

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 the 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 enactment 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 cognizable 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