or sale, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

(c) All fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Treasury, may direct.

36. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others, and the expenses of deportation and of the sending of any person to any part of Her Majesty's dominions or Protectorates, including expenses of maintenance, shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, directs.

37.—(a) If an officer of any Court employed to execute an order loses, by neglect or omission, the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(b) The order may be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

38.—(a) If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in an action, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks fit.

(b) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same inquiry, impose on the clerk or officer a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence.

(c) A clerk or officer punished under this Article shall not, without the leave of the Protectorate Court, be liable to an action in respect of the same matter; and any such action, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by

the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(d) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission punishable under this Article, or for being liable under that other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Article; provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

39. The Consul-General, or any officer of the Protectorate Government appointed by him in that behalf, may exercise any power conferred on any Justices of the Peace within Her Majesty's dominions by any Act of Parliament, for a time being in force, regulating merchant seamen or the mercantile marine.

40. If a question arises whether any place is or is not within the Protectorate for the purposes of this Order, it shall be referred to and determined by the Consul-General, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and judicial notice thereof shall be taken by every Court constituted by or under this Order.

41. Not later than the thirty-first March in each year the Consul-General shall send to the Secretary of State a Report on the operation of this Order, up to the thirty-first December in the previous year, showing for the then last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and containing such other information, and being in such form as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

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

(1) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(2) As to the framing of Rules of Procedure or Regulations, and the approval thereof by the Secretary of State, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(3) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of the Protectorate at Berbera; for which purpose the Consul-General is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and notice of the time of such first exhibition shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be published in such manner as the Consul-General directs; and, notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

(4) Proof shall not in any proceedings or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

43. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in the principal office of the Protectorate at Berbera.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as the Consul-General directs.

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of

Salisbury, K.G., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein. A. W. FITZROY.

#### SCHEDULE

##### Indian Acts applied.

Acts XXXV. and XXXVI. of 1858 relating respectively to Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV. of 1860).

"The Whipping Act, 1864" (Act VI. of 1864).

The Indian Succession Act (Act X. of 1865).

So much of "The Indian Post Office Act, 1866" (Act XIV. of 1866) as relates to offences against the Post Office.

The Indian Divorce Act (Act IV. of 1869), except so much as relates to divorce and nullity of marriage.

"The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869" (Act XIV. of 1869), except sections 6, 15, 23, 31, 33, 34, 38 to 43 (both inclusive), the last clause of section 19, and the last two clauses of section 22.

"The Indian Evidence Act, 1872" (Act I. of 1872).

"The Indian Contract Act, 1872" (Act IX. of 1872).

"The Indian Oaths Act, 1873" (Act X. of 1873).

The Indian Majority Act (Act IX. of 1875).

"The Indian Limitation Act, 1877" (Act XV. of 1877).

"The Transfer of Property Act, 1882" (Act IV. of 1882).

The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV. of 1882).

"The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887" (Act IX. of 1887).

"The Indian Railways Act, 1890" (Act IX. of 1890).

"The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890" (Act XI. of 1890).

"The Land Acquisition Act, 1894" (Act of 1894).

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V. of 1898), except chapter 33.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 7th day of October 1899.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the eleventh section of "The Volunteer Act, 1863," it is amongst other things enacted that "Her Majesty in Council may, from time to time, declare what is requisite to entitle a Volunteer to be deemed an efficient Volunteer by an Order in Council defining for that purpose the extent of attendance at drill to be given by the Volunteer, and the course of instruction to be gone through by him, and the degree of proficiency in drill and instruction to be attained by him and his Corps, such proficiency to be judged of by the Inspecting Officer at the Annual Inspection of the Corps, or otherwise, as by Order in Council is from time to time directed"; and that "the draft of any scheme to be from time to time submitted to Her Majesty in Council for approval under the present section shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament for one lunar month at least, either before or after, or partly before and partly after, the passing of this Act during the present or for the like period

“during any subsequent Session of Parliament before such scheme receives the approval of Her Majesty in Council.”

And whereas it is deemed expedient that the Order in Council bearing date the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty, as amended by the Orders in Council bearing date fourteenth April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, fifteenth September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, twenty-eighth May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, thirtieth June one thousand eight hundred and ninety, twenty-first October one thousand eight hundred and ninety, twenty-eighth June one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, thirtieth April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, seventh August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, fourteenth August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, twentieth October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and fourteenth July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, declaring what is requisite to entitle a Volunteer to be deemed an efficient Volunteer, to be further amended so far as relates to the appendices to the first clause of the scheme to the said Order annexed :

And whereas a draft of the amendments to the said appendices was on the eleventh day of July last laid before both Houses of Parliament in the words mentioned and set forth in the Schedule to this Order annexed, and one lunar month having elapsed since that time, the said amendment of the said scheme hath this day been submitted to Her Majesty in Council for Her approval thereof :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty having this day taken the said amendment into consideration, doth, in pursuance and exercise of the power in Her Majesty by the said Act of Parliament in that behalf vested, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, hereby amend, in the words of the said draft scheme of amendment forming the Schedule to this Order annexed, the aforesaid Order in Council of the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty, as amended by the Orders in Council bearing date the fourteenth April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, fifteenth September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, twenty-eighth May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, thirtieth June one thousand eight hundred and ninety, twenty-first October one thousand eight hundred and ninety, twenty-eighth June one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, thirtieth April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, seventh August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, fourteenth August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, twentieth October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and fourteenth July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and doth declare Her Royal approval of the amendment.

A. W. FRIZROX.

**SCHEDULE** referred to in the foregoing Order.

Amendment of the Scheme relative to the Efficiency of Volunteers under Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated thirty-first July one thousand eight hundred and eighty, as amended by the Schedule attached to Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated fourteenth April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four; and as further amended by Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the fifteenth

September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven; the twenty-eighth May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine; the thirtieth June one thousand eight hundred and ninety; the twenty-first October one thousand eight hundred and ninety; the twenty-eighth June one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two; the thirtieth April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four; the seventh August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four; the fourteenth August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six; the twentieth October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight; and fourteenth July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

To declare the conditions of Efficiency in the case of members of the Transport Section of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.

**VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS (TRANSPORT SECTION).**

**Efficiency Certificate.\***

1. That No. \_\_\_\_\_ was duly enrolled on the Muster Roll of the \_\_\_\_\_ Company Volunteer Medical Staff Corps on the 18 \_\_\_\_\_, and is actually a member of the Corps on this date.
2. That he does not belong to the Regular, Militia, Yeomanry, or Army Reserve (including Enrolled Pensioners) Forces; and that he is not enrolled in any other Volunteer Corps.
3. That he attended during the twelve months ended the 31st October 18 \_\_\_\_\_, †drills of this Unit, ordered by the commanding officer; each of such drills being of not less than one hour's duration.
4. That he possesses a competent knowledge of Infantry Squad drill, Stable management, riding and driving, of the method of cleaning and preserving harness and saddlery, and a knowledge of the component parts of that used in the Army.
5. That he was † the last Annual Inspection of the Unit.

\* Where there is no Adjutant on the strength of the company, an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps will be detailed to assist in the conduct of the examination, and will sign this certificate.

† Number of drills, including the Inspection :—

Service.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	Subsequent Years.
Volunteers enrolled as recruits	36	36	17
Volunteers who had served for at least six months in the Royal Army Medical Corps, or served a training in the Militia Medical Staff Corps, or who had been returned twice as an efficient in the Bearer Company of an Infantry Volunteer Brigade	17	17	17

Drills performed in the first year by recruits, beyond the thirty-six drills required for efficiency, may count towards the second year's efficiency; but a minimum of seventeen drills, including the inspection, must be performed in the second year.

Two drills in addition must be performed in all cases where Volunteers join after the Inspection, or are absent from the Inspection with leave of the Commanding Officer, or through sickness duly certified.

Drills may include all drills and instruction bearing upon transport duties.

Attendance at the inspection or a review may be counted as a drill.

† Here insert "present at" or "absent from," as the case may be. If absent, it must be stated whether with leave of the Commanding Officer, or through sickness duly certified. If enrolled after the date of inspection, strike out paragraph, and so state.

ST. JAMES' PALACE, October 17, 1899.

The Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace, and the German Chapel adjoining, will be reopened for Divine Worship on Sunday next, the 22nd instant.

EDGAR SHEPPARD, Sub-Dean.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 1, 1899.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint—

William George Wagstaff, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for the States of Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, Minas Gerães, and Matto Grosso, to reside at Rio de Janeiro; and

Adolph Frederick Howard, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the States of Pernambuco, Alagoas, Paraíba, Rio Grande del Norte, Ceara, and Piahy, to reside at Pernambuco.

WHITEHALL, October 14, 1899.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 14th instant, to appoint Rupert Edward Cooke Kettle, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the City of Lichfield, in the room of Henry William Cripps, Esq., Q.C., deceased.

WHITEHALL, October 16, 1899.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the under-mentioned Gentlemen Her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of an Officer of the Royal Order of the Saviour, which Decoration has been conferred upon them by His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, in recognition of their services to the Greek wounded during the late War between Greece and Turkey:—

Francis Charles Abbott, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Samuel Osborn, Esq., F.R.C.S.

WHITEHALL, October 16, 1899.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the under-mentioned Gentlemen Her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Chevalier of the Royal Order of the Saviour, which Decoration has been conferred upon them by His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, in recognition of their ser-

vices to the Greek wounded during the late War between Greece and Turkey:—

Henry John Davis, Esq., M.R.C.S.;

Robert Fox Symons, Esq., M.R.C.S.;

Henry Alford Moffat, Esq., M.R.C.S.; and

Hamilton Gatliff, Esq.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DUBLIN,

October 14, 1899.

The Local Government Board for Ireland hereby give notice that they have appointed H. M. I. Swaine, Esq., to be Secretary to the Board from and after this date, in room of T. A. Mooney, Esq., M.A., LL.D., resigned.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878.

In pursuance of Section 67 of the above Act, the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Frederick Wells to be an Inspector of Factories and Workshops, under the title of Inspector's Assistant.

Whitehall, October 16, 1899.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

October 17, 1899.

The following Candidates have been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners as qualified for the appointments set against their respective names:—

October 12, 1899.

AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Post Office: Woman Clerk—Lizzie Edith Andrews.

Female Learner, London—Frances Mary Campbell.

Male Learner, Glasgow—George Mellis.

AFTER LIMITED COMPETITION.

National Education Office, Ireland: Inspector of National Schools—James Joseph Mullany.

Post Office: Male Learner, Birmingham—John David Parker Tillotson.

WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Prisons Department, England: Subordinate Officer, Division I.—Frank Castle.

Prisons Service, Ireland: Warder—Christopher Sparling M'Carthy.

Post Office: Postman, London—Frederick William Davey.

Sub-Postmaster, Pendleton—Uriah Hillman Maggs.

Learners—William Bowness (Barrow-in-Furness), Louisa Eva Cook (Lowestoft), Winifred Mary Franklin (Malvern), George Martin Hough (Crewe), Robert Irving (Carlisle), Helen Smart (Arbroath), Mary Timoney (Enniskillen), Ernest Arthur Underwood (Stevenage).

Postmen—John Miller Herries (North Berwick), Percy George Hills (Cardiff), James Hilton Webster (Perth).

UNDER CLAUSE 7 OF THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 4TH JUNE 1870.

Admiralty: Police Constable at the Cape of Good Hope Dockyard—Charles Francis Coward.

FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY COPYISTS (NEW CLASS).

Matthew Peter Hennessy, Joseph Mullally, George Michael O'Hare.

October 13, 1899.

AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Admiralty: Assistant Clerks (Abstractors)—Rees Trevor Griffiths; Herbert Conway Potts.

Post Office: Male Sorter, London—Henry Thomas William Overy.

WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Admiralty: Pembroke Dockyard, Skilled Labourer—James James.

Sheerness Dockyard, Smith—Thomas Daniel M'Grath.

Painter—John Henry Trimblett.

Post Office: Postman, London—Robert William Caton.

Learners—George Joseph Cale (Worcester), Marion Porteous Storie (Kirkcaldy).

Postmen—Vivian Berwick (Northampton), David Carr (Alnwick), Walter Cook (Lancaster), William Edmund Elderton (Northampton), George Garrod (Woodbridge), John Peoples (Belfast), Walter Wood (Manchester).

FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY COPYISTS (NEW CLASS).

Henry Charles Bonner, Michael Considine, Donald Douglas Kennedy, Terence Joseph Patrick M'Donogh, William Henry Moors, Frederick John Phillips, John Scott, Walter Evelyn Butt Thompsen, Christopher Gerard Bampton Young.

FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY MESSENGER.

Alfred James Norris.

October 14, 1899.

AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Colonial Office: Eastern Cadets—William Thomas Chapman, Charles Walter Hamilton Cochrane, James Conroy, Richard Arthur Grindall Festing, James Lornie, Stewart Buckle Carne Ross, John Rostruge Wood.

Post Office: Female Learner, London—Edith Susannah Nicholson.

AFTER LIMITED COMPETITION.

Post Office: Male Learners—David Paterson Counrie (Aberdeen), Harry Hill Donnelly (Glasgow), James Arthur Hill (Hull), William

Young M'Neil (Glasgow), David Spencer (Portsmouth), Joseph James Sutton (Manchester), Reuben Walker (Manchester).

WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum: Assistant Attendant—George Bush,

Customs: Boatman—John Murchie.

Prisons Department, England: Subordinate Officers, Division I.—William Kelly, William Maw.

Post Office: Postman, London—Walter Sydney Blackman.

Porter, London—Charles Frederick Leicester.

Postmen—Charles Alexander Evans (Ponty-Pridd), Patrick Hennessy (Kingstown), Denis M'Cormick (Belfast), Duncan Mackintosh (Kingussie), David Grieve Morris (Arbroath), Martin O'Malley (Claremorris), Arthur Thomas Rowland (Bristol), Thomas Sarsfield (Claremorris).

FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY COPYISTS (NEW CLASS).

Robert George Earl, Alfred Stanley Francis, Sydney Thomas Newman, Patrick O'Neill, Clifford Albert Edward Seddon, Richard Shorten.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

RETURN of OUTBREAKS of the under-mentioned DISEASES in SCOTLAND for the Week ended 14th October 1899, distinguishing Counties (including Burghs).

ANTHRAX.

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Reported.	Animals Attacked.
	No.	No.
Aberdeen ... ..	2	2
Argyll ... ..	1	2
TOTAL ... ..	3	4

GLANDERS (INCLUDING FARCY).

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Reported.	Animals which remained Diseased at the end of the previous Week.	Animals Reported during the Week as Attacked.
		No.	No.
Lanark ... ..	2	—	3
TOTAL ... ..	2	—	3

Board of Agriculture, 17th October 1899.

ACCOUNT showing the Quantities of certain kinds of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE Imported into the United Kingdom in the Week ended 14th October 1899, together with the Quantities Imported in the Corresponding Week of the Previous Year.

		QUANTITIES.	
		1898.	1899.
<b>Animals living:—</b>			
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves...	Number	11,122	6,664
Sheep and Lambs	"	15,271	2,846
Swine	"		
<b>Fresh Meat:—</b>			
Beef	Cwts.	66,288	88,214
Mutton	"	103,267	87,854
Pork	"	14,693	16,254
<b>Salted or Preserved Meat:—</b>			
Bacon	"	98,806	84,807
Beef	"	5,402	3,733
Hams	"	39,001	22,696
Pork	"	3,230	4,045
Meat unenumerated, salted and fresh	"	6,764	9,404
Meat, preserved otherwise than by salting	"	5,201	15,665
<b>Dairy Produce and Substitutes:—</b>			
Butter	"	60,541	41,146
Margarine	"	18,224	19,498
Cheese	"	52,471	62,001
Milk, Condensed	"	13,580	14,122
Milk and Cream, Fresh or Preserved, other than Condensed Milk	"	75	189
Eggs	Great Hundred	308,545	449,510
Poultry and Game	Value £	3,980	6,781
Rabbits, dead (not tinned)	Cwts.	18,498	24,823
Lard	"	36,196	41,247
<b>Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour:—</b>			
Wheat	"	1,508,300	1,657,000
Wheat Meal and Flour	"	417,500	442,000
Barley	"	924,000	378,000
Oats	"	212,500	568,900
Pease	"	48,600	40,000
Beans	"	95,600	52,600
Maize or Indian Corn	"	576,000	1,473,100
<b>Fruit, Raw:—</b>			
Apples	Bush.	145,914	199,948
Oranges	"	9,088	10,250
Lemons	"	24,760	28,156
Cherries	"		
Plums	"	33,173	6,700
Pears	"	31,610	25,013
Grapes	"	80,961	54,214
Unenumerated	"	70,478	50,799
Hay	Tons	2,015	2,740
Hops	Cwts.	2,568	4,166
<b>Vegetables:—</b>			
Onions, raw	Bush.	185,322	292,320
Potatoes	Cwts.	21,886	63,054
Unenumerated	Value £	29,694	24,128

STATEMENT showing the Quantities Sold and Average Price of BRITISH CORN, Imperial Measure,\* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise, in the Week ended 14th October 1899, conformably with the Act of the 45th and 46th Victoria, cap. 37.

	QUANTITIES SOLD.		AVERAGE PRICE.	
	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.
Wheat ... ..	63,040	6	27	3
Barley ... ..	191,901	5	27	9
Oats ... ..	18,024	2	16	5

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the corresponding Week in each of the Years from 1895 to 1898.

Corresponding Week in	QUANTITIES SOLD.						AVERAGE PRICE.					
	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1895 ... ..	81,625	0	176,991	6	12,992	6	24	11	25	8	13	5
1896 ... ..	59,158	2	215,741	0	14,288	1	27	10	29	7	15	9
1897 ... ..	58,902	6	201,158	1	14,860	0	31	10	28	3	16	1
1898 ... ..	73,992	0	220,632	2	22,685	5	26	6	27	11	16	6

\* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the Local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the imperial bushel, or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

P. G. CRAIGIE.

Board of Agriculture, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.,  
October 14, 1899.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS,  
1894 AND 1896.

RETURN of OUTBREAKS of SWINE FEVER in SCOTLAND for the Week ended 14th October 1899, distinguishing Counties (including Burghs).

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Confirmed.	Swine Slaughtered as Diseased or as having been Exposed to Infection.
	No.	No.
Ayr... ..	1	1
TOTAL ... ..	1	1

SWINE MOVEMENT DISTRICTS.

The following Districts and parts of Districts (except any part thereof which, for the time being, is declared a Swine Fever Infected Area) are now Swine Movement Districts under the above-mentioned Acts:—

County of Wigtown.

BANKRUPTS.  
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

- Lewis F. S. Horton, 67 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.
- W. Sammes, 89 Clarence Road, Clapton, in the county of London, watch and clock manufacturer.
- John Prytherch, residing and carrying on business at 69 High Street, Llanerchymedd, in the county of Anglesey, car proprietor.
- Frederick Townsend, 75 Bolton Road, Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, and lately carrying on business at the Blackburn Market Ground, Blackburn aforesaid, fruiterer.
- Annie Wills, now residing at 16 Belford Street, and now or lately carrying on business at 12 Abel Street, both in Burnley, Lancashire, grocer and beerseller, the wife of William Wills, a married woman, trading separately from her husband, and possessed of separate property.
- William Henry Major, 120 Foord Road, Folkestone, Kent, tobacconist.
- George Patrick Simpson, 4 West Luton Place, Cardiff, and William Henry Simpson, lately residing at 28 Edwards Terrace, Cardiff, now residing at 85 Upper George Street, Cardiff, trading as Simpson Brothers at 28 Edwards Terrace, Cardiff, woollen merchants.
- Harry Bonner, Corby Bridge Inn, Great Corby, Cumberland, innkeeper.
- Henry Neville Ward, lately residing at 7 Fielding Terrace, Pevensey Bay, Sussex, now residing at F. W. White's, Parkfields, Carshalton, Surrey, of no occupation.

- William Bennett, Orchard Villa, Calow, near Chesterfield, butcher and farmer.
- David Mettrick, residing at Victoria Street, Batley Carr, and lately carrying on business at Prince Street, Dewsbury, draper.
- John Gray, 146 Wolverhampton Street, Dudley, Worcestershire, confectioner and general dealer.
- John William Root, Etherley Lane, Bishop Auckland, and carrying on business at George Street, Bishop Auckland, in the county of Durham, cabinetmaker.
- Charles William Hand, Church Walk, St. Nicholas, Ipswich, lately residing and carrying on business at Thorndon, both in Suffolk, farmer.
- James Bowden, residing at 18 Alexandra Terrace, Pease Street, formerly residing and carrying on business at 4 Woodhouse Street, and lately carrying on business at 67 Charles Street, all in the city and county of Kingston-upon-Hull, formerly fish merchant, now out of business.
- Charles Whitaker, Main Street, Bnbwith, near Selby, in the county of York, grocer.
- Thomas Evans, residing at 13 Granby Street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, and carrying on business at 86 Bold Street, Liverpool aforesaid, draper and hosier.
- Frank Nield, Crewe Road, Alsager, in the county of Chester, metal broker and moss litter merchant.
- Walter Henry Brook, 29 Ombersley Road, Newport, in the county of Monmouth, commission agent.
- Albert Edward Belcher, 175 Cowley Road, in the city of Oxford, and lately carrying on business at 22 and 23 Worcester Terrace, in the city of Oxford, furniture dealer.
- John Harris (trading as Milnes & Harris), Boothferry Road, Goolle, and Market Place, Selby, late of Aire Street, Goolle, all in Yorkshire, pianoforte dealer.
- Joshua Willis, Briggate Moor, Garforth, Yorkshire, cycle agent and repairer.
- Frank Charles Barter, 82 Elspeth Road, Clapham Common, in the county of London.
- James Dooley, the younger (otherwise known as James Henry Dooley), York House, 2 Foxborne Road, Balham, in the county of London, lately carrying on business at Streatham Common, Surrey, builder.
- George Wilcox, 43 Minstermoorgate, Beverley, previously York Road, Market Weighton, both Yorkshire, commission agent.

## ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

Edward John Wilkinson, Pine Street Brewery, Scotswood Road, and the Green Tree Inn, St. Lawrence Road, Byker, and late of the Albion Brewery and Inn, City Road, residing at 40 Bye Hill, all in Newcastle-on-Tyne, brewer and innkeeper, trading with John Wilkinson as Wilkinson & Co.

**I**NTIMATION is hereby given that the Right Honourable CHARLES ALEXANDER, EARL OF HOME, BARON DOUGLAS of Douglas, K.T., Heir of Entail in possession of the various Entailed Lands and Estates lying in the Counties of Ayr, Lanark, Forfar, Berwick, Renfrew, Perth, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, all commonly known as the DOUGLAS and ANGUS ESTATES, has presented a Petition to the Lords of Council and Session (First Division, Junior Lord Ordinary, — Bill Chamber Clerk), in terms of the Entail Acts and relative Acts of Sederunt, and more particularly of the Act 11 and 12 Vict. cap. 36, for authority to charge the Lands of Gottenstown, the Lands of Claypotts, and pendicle of Land in Northferry, with the fishing upon the River Tay, and others, in the Barony of Dundee and Sheriffdom of Forfar, forming a portion of the said Entailed Estates. Date of Interlocutor ordering intimation, the 11th day of October 1899.

STRATHERN &amp; BLAIR, W.S.

12 Charlotte Street, Edinburgh,  
19th October 1899.

## NOTICE.

**DUNCAN CAMERON**, Hotel Keeper, The Glenalbyn Hotel, Inverness, having granted a Trust Deed for behoof of his Creditors in favour of Mr. Robert F. Cameron, O.A., Inverness, it is requested that all claims against the Trust Estate be lodged with the Trustee within ten days from this date, and that all debts due to the Estate be paid to the Trustee within the same period.

ROBT. F. CAMERON, Trustee.

1 Exchange Place, Inverness,  
19th October 1899.

## NOTICE.

**A** PETITION having been presented to the First Division of the Court of Session (Mr. Couper, Clerk), at the instance of Creditors, praying that the YE OLDE EVERTON TOFFEE COMPANY LIMITED, having its Registered Office at No. 2 West Regent Street, Glasgow, be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, and for the appointment of an Official Liquidator, the Court has, by Interlocutor dated 19th October 1899, pronounced an Order appointing the said Petition to be intimated in common form, and to be served upon the said Ye Olde Everton Toffee Company Limited, and has further appointed notice of the Petition to be made in the Edinburgh Gazette and in the Glasgow Herald and Scotsman newspapers; and further, appoints the said Ye Olde Everton Toffee Company Limited, and all others having interest, to lodge Answers to the said Petition within eight days after such service, intimation, and advertisement, if so advised; of all which Notice is hereby made, in terms of the said Interlocutor.

M. J. BROWN, S.S.C., Petitioners' Agent.

7 Saint David Street (North), Edinburgh,  
19th October 1899.

## "MACLEAN" STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Members will be held within the Chambers of Walter & W. B. Galbraith, C.A., 107 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 28th of November 1899, at three o'clock afternoon, to receive the Liquidator's report showing how the winding up of the Company has been conducted and its property disposed of, to hear any explanations that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass a Resolution as to the disposal of the books, accounts, and other documents of the Company.

Dated this 18th day of October 1899.

W. B. GALBRAITH, C.A., Liquidator.

**A** PETITION for Cessio has been presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Glasgow by Mitchell & Wearing, Grain Merchants, 23 and 25 Greenside Street, Glasgow, against WILLIAM RIDDELL, 90 Nelson Street, Tradeston, Glasgow. All the Creditors of the said William Riddell are required to appear in Court, within the Chambers of Mr. Sheriff Boyd, County Buildings, Glasgow, on the 31st day of October current, at 10.15 o'clock A.M., when the said William Riddell is to appear for public Examination.

FRED. G. MA'KILLOP, Pursuers' Procurator,  
128 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

**A** PETITION for Cessio, under the Cessio Acts, has been presented to the Sheriff of Stirling, Dumbar-ton, and Clackmannan at Dumbar-ton, at the instance of John Stevenson, Draper, Rosdhu Place, East Princes Street, Helensburgh, Pursuer, against ELIZABETH LEEDER, 15 John Street, Helensburgh, Defender; and the Sheriff-Substitute has ordained the said Elizabeth Leeder to appear in Court, within his Chambers, County Buildings, Dumbar-ton, upon the 3rd day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, for public Examination, at which Diet all the Creditors are required to attend.

JOHN YOUNGER, Jr., Solicitor, Glasgow,  
Agent for Petitioner.

**A** PETITION for Cessio, under the Cessio Acts, has been presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, at the instance of Neill & Henderson, Shirt Manufacturers, 49 Hutcheson Street, Glasgow, against JAMES MORTON, Commission Agent, 81 Virginia Street, Glasgow; and the Sheriff-Substitute has ordained the said James Morton to appear within the Chambers of Mr. Sheriff Boyd, County Buildings, 70 Hutcheson Street, Glasgow, upon 16th November 1899, at 10.15 A.M., for public Examination, at which Diet all his Creditors are required to attend.

ANDREW LITTLE, Solicitor, Glasgow,  
Agent for Petitioners.

Glasgow, 19th October 1899.

**A** PETITION having been presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Lanark, at the instance of Tod Brothers, Millers, Stockbridge Mills, Edinburgh, with the consent and concurrence of James M'Lean and Mary Ann M'Lean, both residing at Silvermuir, in the Parish of Carstairs and County of Lanark, Pursuers, for Sequestration of the Estates of the now Deceased JOHN M'LEAN, Farmer and Potato Merchant at Silvermuir aforesaid, and in the meantime to nominate and appoint a Judicial Factor on the Estates of the said John M'Lean, with all the powers necessary for the interim preservation of the said Estates, including the power to recover debts and grant a renunciation of the Lease of the Farm of Silvermuir, if terms therefor can be come to with the Landlord, and to sell perishable stock and the stock, crop, and implements, his Lordship of this date granted Warrant for citing Margaret M'Lean, residing at Tullydoey, County Tyrone, Ireland, widow of Arthur M'Lean, Farmer, who resided there, Patrick M'Lean, residing there, Ellen M'Lean, residing there, and John M'Lean, presently residing at 17 Praantual Place, Newark, New Jersey, in America, or elsewhere abroad, the Defenders therein named, to appear in Court on an *inducie* of ten days next after citation if made personally or at a dwelling-house or place of business, and on twenty-one days next after citation if made edictally, to show cause why Sequestration of the Estates of the said John M'Lean should not be awarded; and appointed and directed intimation of the said Warrant and the Diet of Appearance on the said *inducie* to be forthwith made in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Statutes; and he nominated and appointed Charles John Munro, Chartered Accountant, Edinburgh, to be Judicial Factor on the said Estates, and that until the application be dismissed, or a Trustee shall be confirmed thereon if Sequestration be awarded, with all the powers necessary for the interim preservation of the said Estates, including the powers foreshadowed.

The Diet of Appearance under the edictal citation is 9th November 1899; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

AND. SMITH, Writer, Lanark,  
Agent.

Lanark, 17th October 1899.

#### NOTICE.

**A** PETITION having been presented to the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills, at the instance of John Smith & Son, Coal Exporters, 5 Dixon Street, Glasgow, for Sequestration of the Estates of LAWRENCE JOHN SKENE, Solicitor, Portree, his Lordship of this date granted Warrant for citing the said Lawrence John Skene to appear in Court on the seventh day next after citation if within Scotland, and on the twenty-first day next after citation if furth of Scotland, to show cause why Sequestration should not be awarded; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

WILLIAM BALFOUR, S.S.C., Agent.

3 Queen Street, Edinburgh,  
18th October 1899.

**A** PETITION having been presented to the Sheriff of the County of Lanark at Hamilton, at the instance of John Colgan & Sons, Live Stock Agents, 23 Cubie Street, Glasgow, for Sequestration of the Estates of

ANDREW STEVEN, Butcher, Bothwell, his Lordship of this date granted Warrant for citing the said Andrew Steven to appear in Court on the seventh day next after citation, to show cause why Sequestration should not be awarded; of all which Intimation is hereby given.

MACKAY & BOYD, Agents.

82 West Regent Street, Glasgow,  
17th October 1899.

**T**HE Estates of JOHN COCKBURN, Pianoforte Dealer, 82 Sauchishall Street, Glasgow, were Sequestered on 18th October 1899, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Glasgow.

The first Deliverance is dated 18th October 1899.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, 30th October 1899, within the Faculty Hall, Glasgow.

A Composition may be offered at this Meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first Dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 18th day of February 1900.

All future Advertisements relating to this Sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

JAS. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

145 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow,  
19th October 1899.

#### SEQUESTRATION of THOMAS WALKER, Fruit Merchant, Caldercruix.

**I** HEREBY intimate that an account of my intrusions with the funds of the above Estate, brought down to the 4th October 1899, has been made up by me and audited by the Commissioners on said Estate. No funds are available for division amongst the Creditors. A Meeting of Creditors will be held within the Chambers of Messrs. George & Richard M'Culloch, Accountants, 69 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 15th day of November 1899, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to consider as to an application to be made for my discharge as Trustee.

RICHARD M'ULLOCH, Trustee.

Glasgow, 17th October 1899.

**R**OBERT BURNS M'CAIG, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the Sequestered Estate of JOHN WHITE ORICHTON, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 30 Stockwell Street, Glasgow, hereby calls a Meeting of the Creditors, to be held within the Chambers of R. B. M'Caig & Mitchell, Accountants, 183 West George Street, Glasgow, on Thursday, 16th November 1899, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

R. B. M'CAIG, Trustee.

Glasgow, 20th October 1899.

**A**NDREW LAW HOWIE, Wood Merchant, Newmill, Dunlop, Trustee on the Sequestered Estate of ROBERT WATT, Farmer at Damhead, in the Parish of Fenwick, hereby calls a Meeting of the Creditors, to be held within the Gorge Hotel, Kilmarnock, on Friday the 17th day of November 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

ANDREW L. HOWIE, Trustee.

Newmill, Dunlop, 18th October 1899.

**J**AMES CRAIG, C.A., Trustee on the Sequestered Estate of Mrs. JANE BROWN CARR, 11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, hereby calls a Meeting of the Creditors, to be held within his Chambers, 27 York Place, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 13th day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made for his discharge as Trustee aforesaid.

JAMES CRAIG, C.A., Trustee.

Edinburgh, 20th October 1899.

**SEQUESTRATION of A. & J. CUNNINGHAM,** Cabinetmakers, Kilmarnock, and Alexander Cunningham and James Cunningham, both Cabinetmakers there, the sole Partners of the Company, as such Partners, and as Individuals.

**T**HE Trustee hereby intimates that a first and final Dividend (accelerated) will be paid within the Chambers of Walter & W. B. Galbraith, C.A., 107 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on the 14th day of November 1899.

W. B. GALBRAITH, C.A., Trustee.  
107 Buchanan Street, Glasgow,  
19th October 1899.

In the **SEQUESTRATION of WALTER GILCHRIST GRAY PATTISON**, residing at Eastview, Gullane, in the County of Haddington.

**JAMES CAMPBELL DEWAR**, Chartered Accountant, Edinburgh, Trustee, hereby intimates that the Commissioners have postponed a Dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period for making a Dividend.

J. CAMPBELL DEWAR, Trustee.  
122 George Street, Edinburgh,  
20th October 1899.

**SEQUESTRATION of GEORGE DOUGAL & SONS,** Soap Manufacturers, Paisley, as a Company, and William Dougal and John Dougal, Partners of said Firm, as such Partners, and as Individuals.

**T**HE Trustee hereby intimates that the account of his intromissions, brought down to 5th current, has been examined by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of a Dividend till the recurrence of the next statutory period.

JAMES R. HODGE, C.A., Trustee.  
105 West George Street, Glasgow,  
18th October 1899.

**TO THE CREDITORS ON**

The Sequestrated Estates of **BARCLAYS & COMPANY**, Engineers, Welbeck Street, Kilmarnock, and John Galileo Barclay, Engineer there, sole Partner of said Company, as such Partner, and as an Individual.

**B**Y virtue of an Order of the Sheriff-Substitute of Ayrshire at Kilmarnock, John Galileo Barclay, above designed, hereby intimates that he has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Ayrshire, to be finally discharged of all debts contracted by him or for which he was liable as sole Partner of the said Firm of Barclays & Company, or as an Individual, at the date of the Sequestration of his Estates, in terms of the Statutes.

KERR & WYLIE,  
42 John Finnie Street, Kilmarnock,  
Law-Agents for the said John Galileo Barclay.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.**

**T**HE Copartnership carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of **MORRISON, DEANE, & CO.**, as Publishers and Booksellers, 57 West Nile Street, Glasgow, of which they were the sole Partners, was **DISSOLVED** by mutual consent on 16th October 1899, by the Subscriber Samuel D. Morrison retiring therefrom.

The Business will be carried on by the Subscriber Alexander Deane under the same Firm name, and he is authorised to receive the debts due to, and pay the debts due by, the Firm.

Glasgow, 16th October 1899.

SAMUEL D. MORRISON.  
ALEXANDER DEANE.

HECTOR M. CORBETT, Traveller, 32 St. Clair Street, Glasgow, Witness.

MATTHEW H. STEWART, Traveller, 39 Garturk Street, Crosshill, Glasgow, Witness.

Witnesses to the Signatures of the said Samuel D. Morrison and Alexander Deane.

**I** JAMES WHYTE, trading as **ROBERTSON & REID**, Plumbers, 107 West Nile Street, Glasgow, hereby intimate that said Business will, at 1st November next, be transferred to and thereafter continued by Alexander Brown, Plumber, at that address and under said Firm name, on his sole behoof and responsibility, and that I will not thereafter be responsible for any debts or obligations incurred in name or for behoof of said Firm of Robertson & Reid.

16th October 1899.

JAMES WHYTE.  
ALEXANDER BROWN.

ALEXR. WEBSTER, Writer, Glasgow,  
Witness.

ALLAN GLEN, Law-Clerk, 5 West Regent Street, Glasgow, Witness.

**T**HE Firm of **ANDREW LAING & CO.**, Grocers and Wine and Spirit Merchants, carrying on business at No. 72 St. John Street, Perth, and also at Newtyle, Forfarshire, and elsewhere, of which the now deceased Andrew Laing, and the Subscriber Andrew Butters (his nephew), both Grocers and Wine Merchants, Perth, were the sole Partners, was **DISSOLVED** as at the 27th February 1899, by the death of the said Andrew Laing.

The debts due to and the liabilities of the said dissolved Firm will be collected and paid by the said Andrew Butters, who (having acquired Mr. Laing's whole rights and interests) continues to carry on the Business for his own sole behoof under the said Firm name of **ANDREW LAING & Co.**, and of which he is now the sole Partner.

Dated at Perth, 18th October 1899.

GEORGE P. K. YOUNG,  
D. W. MATTHEW,  
JAMES HONEY,  
ANDREW BUTTERS,  
ROBT. BROUGH,

The Executors-nominate and Trustees of the said deceased **ANDREW LAING.**

**ANDREW BUTTERS.**

Subscribed by the Executors-nominate and Trustees of the said deceased Andrew Laing, and also by the said Andrew Butters, in the presence of—

J. C. PINKERTON, Solicitor, Perth,  
Witness.

JOHN P. NIVEN, Law-Clerk, 25 George Street, Perth, Witness.



**NOTICE.**

**T**HE Business of Glue Manufacturers at Gowanstank Glue Works, Linlithgow, carried on by the Firm of **THOMAS NIMMO & CO.**, Tanners and Glue Manufacturers, Linlithgow, of which the late Alexander Nimmo and the Subscriber William Bowie were the Partners, and which was **DISSOLVED** by the death of the said Alexander Nimmo on 18th June 1898, will, as from 1st October 1899, be carried on by the said William Bowie solely for his own behoof under the Firm name of **THOMAS NIMMO & Co.**

The said William Bowie will pay all debts due by, and collect all debts due to, said dissolved Firm in connection with the glue-making department of their business.

The Subscriber the said William Bowie will continue the realisation of the assets of the said now dissolved Firm in connection with its tanning business at Linlithgow with a view to the same being wound up, and will collect all debts due to, and pay all debts due by, said dissolved Firm in connection with the tanning department of their business.

WM. BOWIE.

Witnesses to the Signature of William Bowie—

WILLIAM B. ALLAN, Law-Clerk,  
Falkirk.

A. E. CONNON, Law-Clerk, Falkirk.

JAMES AITKEN,  
HENRY AITKEN,  
A. NIMMO,

Testamentary Trustees of the late **ALEXANDER NIMMO.**

Witnesses to the Signatures of James Aitken, Henry Aitken, and Alexander Nimmo—

WILLIAM B. ALLAN, Law-Clerk,  
Falkirk.

A. E. CONNON, Law-Clerk, Falkirk.

## NOTICE.

*All Notices and Advertisements are inserted in the Edinburgh Gazette at the risk of the Advertiser.*

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**SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ALL ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE EDINBURGH GAZETTE.**

For	100 words and under...	...	...	...	£0 10 0
Above	100 and not exceeding 150	...	...	...	0 15 0
"	150 " " 200	...	...	...	1 0 0
"	200 " " 250	...	...	...	1 5 0
"	250 " " 300	...	...	...	1 10 0
"	300 " " 350	...	...	...	1 15 0
"	350 " " 400	...	...	...	2 0 0
"	400 " " 450	...	...	...	2 5 0
"	450 " " 500	...	...	...	2 10 0

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The dues paid on withdrawn Advertisements cannot be returned.

All Letters must be Post Paid.

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