

Agent shall each be entitled in Maskat to act as a Notary Public.

77. The Court shall have jurisdiction from time to time to make an order requiring a person to whom this Order applies to contribute in such manner as the Court directs to the support of his wife, or to the support of his or her child, whether legitimate or not, being, in the opinion of the Court, under the age of 16 years. Any such order may be made in a summary way, as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence, and any failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence, and shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding 10 rupees for any one default, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

78. The Political Resident shall have power to make Regulations (to be called King's Regulations) for the following purposes (that is to say):—

(a.) For the peace, order, and good government of persons to whom this Order applies in relation to matters not provided for by this Order.

(b.) For securing the observance of any Treaty or arrangement for the time being in force, relating to any place within the limits of this Order, or of any native or local law or custom, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter.

(c.) For applying, amending, modifying, or repealing with respect to Maskat any Acts or enactments which apply, or are made applicable, or have been brought into operation in Maskat, by or under any of the provisions of Article 11 of this Order.

(d.) For regulating or preventing the importation or exportation in British ships, or by any person to whom this Order applies, of arms or munitions of war, or any parts or ingredients thereof, and for giving effect to any Treaty relating to the importation or exportation of the same.

(e.) For requiring returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into Maskat, by or on account of any person to whom this Order applies, or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such returns are to be made.

(f.) For the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons.

79.—(1.) Any Regulations made under the preceding 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 such Regulations.

(2.) Any person to whom this Order applies committing a breach of any such Regulations shall, in addition to any forfeiture prescribed thereby, be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or to a fine, or to both.

(3.) Any fine imposed for a breach of Regulation shall not exceed 1,500 rupees: provided that in the case of any breach of any native or local law relating to customs law, or under

which the importation or exportation of any goods is prohibited or restricted, the fine may extend to a sum equivalent to treble the value of the goods in relation to which the breach is committed.

80.—(1.) King's Regulations shall not take effect until they are allowed by a Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council: provided that in case of urgency declared in 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, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council, and until notification of such disallowance is received and published by the Political Resident, and such disallowance shall be without prejudice to anything done or suffered under such Regulations in the meantime.

(2.) All King's Regulations shall be published by the Political Resident in such manner and at such places as he may think proper.

(3.) In this Order "breach of the Regulations" includes the breach of any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is required by any King's Regulations.

81. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of the Political Resident, Political Agent, and Judicial Assistant, and of the constitution and limits of the Courts and districts and of the seals and signatures, and of any rules and regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

82. Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Political Resident, or an Officer subordinate to him, of the right to observe, and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of, any reasonable custom existing in Maskat, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

83. Nothing in this Order shall—

(i.) Affect any power or jurisdiction conferred by, or referred to in, the Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, entitled the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, (Act XXI of 1879), or in the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902; or

(ii.) Affect any jurisdiction for the time being exercisable by the Political Resident under any Imperial Act other than the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890; or

(iii.) Prevent the Political Agent from doing anything which His Majesty's Consuls in the Dominions of any State in amity with His Majesty are for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

84. If a question arises whether any place is or is not in Maskat for the purposes of this Order, it shall be referred to the Political Resident, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and shall be taken judicial notice of by any Court established under this Order.

85. Not later than the 31st day of March in each year, or such other day as the Secretary