

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 203.

The following Bills, which it is proposed to introduce shortly into the Legislative Council, are published for general information.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 8th April, 1899.

A BILL

ENTITLED

An Ordinance to exempt the territories comprised in the recent extension of the Colony of Hongkong from the operation of certain laws, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, by a Convention dated the 9th day of June, 1898, between Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, it was provided that the limits of British territory in the regions adjacent to the Colony of Hongkong should be enlarged under lease to Her said Majesty in the manner described in the said Convention:

Preamble.

And whereas, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 20th day of October, 1898, it was ordered that the territories within the limits and for the term described in the said Convention should be, and the same were thereby declared to be part and parcel of Her Majesty's Colony of Hongkong in like manner and for all intents and purposes as if they had originally formed part of the said Colony; and whereas it was further ordered that it should be competent for the Governor of Hongkong, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the said Colony, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the said territories as part of the said Colony; and whereas it was further ordered that from a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor of Hongkong all laws and Ordinances which should at such date be in force in the said Colony should take effect in the said territories and should remain in force therein until the same should have been altered or repealed by Her said Majesty or by the Governor of Hongkong by and with the advice or consent of the Legislative Council:

And whereas the date so fixed by the proclamation of the Governor in pursuance of the said Order was the seventeenth day of April, 1899, and the said laws and Ordinances accordingly then so took effect and are now in force:

And whereas it is expedient to exempt the said territories from the operation of certain of the said Ordinances or parts thereof and to prevent doubts as to the effect of the extension of the Colony upon existing grants and contracts:

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the Hongkong Extension Exemption Ordinance, 1899.

Short title.

2. In this Ordinance the expression "New Territories" means the additional territories acquired under the Convention of the 9th day of June, 1898, which is in the preamble to this Ordinance referred to.

Interpretation.

3. The Ordinances specified in the Schedule to this Ordinance shall, to the extent set forth in the third column of such Schedule, respectively, not apply to the new territories unless and until the Governor shall by Order-in-Council notified in the Gazette otherwise direct. Any Rules, Regulations, Bye-laws, Orders-in-Council, Notifications or Proclamations made under any Ordinances or parts of Ordinances, which do not for the time being apply to the new territories, shall not apply to the new territories, unless and until the Governor shall by Order-in-Council notified in the Gazette otherwise direct.

Certain Ordinances not to apply to the new territory.

Meaning of expressions such as "the Colony" in existing grants and contracts.

4. Where, in any existing grant of any right or privilege or farm or in any existing contract, the expression "the Colony" or the word "Hongkong" or any similar expression referring to geographical limit or extent in relation to the Colony of Hongkong occurs the same shall apply only to the territory which was within the limits of the Colony at the time when such grant or contract was made.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Ordinance and year.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of non-application.
No. 17 of 1887.	The Cattle Diseases, Slaughter-houses, and Markets Ordinance, 1887.	The whole.
No. 21 of 1887.	The Licensing Consolidation Ordinance, 1887.	The whole.
No. 22 of 1887.	The Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887.	The whole.
No. 24 of 1887.	The Public Health Ordinance, 1887.	The whole.
No. 15 of 1889.	The Buildings Ordinance, 1889.	The whole.
No. 4 of 1890.	An Ordinance to amend The Public Health Ordinance, 1887.	The whole.
No. 23 of 1890.	An Ordinance to amend The Cattle Diseases, Slaughter-houses and Markets Ordinance, 1887.	The whole except Sections 4 and 5.
No. 26 of 1890.	An Ordinance to amend The Public Health Ordinance, 1887.	The whole.
No. 12 of 1891.	An Ordinance to further amend The Public Health Ordinance, 1887.	The whole.
No. 21 of 1891.	The Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891.	The whole.
No. 22 of 1891.	The Raw Opium Amendment Ordinance, 1891.	The whole.
No. 25 of 1891.	The Building Amendment Ordinance, 1891.	The whole.
No. 4 of 1894.	An Ordinance to amend The Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891.	The whole.
No. 12 of 1894.	An Ordinance to amend The Cattle Diseases, Slaughter-houses and Markets Ordinance, 1887.	The whole.
No. 15 of 1894.	The closed houses and insanitary dwellings Ordinance, 1894.	The whole.
No. 7 of 1895.	The Building (Amendment) Ordinance, 1895.	The whole.
No. 17 of 1895.	An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 17 of 1887.	The whole.
No. 25 of 1895.	An Ordinance to further amend The Cattle Diseases, Slaughter-houses, and Markets Ordinance, 1887.	The whole.
No. 5 of 1896.	An Ordinance to amend The Buildings Ordinance, 1889.	The whole.
No. 16 of 1896.	The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1896.	The whole.
No. 15 of 1897.	The Prepared Opium (Divans) Ordinance, 1897.	The whole.
No. 1 of 1898.	An Ordinance to amend The Prepared Opium (Divans) Ordinance, 1897.	The whole.
No. 24 of 1898.	The Liquor Licenses Ordinance, 1898.	The whole.

HENRY E. POLLOCK,
Acting Attorney General.

A BILL

ENTITLED

An Ordinance relating to Local Communities and Tribunals.

BE it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as “The Local Communities Ordinance, 1899”; and it shall only apply to the new territories which have been added to the Colony of Hongkong by the Convention, dated the 9th day of June, 1898, between Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China.

Short title.
Application.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—

Interpreta-
tion clause.

“Colonial Secretary” shall include any officer appointed by the Governor to discharge any of the duties of the Colonial Secretary under this Ordinance:

“Natives” shall mean those persons resident in the country whose fathers are of the Chinese race, whether such persons or their fathers are Chinese subjects or not, and shall not include those who have fathers who are not of the Chinese race.

II.—Districts and Sub-districts.

3.—(1.) It shall be lawful for the Governor, by notification to be published in the Gazette, to divide the territory to which this Ordinance applies, or any parts thereof, into suitable Districts and Sub-districts, and to declare by like notification from time to time, as he may think desirable, that any such Districts and Sub-districts shall be brought, from a time to be named in such notification, within the operation of this Ordinance. Upon the publication of such notification the said Districts and Sub-districts shall come within such operation accordingly, and the Committees thereof respectively shall be entitled to exercise the powers and privileges conferred upon them by this Ordinance.

Governor may constitute Districts and Sub-districts and bring them within this Ordinance, or exempt them and may alter their limits.

(2.) The Governor may, however, from time to time by notification to be published in the Gazette for that purpose, exempt from the operation of this Ordinance any District or Sub-district which shall have been brought within such operation, and thereupon the said District or Sub-district shall cease to be liable to the provisions of this Ordinance.

(3.) The Governor may also by like notification from time to time, if he deems it expedient, alter the boundaries or constituent parts of any Districts or Sub-districts.

III.—Committees of Districts and Sub-districts.

4. It shall be lawful for the the Governor to appoint from time to time for each Sub-district such persons as he may think fit to form a Committee for such Sub-district, and also to appoint for each District such members of the Sub-district Committees or such other persons as he may think fit, to form a Committee for such District.

Committees for Districts and Sub-districts.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint from time to time as Chairman of each District Committee and as Chairman of each Sub-district Committee, such member of such Committees respectively as, having regard to any recommendations of the majority of the members of such respective Committees, he may deem fit.

Chairmen of Committees.

6. Notification of the various Districts and Sub-districts and of the respective Committees thereof and of the Chairmen of such Committees shall from time to time be published in the Gazette, and the production of a copy of the Gazette containing any such notification or of any copy of such notification purporting to be printed by the Government printer shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the matters so notified.

Publication in the Gazette and evidence.

IV.—Rules.

7. The Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, make such Rules as he may deem expedient for the maintenance of the peace, good order, health and cleanliness of, and for the furtherance of the good government and well-being

Rules for new territory.

of, the territory to which this Ordinance applies, and for the making, improvement or maintenance, in such territory or the waters thereof, of any roads, paths, harbours, piers, wharves, landing places, or beacons, and may by such Rules impose penalties not exceeding in each case ten dollars for any breach of any such Rule.

In the case of a continued breach additional penalties not exceeding ten dollars a day may be imposed in each case.

Rules relating to watchmen and contributions.

8. The Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, make such Rules as he may deem expedient for the appointment of watchmen in any District or Sub-district and for the levying in any District or Sub-district of, and the collection, recovery by legal proceedings, and safe custody of, and the keeping of accounts of, such contributions as may be required for the payment of such watchmen and for other purposes connected with the due observance and enforcement of any Rules made under this Ordinance.

Rules to be gazetted and publicly notified locally.

9.—(1.) All Rules made by the Governor-in-Council under this Ordinance shall be published in the Gazette in English and Chinese, and shall thereupon become as valid and binding as if inserted in this Ordinance.

(2.) Such Rules shall be publicly notified in Chinese by the Colonial Secretary in the Districts and Sub-districts subject to their operation, and copies in English and Chinese, certified by him as correct, shall be duly recorded in such Districts and Sub-districts, in such manner as he shall direct.

V.—Duties of Committees as regards Rules.

Enforcement of Rules.

10. It shall be the duty of the respective District and Sub-district Committees, as the case may be, to enforce, under the supervision of such officers as the Governor may appoint, and with the assistance of the watchmen, and other officers (if any) so directed by the Governor, all Rules made under this Ordinance in force in their respective Districts or Sub-districts.

VI.—Local Tribunals in Districts and Sub-districts.

District and Sub-district Courts and their constitution.

11. The Governor-in-Council may establish local tribunals in any Districts or Sub-districts brought under the operation of this Ordinance with such jurisdiction as is hereinafter set forth. Such tribunals shall be called District Courts or Sub-district Courts as the case may be. A District Court shall be presided over by the Chairman of the District Committee or such other officer as the Governor may appoint to act as President, and such President shall be assisted by the members of the District Committee or by a quorum thereof consisting of not less than three of such members.

A Sub-district Court shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Sub-district Committee or such other officer as the Governor may appoint to act as President, and such President shall be assisted by the members of the Sub-district Committee or by a quorum thereof consisting of not less than two of such members.

A District Court shall be a Court of Appeal from any Sub-district Court situated within its District. In cases, however, which do not fall within the jurisdiction of any Sub-district Court, the District Court which possesses jurisdiction shall be a Court of first instance.

Decisions of Court.

12. The decision of any such Court shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members, but in case of an equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote in addition to his original vote.

Jurisdiction.

13. The President, assisted by the other members of the Court as hereinbefore prescribed, shall sit in open Court, at such times and places as occasion may require, or the Governor may prescribe, to try breaches of any Rules made under this Ordinance and also to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in the cases hereinafter described if the parties thereto are natives or if the parties thereto, whether natives or not, consent in writing to their case being tried by such Court.

Civil.

(1.) All cases in which the debt, damage, or demand shall not exceed one hundred dollars, and the party defendant is a resident within the District or Sub-

district, as the case may be, over which the Court has jurisdiction or in which the cause of action shall have arisen wholly or as to any part within such District or Sub-district; and also all cases in which the title to, interest in, or right to the possession of, any land or immovable property shall be in dispute, provided the value of such land or immovable property, or of the particular share, right, or interest in dispute in such case, does not exceed one hundred dollars, and the same or any part thereof is situate in such District or Sub-district.

Criminal.

- (1.) Petty assaults,—that is to say, assaults which may in the opinion of the Court be adequately punished by no higher punishment than a fine of ten dollars or imprisonment for one month with hard labour.
- (2.) Petty thefts,—that is to say, thefts where the property stolen does not exceed in value ten dollars, or where the theft is not preceded or accompanied by violence to the person, and which may in the opinion of the Court be adequately punished by no higher punishment than a fine of ten dollars or imprisonment for one month with hard labour.
- (3.) Malicious injury to property or boundaries, where the damage does not exceed twenty dollars :

Provided, however, as follows :—

(1.) That the breach of Rule or the cause of action shall have arisen or the above offences shall have been committed, wholly or in part, within the District or Sub-district as the case may be.

(2.) That it shall be lawful for the president and other members of the Court before whom any case, civil or criminal, shall be instituted, or by whom it shall be partially tried, to refer the parties to any civil or criminal Court having jurisdiction, if it shall appear to them that the case is one which from its circumstances may more properly be prosecuted before the higher tribunal.

(3.) That it shall be lawful for the attorney general, in any case, to stop the hearing or further hearing of such case before a District or Sub-district Court, and to direct it to be tried by any other civil or criminal Court having jurisdiction.

14. Every District and Sub-district Court shall have power to punish by fine not exceeding ten dollars any person convicted before it of any offence, or of the breach of any rule, and in case of a continued breach of any Rule such Court may impose a further fine not exceeding ten dollars for each day such breach is continued after notice to the offender. Every such Court shall also have power to sentence the offender in default of payment of any fine imposed under this Ordinance to imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding one month. Every such Court shall also have power in lieu of inflicting imprisonment to punish any person convicted before it of any offence with one flogging not exceeding twelve strokes at any one time, and every such flogging shall be reported to the Colonial Secretary and shall be carried out in such manner as the Governor may direct.

Punishments which may be awarded by such Courts.

15. All persons sentenced under this Ordinance, by any District or Sub-district Court, to imprisonment with hard labour, may be confined in such lock-up as the Governor may appoint for such purpose and shall, while undergoing sentence, be subject as to diet, treatment, class of labour and otherwise, to such Rules as the Governor-in-Council may make in that behalf. The Governor-in-Council is hereby authorized to make such Rules.

Imprisonment with hard labour explained. Rules as to treatment of prisoners.

16. No person having any pecuniary interest in the subject matter of the litigation shall take part in the adjudication of any civil or criminal case.

Interested parties not to adjudicate.

17. If it shall appear to any such Court that any case has been falsely and maliciously or upon frivolous or vexatious grounds instituted therein, it shall be lawful for such Court to sentence the party instituting such case to a fine not exceeding ten dollars, and to award such fine or any part thereof to the aggrieved party; and if such aggrieved party shall accept the same, he shall not be entitled to have or maintain any suit for the recovery of damages in respect of the injury sustained by him by reason of such false and malicious, or frivolous, or vexatious prosecution.

Penalty for false or frivolous case.

Form of
declaration
Penalty for
perjury.

18. It shall be lawful for any president of any such Court, for the purposes of the jurisdiction and duties hereby conferred upon him, and he is hereby authorised to administer to any witness the following declaration in Chinese:—
“ You shall speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your evidence in this case ”; and, if any person shall in the unanimous opinion of the members of such Court wilfully give false evidence in open Court, such person so offending shall be subject to the payment of a fine not exceeding ten dollars or to imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding one month, and the president may make a summary order for the punishment of such person accordingly, without any prosecution for perjury being instituted.

Service of
process and
execution of
judgments
and
sentences.

19. Every watchman shall be bound, within the District or Sub-district to which he belongs, to execute all judgments and sentences when so required or directed, and to serve and execute all documents and processes in all cases which he may be required or directed by any District or Sub-district Court or any President thereof to serve or execute according to the extent of its jurisdiction, and to report such service or execution to such Court or president, as the case may be, and to receive into custody and detain all such persons as shall by such Court or president be committed to his charge and to take them to the lock-up if they are sentenced to imprisonment or their detention is ordered.

Jurisdiction
of Magis-
trate.
Withdrawal
of case from
District or
Sub-district
Court.
Rules of
procedure
for the
District and
Sub-district
Courts.

20. In addition to his ordinary jurisdiction a Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to inquire into, try and determine or commit for trial any case which any District or Sub-district Court may deal with, and he may withdraw any case which is being investigated by any such Court from such Court and may himself inquire into and deal with such case.

21. It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council from time to time to make Rules (subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, and not inconsistent therewith) to be observed by the District and Sub-district Courts hereby created, touching and concerning all or any of the following matters:—

- (1.) The form and manner of proceeding to be observed in cases before them;
- (2.) The process to be issued by them, and the mode of enforcing the same;
- (3.) The execution of judgments and sentences, the seizure and sale of movable and immovable property, and the disposal of claims in execution;
- (4.) The form, time, and mode of appealing from their decisions;
- (5.) The summoning of members of the Court to be present at its sittings;

and generally to make all such Rules as may be necessary to give full and complete effect to the provisions of this Ordinance. Such Rules shall be published in English and Chinese in the Gazette, and shall thereupon become as legal, valid, and effectual, as if the same had been inserted in this Ordinance. Subject to such Rules the proceedings of such Courts shall be conducted in the Chinese language, and shall be summary and free from the formalities of judicial proceedings; and it shall be the duty of such Courts to do substantial justice in all questions coming before them, without regard to matters of form; and no barrister, proctor, attorney, solicitor or agent (excepting husbands for their wives, guardians and curators for minors and wards, and agents doing business in the District or Sub-districts for absent principals) shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any party in any case before such Courts.

Proceedings
to be
summary
and free from
formality.

22. If in the course of any trial before any District or Sub-district Court it shall appear that the case under trial is, from its nature or magnitude, beyond the jurisdiction of such Court, the president shall forthwith stop the trial, and order that the case be transferred to the Magistrate or proper Court having jurisdiction to try the same.

Where
charge is
beyond the
jurisdiction
case to be
referred to
competent
Court.
President to
report all
cases tried
and to for-
ward pro-
ceedings.

23. It shall be the duty of the president of every District and Sub-district Court to report weekly all cases tried before such tribunal to the Colonial Secretary. Records of all proceedings shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Colonial Secretary and due provision shall be made for their safe custody. The Colonial Secretary may at any time sit with the president and other members of the Court and observe their proceedings, and shall from time to time report on such proceedings to the Governor.

VII.—*Appeal from Sub-district and District Courts.*

24. Any party who is dissatisfied with the decision of a Sub-district Court may appeal to the District Court of the District in which such Sub-district is included, and any party dissatisfied with the decision of a District Court may appeal to a Magistrate from such decision, provided he gives notice to the Magistrate within fifteen days from the date of such decision (or within such further time, if any, as the Magistrate may allow), of his intention to appeal. An appeal shall lie from the Magistrate to the Governor by way of petition to be presented to the Colonial Secretary within fifteen days from the date of the decision appealed from.

VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

25. It shall be lawful for the Governor to dismiss any president or chairman or other member of a Committee appointed under this Ordinance who shall appear to him to be unworthy of his post, and to substitute another president, chairman or member in his stead, and such president, chairman or member so dismissed shall be disqualified from holding office unless he be expressly rehabilitated by the Governor.

Power of Governor as to dismissal.

26. It shall be competent for any District or Sub-district Court to direct such portion of any fine as it shall deem fit to be paid to the person injured or aggrieved by the act or omission in respect of which such penalty has been imposed (on condition that such person, if he shall accept the same, shall not have or maintain any suit for the recovery of damages for the loss or injury sustained by him by reason of such act or omission), and such other portion thereof as it shall deem fit to the persons, if any, employed to do the work which ought to have been done, or to repair the mischief done by the defendant. All fines paid to, or recovered by, any District or Sub-district Court shall be deposited with such officer as the Governor may appoint to be by him appropriated (if any such direction as aforesaid is made by the Court) in the manner directed by such Court. The balance, if any, shall be applied as the Governor may direct to the payment of the necessary expenses of carrying this Ordinance into execution, and for such local purposes as the Governor may determine.

Tribunal may direct appropriation of penalties.

Fines to be paid to an officer to be applied by him as directed.

Appropriation of balance.

27. It shall be the duty of all watchmen and of all members of the police force to aid and assist the District and Sub-district Committees and Courts in the exercise of the powers and jurisdictions and the performance of the duties imposed upon them by this Ordinance.

Watchmen and police officers to assist in carrying out this Ordinance.

28. Every president and member of a District or Sub-district Court or Committee, and every watchman, shall be deemed to be a "public servant" within the meaning of Ordinance No. 3 of 1898, and the provisions of that Ordinance shall be applied in every respect as if such president or member or watchman had been included in the definition of a public servant contained in that Ordinance.

Penalty for bribery.

29. Where in the opinion of the Governor there is an undue prevalence of crime in any District or Sub-district, or any District or Sub-district Committee appears to him to be unable to or to fail to maintain peace and good order in such District or Sub-district, it shall be lawful for the Governor to station police or extra police in such District or Sub-district and to order the levy of a special rate upon such District or Sub-district to an amount sufficient to defray the whole or any portion of the cost of such police. When the levying of any such special rate is ordered by the Governor he may by such order specify the procedure by which payment of such rate may be enforced summarily by a Magistrate, and all Magistrates shall have jurisdiction so to enforce the same accordingly.

Levying of contributions on inhabitants where extra crime requires the provision of extra police.

Objects and Reasons.

One of the main objects of this Bill is to establish village tribunals (District and Sub-District Courts) in the new territory for the trial of petty civil and criminal cases; (see Parts II, III and VI of the Ordinance).

Such jurisdiction may not be exercised, without the consent of the parties, except in cases where both parties are natives (section 13).

An appeal lies from the lowest village tribunal, the Sub-District Court, to the District Court, and from the latter Court to a Magistrate and from the Magistrate to the Governor (section 24).

The Governor-in-Council is given power to make Rules for the peace, good order, health, cleanliness, good government and well-being of the new territory and for certain specified purposes (section 7).

The Governor-in-Council is also empowered to make Rules for the levying of contributions for the payment of watchman and for other purposes (section 8).

The District and Sub-District Committees have the duty thrown upon them of enforcing such Rules as aforesaid (section 10), whilst the District and Sub-District Courts have power to punish breaches of any such Rules (section 13).

Section 18 provides a summary punishment for perjury, and section 28 brings the president and members of village bodies and watchmen under the operation of the bribery provisions of Ordinance 3 of 1898.

Section 29 provides for the levying of the whole or any portion of the cost of the police upon a district where good order is not preserved.

HENRY E. POLLOCK,
Acting Attorney General.

A BILL

ENTITLED

An Ordinance to provide for the Better Regulation of the New Territories.

BE it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

- Short title.** 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the New Territories Regulation Ordinance, 1899.
- Interpretation clause.** 2. The expression "new territories" as used in this Ordinance shall mean the additional territories acquired by this Colony under the provisions of a Convention, dated the 9th day of June, 1898, between Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China for the enlargement of the limits of this Colony.
- Power to Governor-in-Council to make Rules for revenue, &c.** 3. It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council from and after the date of the passing of this Ordinance to do all or any of the following matters to take effect within the new territories, namely:—
(1.) To make Rules for the farming out or licensing for revenue purposes in the new territories of the right to sell or otherwise deal in spirits, opium, salt, or any other commodity whatever; and to make Rules for the levying, collection, recovery by legal proceedings, and safe custody of the revenue accruing from such farming or licensing and for the keeping of accounts thereof.
(2.) To make Rules for the levying, collection, recovery by legal proceedings, and safe custody of such rates, taxes, and contributions, from the new territories as the Governor-in-Council may in his absolute discretion think fit, and for the keeping of accounts thereof.
- Rules to be gazetted and publicly notified locally.** 4.—(1.) All Rules made by the Governor-in-Council under this Ordinance shall be published in the Gazette in English and Chinese, and shall thereupon become as valid and binding as if inserted in this Ordinance.
(2.) Such Rules shall be publicly notified in Chinese by the Colonial Secretary in the Districts and Sub-districts subject to their operation, and copies in English and Chinese, certified by him as correct, shall be duly recorded in such Districts and Sub-Districts, in such manner as he shall direct.
- Punishment for breach of Rules.** 5. Any person committing a breach of any Rule made under this Ordinance shall be liable for any such breach, upon summary conviction before a Magistrate, to the payment of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

6. This Ordinance shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of its coming into operation and for such further period or periods as may from time to time be determined by resolution of the Legislative Council.

Objects and Reasons.

The object of this Bill is to confer temporarily power upon the Executive Council of this Colony of making Rules for the collection of revenue from the new territories which have recently been added to this Colony.

This measure is introduced as a temporary expedient in order to remove the difficulties which must necessarily be experienced in dealing with certain sources of revenue which are new to this Colony, and in order to obviate the necessity for, and the delays which would be occasioned by, passing numerous Ordinances and amending Ordinances through the Legislative Council.

HENRY E. POLLOCK,
Acting Attorney General.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 204.

The following Extracts from Papers relating to the Extension of the Colony of Hongkong are published for general information.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 8th April, 1899.

(Secretary of State to Governor.)

HONGKONG.

DOWNING STREET,
6th January, 1899.

Sir,

I am now in a position to communicate to you the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the future administration of the territory which, under the Convention between the United Kingdom and China of the 9th June last, has been added to the Colony of Hongkong, and to convey to you their instructions as to the steps to be taken for its formal occupation in the name of Her Majesty the QUEEN.

2. I have in the first place to enclose an Order of Her Majesty in Council dated the 20th October last and declaring the territories within the limits and for the term described in the above Convention to be part and parcel of the Colony of Hongkong. You will cause this Order in Council, which has not at present been made public, to be published in the Colony at as early a date as possible.

3. You have already become acquainted with the general aspects of the questions involved in the transfer of this territory, and it is unnecessary therefore that I should here dwell upon them at any length. There are three points which Her Majesty's Government have regarded as of special importance in the preliminary stages of the negotiations. They relate to Kowloon city, the northern boundary of the leased territory, and the collection of the Chinese duties on opium.

4. The questions of the civil administration of Kowloon city and of the extension of the northern frontier so as to include the town of Sham Chun will require no immediate action on your part pending negotiations with the Chinese Government, but—while such negotiations are pending—no time should be lost in giving attention to the third question, that of the prevention of smuggling into

Governor,

Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.