Lin Yiwen's inscription "(告示)". (Qing Dynasty, late 18th century)


115
Lampiran 2 : Notis Pengharaman Tian Ti Hui

Sumber : Guo Ren De（郭仁德）, "Kongsii Gelap yang Sebenar (揭開私會黨的真面目)", Persatuan Budaya Cina Malaysia (馬來西亞華人文化協會), Kuala Lumpur, 1992, hlm. 190.
Sumber: Irene Lim, Secret Societies in Singapore, National Heritage Board, Singapura, hlm. 80.
Lampiran 6 : Gambar Kapitan Li Sam

Sumber: Xun Gen - Bibit-bibit Orang Cina di Negeri Sembilan (尋根),
Penerbitan Zhong Hua Da Hui Dang dan Xin Zhao Jit Pao
(中華大會堂與星洲日報聯合出版), Seremban, 1992, hlm. 27.
Lampiran 8 : Bangsa Pelombong Pada Tahun 1914

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bangsa</th>
<th>Bilangan Pelombong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cina</td>
<td>9019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melayu</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eropah</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lain-lain bangsa</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Lampiran 9 : Pelombong Cina Di Negeri Sembilan Mengikut Daerah Pada Tahun 1900

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daerah</th>
<th>Bilangan Pelombong Cina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seremban</td>
<td>2379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantin</td>
<td>934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titi</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuala Pilah</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuala Kiawang</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasa</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sumber : Banci Negeri-negeri Melayu Bersekutu 1901, Arkib Negera, Kuala Lumpur.
Lampiran 10 : Cara Perlombongan Timah Di Negeri Sembilan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cara Perlombongan / Tahun</th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1914</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Open-cast Surface</em></td>
<td>7,180</td>
<td>5,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bawah tanah</td>
<td>1,443.</td>
<td>1,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulik dan melampan</td>
<td>1,436</td>
<td>1,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapal korek</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sumber: FMS Geologist's Annual Report For 1914, Arkib Negera, Kuala Lumpur.

Lampiran 11 : Duti Timah ($) Yang Dikutip Dari Sungai Ujong

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahun</th>
<th>Duti Timah ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>49,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>48,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>49,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>53,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>69,606</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lampiran 12 : Keuntungan Yang Diperolehi Dari Perusahaan Perlombongan Timah, Sungai Ujong**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahun</th>
<th>Keuntungan ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>48,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>53,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>69,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>73,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>91,606</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Lampiran 13 : Output Timah Di Negeri Sembilan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahun</th>
<th>Output (Pikul)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>45,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>57,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>72,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>75,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>73,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>85,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>85,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>85,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>77,765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lampiran 14: Eksport Timah Di Negeri Sembilan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahun</th>
<th>Timah</th>
<th>Timah Ore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>18,712.57</td>
<td>2,896.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>19,920.25</td>
<td>4,215.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>17,847</td>
<td>4,857.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>410,618</td>
<td>298,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>509,599</td>
<td>204,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>20,412</td>
<td>28,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>16,008</td>
<td>30,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>16,097</td>
<td>41,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>14,844</td>
<td>57,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>31,831.73</td>
<td>43,410.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>33,942.37</td>
<td>39,569.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>43,009</td>
<td>47,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>49,810</td>
<td>35,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>48,997</td>
<td>36,135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lampiran 15 : Kereta Kuda Sebagai Alat Pengangkutan Yang Utama Di Sungai Ujong Pada Tahun 1874

Sumber : Xun Gen- Bibit-bibit Orang Cina di Negeri Sembilan (尋根 ), Penerbitan Zhong Hua Da Hui Dang dan Xin Zhao Jit Pao (中華大會堂與星洲日報聯合出版), Seremban, 1992, hlm. 5.
Lampiran 16 : Kuil Xian Shi Ye Di Sungai Ujong

Sumber : Xun Gen - Bibit-bibit Orang Cina di Negeri Sembilan (尋根), Penerbitan Zhong Hua Da Hui Dang dan Xin Zhao Jit Pao (中華大會堂與星洲日報聯合出版), Seremban, 1992, hlm. 6.
Lampiran 17: Hai Lu Hui Guan Di Sungai Ujong

Sumber: Xun Gen- Bibit-bibit Orang Cina di Negeri Sembilan (尋根),
Penerbitan Zhong Hua Da Hui Dang dan Xin Zhao Jit Pao
(中華大會堂與星洲日報聯合出版), Seremban, 1992, hlm. 27.
Sumber: Xun Gen- Bibit-bibit Orang Cina di Negeri Sembilan (尋根),
Penerbitan Zhong Hua Da Hui dang dan Xin Zhao Jit Pao
( 中華大會堂與星洲日報聯合出版), Seremban, 1992, hlm. 28.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ENACTMENT No. 16 of 1901.

An Enactment to declare certain Lotteries unlawful.

D. H. Wise,
Acting British Resident.

This Enactment may be cited as "The Prohibition of Lotteries Enactment, 1901." and shall come into operation on publication thereof in the Government Gazette.

1. This Enactment shall apply exclusively to the following Chinese public lotteries and to no other: viz., Pak Kep, Tiu Pin, San Pin, Wi Fa, Hoa, Oo, or Hwa Wha.

2. (a) Whoever advances or furnishes money for the purpose of a lottery shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or with imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.

3. "Public lottery," means a lottery to which the any class of the public has, or may have access, and shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be a public lottery.

4. "Lottery ticket," means any paper, or symbol, or other article whatsoever, which either directly or tacitly entitles, or purports to entitle, the holder or other person to receive any money or money's worth by the happening of any event or contingency connected with a public lottery.

5. "Place" means any house, office, or room, or any place or spot, whether open or enclosed, and a ship, boat, or other vessel, whether afloat or not.

6. Whoever, either personally or by an agent, pays or gives any money or money's worth to or with any person in the business of any place used for the purpose of a public lottery, for or in respect of any event or contingency connected with a public lottery, or buys a lottery ticket, shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or...
(ii) A person in whose possession a lottery ticket shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have the same.

(iii) Every lottery ticket brought or introduced within the State shall be forfeited to the Government and shall be the duty of every police officer or other public servant to seize such ticket wherever found.

8. Any money or money's worth paid or deposit in respect of any such event or contingency as aforesaid shall be the duty of every police officer or other public servant to seize such ticket wherever found.

9. Any money or money's worth paid or deposit in respect of any such sale or contract in respect of the purchase of a lottery ticket, all money and money's worth received and to or for the person from whom the same was received.

10. (i) A Magistrate, on being satisfied, upon written and attested information, and after any further enquiries he may think necessary, that there is good reason to believe that any place is kept or used for the purpose of a lottery, may, by warrant, authorise any police officer, with assistance and by such force as may be necessary by night or day to enter or go to such place and to search the same and all instruments used therein, and to seize all instruments used and all money, securities for money, and other articles habitually supposed to have been used or intended to be used in connection with the lottery, which may be found in such place or on the persons, and also to detain all such persons until the said place shall have been searched. If any of the circumstances, which are made by this Enactment prior to the discovery of the evidence of guilt, are found in such place or on such persons, every person found therein shall be taken to the Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

(ii) All instruments of appliances, money, money's worth, or other articles found in a place used for the purpose of a public lottery, or on any persons found therein, and which the Magistrate is of opinion were intended to be used for any lottery, shall be declared by the Government and shall be dealt with according to the provisions of this Enactment.

11. All offences under this Enactment shall be summarily dealt with by any Magistrate of the first or second class.

12. The Magistrate may direct any fine or any fine imposed and levied under this Enactment to be paid to the officer or informers.
ENACTMENT NO. 9 OF 1909.

PART III

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

8. (1) It shall be lawful for the Protector, or for any person authorised in that behalf by the Protector, in writing—

require any woman or girl of Chinese nationality who may appear before the Protector at any convenient time and place, to produce such woman or girl, at his or her request, to examine such woman or girl as to her condition or circumstances. In such a case, the Protector shall, if he sees fit, require the person in whose custody or control such woman or girl appears to furnish such woman or girl to the Protector in such manner and time as the Protector may require, and shall, if the person so required fails to furnish such woman or girl, on being asked, either in writing or in person, shall be bound to answer such questions truly to the best of their ability.

(2) If the Protector shall reasonably suspect—

(a) That any woman or girl has been brought into the State for immoral purposes or for purposes of emigration;

(b) That any woman or girl has been procured or obtained for immoral purposes or for purposes of emigration;

(c) And that in any case within clause (d) or clause (e) any woman or girl from fear, of other cause is unable or unwilling to disclose true circumstances of the case,

then the Protector may require any person in whose custody or under whose control appears to be furnished photograph and to provide security, in a reasonable amount, the satisfaction of the Protector, that such woman or girl shall not leave the district in which she then is without his previous consent in writing of the Protector, and that she shall not be trained or disposed of as prostitute for immoral purposes.

(2) In defaults of such photograph and security, furnished by the Protector, may, by warrant or by any police officer, be removed to a place of safety, and there detained until she can be returned to the place in which she was brought or otherwise provided for her protection of her interests and liberty.

9. (1) Whenever it shall appear to the Protector, after due enquiry he is satisfied that any woman or girl who, contrary to such regulations, is in the possession of any police officer, or any person authorised in that behalf by the Resident, shall be an abettor or accessory to the importation of any woman or girl into the State or any abettor of any person guilty of the same, such person may be kept in security in a reasonable amount, at the disposal of the court of the district. Whether such person is to be kept in custody or not, shall be determined by the court of the district.

10. The Protector, if he has been so ordered, shall on such order, upon it being stated in writing by the Resident of the district, that any girl is under the age of sixteen years, and is being used for immoral purposes or lives in or frequents any brothel, or is habitually in the company of prostitutes or brothel-keepers, or is employed or living in brothels, or is directly interested in the business carried on in brothels or among prostitutes, may by warrant under his seal, order such girl to be removed to a place of safety and there detained until he shall, in his name or in the name of another, of the court of the district, and the order is then made, or until the said court shall order such person to be kept in custody, or until such person shall be detained as aforesaid, or until such person shall be kept in custody, or until such person shall be detained as aforesaid.

11. (1) Every woman or girl detained under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to such regulations as may be made in that behalf by the Resident with the approval of the Resident-General and duly published in the Gazette, and such woman or girl who, contrary to such regulations, is kept in custody, or is kept in security, or is detained in the possession of any police officer, may be kept in custody, or may be detained in the possession of any police officer, may be kept in custody, or may be detained in the possession of any police officer, may be kept in custody, or may be detained in the possession of any police officer, may be kept in custody, or may be detained in the possession of any police officer, may be kept in custody, or may be detained in the possession of any police officer, may be kept in custody, or may be detained in the possession of any police officer, may be kept in custody, or may be detained in the possession of any police officer, may be kept in custody, or may be detained in the possession of any police officer, may be kept in custody, or may be detained in the possession of any police officer, may be kept in custody, or
WOMEN AND GIRLS PROTECTION.

14. (1) If the keeper of a brothel permits any woman suffering from any contagious disease to be in such brothel for the purpose of prostitution, such keeper shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on conviction before the court of a magistrate of the first class, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to both; and if any keeper of a brothel who has been previously convicted of an offence, under this section again be found guilty of such an offence, the Resident may issue an order on behalf of the Resident of the State, banishing such person from the State for such period and generally, in such manner as may seem expedient, and upon the issuance of such order the like consequences shall ensue in all respects as though such order had been issued under the powers conferred by the Banishment Enactment, 1901.

(2) For the purpose of any proceedings under this section whenever an inmate of a brothel suffers from contagious disease the keeper of the brothel shall be deemed to be cognizant of the fact.

(3) In any proceedings under this section, proof that any woman living in such brothel is or was suffering from venereal disease shall be deemed sufficient evidence until the contrary is proved.

15. (1) Every male person who—

(a) Knowingly receives a woman, other than his wife, for immoral purposes,

(b) In any public place persistently solicits or offers inducements for immoral purposes,

shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment of such description as the Resident may fix for any term not exceeding three months.

(2) If it be proved that any person is the keeper of a brothel or is aiding the keeper, no penalty shall be imposed unless the contrary is proved.

16. (1) Whenever, any house or any portion thereof is used as a brothel or lodging house for prostitutes or disorderly persons it shall be lawful for a magistrate of the first class...
the Protector at any time to issue a summons in writing in the form of schedule VI. to the tenant, occupier or keeper of the said house or portion thereof, and, if the said magistrate or Protector is satisfied that the said house or any portion thereof is used as a brothel or lodging house for prostitutes or disorderly persons, he shall order the tenant, occupier or keeper to discontinue such use of it within a fixed time not exceeding thirty days and may take such other measures as may be necessary for carrying this order into effect.

(vi) If the order is not complied with within such time not exceeding thirty days as the magistrate or Protector by his order may fix, the tenant, occupier or keeper of such house shall be liable upon conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months and shall be further liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for every day that the said house or any portion thereof shall be so used after the time fixed by the order of the said magistrate or Protector.

(vii) Where the tenant, occupier or keeper of any premises (not being the owner thereof) has been convicted of an offence under this Enactment in respect of such premises, the owner of such premises, having received notice of the first conviction, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for any subsequent conviction of any person of a like offence in respect of the same premises during his ownership thereof.

PART IV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

17. The Resident may appoint such officers as be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Enactment and may, subject to the approval of the Resident-General, make regulations for the conduct of their duties.

18. (l) Whenever the Protector, or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, shall have reasonable cause to suspect that there is in any ship, house, building or other place any woman or girl who is or may be liable to be dealt with under this Enactment, the Protector shall have power to issue a warrant authorising the person named therein to enter and search any such ship, house, building or other place and remove therefrom such woman or girl to a place of safety, to be there detained until case be enquired into.

(ii) The Protector, or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, shall have power to enter and search any ship, house, building or other place for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is therein any woman or girl who is or may be liable to be dealt with under this Enactment, and may remove any such woman or girl to a place of safety, to be there detained until case be enquired into.

19. (a) In carrying out any search under the provisions of this section the Protector, or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, shall have power, to examine or question any prostitute in respect of the purpose of carrying out such search.

(b) The inmates of any such ship, house, building, brothel or other place shall be bound to state the truth and answer any question put to them by the Protector or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, and to obey any order or direction given by him touching any matter or any person connected with such search.

(c) Any person who disobeys any direction or order given by the Protector or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, in order to carry out any such search in any ship, house, building, brothel or other place shall be guilty of an offence and be liable, on conviction, before a magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to both.

(d) Any person who by force, restraint, fear, or other unlawful means, induces or otherwise causes any woman or girl who is or may be liable to be dealt with under this Enactment to conceal herself in or leave any ship, house, building, brothel or other place being searched or about to be searched by the Protector, or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him, under the provisions of this section, with the result that the search of the Protector or any officer of his department generally authorised in writing by him is thereby evaded and made ineffective or attempted, shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction before the court of a magistrate of the first class, to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twelve months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to both.
19. (c) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Enactment it shall be lawful for the Protector to summon any person whom he may have reason to believe can give information or evidence respecting any woman or girl who is or who may be liable to be dealt with under this Enactment, and the person so summoned shall be legally bound to attend at the time and place specified in the summons and to produce all documents or other evidence in his possession or power relating to such woman or girl and to answer truly all questions which the Protector may put to him respecting such woman or girl in any way relating to the matter being enquired into, and also, if required by the Protector, to produce such woman or girl in the absence of reasonable excuse, proof whereof shall be on the person summoned.

(ii) The Protector shall at any enquiry held by him under section 10 make complete notes of the evidence taken by him upon such enquiry and of his decision thereon.

(iii) The Protector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code and may administer oaths and oaths to and examine on affirmation or oath any person summoned before him for the purposes of this Enactment.

20. Whenever the Protector, after enquiry, has reason to believe that a breach of any of the provisions of this Enactment is about to be or has been committed by any person or persons it shall be lawful for the Protector to direct such persons to be summoned before him and in such manner and way as he may think fit, and the person or persons so directed shall be legally bound to submit to be photographed at such time and in such manner as the Protector thinks fit, and in default of doing so shall be liable to conviction before a magistrate, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to both.

21. (i) Every woman or girl detained in a place of safety under a warrant of detention and safe-keeping issued under the hand and seal of the Protector under this Enactment may on the application of the Protector to the Resident of the State in which such warrant was issued, be removed by order under the hand of the Resident from such place of safety in such State to another State where the order of removal shall be carried out in such way as in such manner as the Resident thinks fit.

(ii) No such order shall be made except with the consent of the Resident of the State to which such woman or girl is to be removed, and such consent shall be expressly set forth under the hand of the said Resident on the face of such order.

22. Whenever the Protector is dealing with any woman or girl under the provisions of this Enactment and any such woman or girl is in the custody of the Protector or is not removed to be from it, if any brothel keeper or other person who appears to be in charge of or to have authority over such woman or girl, whether by word or gesture or any other means induces any such woman or girl to refuse to remove to a place of safety or to otherwise disobey the lawful orders of the Protector or by word or gesture intimidates any such woman or girl with intent that she shall be afraid to disclose the true circumstances of her case, it shall be lawful for the Protector to forthwith order any such person or persons to leave the place of safety or to abstain from holding any further communication with such woman or girl until the Protector gives permission, and any person who disobeys such order shall be guilty of an offence and be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding forty dollars or to both.

23. (c) All processes, notices and other documents issued under this Enactment shall be deemed to have been validly and effectually served if served on or left with the person intended to be served or, if he cannot be found, if left at his last known place of business or abode by any person authorised in that behalf by the Protector.

(ii) It shall be lawful for the Protector and any officer of his department and all police officers to arrest in pursuance of a warrant for any woman or girl accused under this Enactment or any person found committing any offence punishable under this Enactment.

24. Every warrant purporting to be issued in pursuance of this Enactment and to be under the hand and seal of the Protector shall be received in evidence in every court of the State without further proof, and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein, and all acts done in pursuance of such warrant shall be deemed to have been authorised by the Protector for the time being.

25. (c) All security bonds made under or in pursuance of the provisions of this Enactment shall be made payable to theProtector for the time being.

(ii) In the case of bonds so made, upon the change of Protector the new Protector shall be bound to take as such place of and be substituted for the Protector who has proceeded, as party obliged to the contract on the bond, to become such party as fully and completely in all respects as were originally made such party on the occasion of the bond.

(iii) All money recovered by the Protector under this Enactment shall be paid to the Treasurer for the benefit of the revenue of the State.

(iv) The Protector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to accept any person offered as a surety under the provisions of this Enactment, if he has reasonable suspect or to believe that the security so offered is in
is in any way connected with the buying and selling of women and girls for immoral purposes or is otherwise an unfit person.

Any person aggrieved by any refusal of the Protector under this sub-section may appeal to the Senior Magistrate, who may either confirm the refusal of the Protector or may make such order as may in the opinion of the Senior Magistrate be just.

(c) No stamp fees shall be charged on security bonds made under or in pursuance of the provisions of this Enactment.

26. (4) Any suit or prosecution against any person for any thing done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Enactment, or of any rules made thereunder, shall be commenced within three months after the thing done and not otherwise.

(ii) Notice of writing of such suit or prosecution and of the cause thereof shall be given to the intended defendant at least one month before the commencement of the same.

(iii) In any such suit or prosecution the defendant may set up by way of special defence that the act complained of was done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Enactment, or of any such rules as aforesaid, and may give the Enactment and such rules and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon.

(iv) The plaintiff shall not recover if tender of sufficient damages is made before suit brought or if, after suit brought, a sufficient sum of money is paid into court by or on behalf of the defendant.

(v) If a decree is given for the defendant or the plaintiff becomes non-suited or discontinues the suit, the defendant shall recover his full costs and shall have the like remedy for the same as any defendant has by law for costs in other cases.

(vi) Though a decree be given for the plaintiff, he shall not have costs against the defendant unless the magistrate before whom the trial is held certifies his approval of the suit.

27. (i) The Resident, with the approval of the Resident-General, may from time to time make rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Enactment, and such rules when published in the Gazette shall have the force of law.

(ii) Any person disobeying or infringing any such rule shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month or both.

SCHEDULE I. (Section 4.)

SECURITY BOND.

Know all men by these presents that we are held and firmly bound to the Protector for the sum of $ to be paid to the said Protector, for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.
SCHEDULE III. (Section 7.)

Women and girls if any of you have been kidnapped, purchased, seduced, deceived or pledged for money; or have been forced to swear before entering the brothel that you will act as prostitutes for a certain term of years—in the law and will, if detected, be punished. If therefore you have any grievance, do not be afraid to tell the Protector on his visit of inspection or come in person to this office or go to the police station and report the matter at any time you please. If you want to leave the brothel and follow a protector the Government will certainly let you do what you like and will not allow you to be detained against your will. All persons residing in the State are free agents and cannot be kept under the restraint of others. Be all of you then watchful! Be not deceived by anyone! Observe this notice!

Office of Protector,
Dated this day of ____________

SCHEDULE III. (Section 7.)

Women and girls if any of you have been kidnapped, purchased, seduced, deceived or pledged for money; or have been forced to swear before entering the brothel that you will act as prostitutes for a certain term of years—in the law and will, if detected, be punished. If therefore you have any grievance, do not be afraid to tell the Protector on his visit of inspection or come in person to this office or go to the police station and report the matter at any time you please. If you want to leave the brothel and follow a protector the Government will certainly let you do what you like and will not allow you to be detained against your will. All persons residing in the State are free agents and cannot be kept under the restraint of others. Be all of you then watchful! Be not deceived by anyone! Observe this notice!

Office of Protector,
Dated this day of ____________

SCHEDULE IV. (Section 8.)

SECURITY BOND.

Know all men by these presents that we are held and firmly bound to the Protector for the time being, in the sum of $ ____________ to be paid to the said Protector, for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals.
Dated this day of ____________

Now the condition of this obligation is that if one who is now residing as shall not quit or be taken or removed from the district of ____________ without the previous permission in writing of ____________ and also if the said ____________ shall be produced from time to time before the said ____________ within twenty-four hours after notice in writing has been given to any or either of the said and requiring such production, then this obligation shall be null and void, but otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named
In the presence of ____________

SCHEDULE V. (Section 9.)

SECURITY BOND.

Know all men by these presents that we are held and firmly bound to the Protector for the time being, in the sum of $ ____________ to be paid to the said Protector, for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals.
Dated this day of ____________

Now the condition of this obligation is that if one shall present herself within days from this date at ____________ then this obligation shall be null and void, but otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named
In the presence of ____________
Straits Settlements.

Papers laid before the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Governor.

3rd October, 1872.


Office of Inspector-General of Police,
Straits Settlements,
Singapore, 24th September, 1872.

Sir,—In accordance with the Minute of His Excellency the Governor, dated 31st September, 1872, I have the honor to furnish the following report of the working of Singapore of Ordinance No. XIX. of 1869, "An Ordinance to provide for the Suppression of Dangerous Societies."

On being appointed Inspector-General in September, 1871, I found that all the Societies in Singapore had been registered. It was not, however, until after the riots in October and November that my attention was called to the manner in which the registration had been carried out.

I then found that only one Headman in each Society was registered as Manager, and that in many cases the names given were not the names of the real Head of the Society, and had been put down from hearsay, and not from the admission of the party himself or from the evidence of the books of the Society, and that in fact the registration was useless for any practical purpose.

I accordingly opened a new book for registering Societies, and beginning with the Hokien Ghee Hin Society, obtained possession of all their books, and entered the names of the Managers, ninety-four in number, from them, and got the greater part of these Managers to sign their names and swear to the truth of their being Managers in the presence of the Hon. Mr. Whampoa, and Tan Kim Ching, Esquire, Justices of the Peace. In the same way I have been gradually registering the other Societies, twelve of which are now registered.

Beyond registering the Societies under Section 1 of the Ordinance in question as above, I have not thought it necessary to apply to His Excellency to put in force any of the other parts of the Ordinance.

Since the riots in October last, there have been no disturbances of the peace between any Secret Societies, which have not been easily put down in a few days by the ordinary methods of swearing their Headmen as Special Constables, and these disturbances have been almost exclusively confined to attempts on the part of the Hya San Kongpee and the Say Lim on to break up the Ghee Hock Society.

In only one instance, in the month of January, did these disturbances extend to the country, and then only for one day when two houses were robbed of pigs, &c., but were confined entirely to the Ghee Hock quarter of the town. The following is a list of all disturbances between Secret Societies in Singapore since October last, and in most of these cases the disturbances did not amount to actual rioting:—

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Straits Settlements.

A BILL.

intitled

An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Dangerous Societies.

[1884.]

WHEREAS Chinese societies based on or connected with the association known as the Triad Society in China and commonly known as Nooys have long existed in this Colony and have been registered under "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869"; and whereas it is inexpedient that British subjects should be members of such societies; and whereas separate societies of persons not connected by origin or language with China have of late been established at the several Settlements under the name of the Red Flag Society and the White Flag Society having for their object purposes incompatible with the maintenance of good order and constituted authority and affording by means of secret agencies facilities for the commission of crime and for the escape of criminals, and it is expedient that the same should be suppressed:

It is hereby enacted by the Governor of the Straits Settlements, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:-

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Dangerous Societies Ordinance, 1884," and shall be read as part of "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869," which last mentioned Ordinance is hereby declared to be perpetual.

2. The Ordinances specified in the Schedule hereto are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

3. The societies known as the Red Flag Society and the White Flag Society and all similar associations, by whatever name the same may be known, are hereby declared to be unlawful societies, and shall not be registered under "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869," and any person acting as manager or office-bearer or assisting in any way in the conduct of the business of or in managing the affairs of any such unlawful society shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment of either description, for any period not exceeding twelve months; and
4. The following amendments shall be made in "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869" that is to say:

In section 1.

(i).—In lines 4 and 5 of section 1 for the words "at the office of the Commissioner of Police of the Settlement, hereinafter referred to as the Registering Officer," the following words shall be substituted:—"at such place and by such officer hereinafter referred to as the Registering Officer as the Governor may from time to time appoint,"

In line 12 of the same section, after the words "to be conducted," the words "the number of members," shall be added.

(ii).—In lines 33 and 36 of section 3, after the words "officers," the words "and members" shall be added.

(iii). For the expression "Commissioner of Police" in sections 7 and 23, the expression "Chief Police Officer, as interpreted in "The Police Force Ordinance, 1872" shall be substituted.

(iv).—The expression "Police Officer" as used in sections 7, 8, and 11 shall have the meaning prescribed in section 1 of "The Police Force Ordinance, 1872."

Ord. I. of 1872.

Sections 7, 8, and 11. 

(v).—At the end of section 13 and after the words "Chief Police Officer" as substituted for the words "Commissioner of Police" in line 3 of section 23, the words "or Registering Officer" shall be added.

(vi).—In sections 13 to 21 both included for the expressions "indictment," "indictable" and "indicted" the expressions "charge," "chargeable" and "charge" shall be substituted.

Ord. XIX. of 1869, § 2.

5. For section 2 of "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869," the following section shall be substituted that is to say:

2. Any person managing or assisting in the management of any society not duly registered in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months or to both: and

any person attending any meeting of any such society, or otherwise acting as a member of any such society shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months.

No prosecution shall be instituted under this section without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Colony.

6. When any of the banners or insignia or writings of any unlawful society are found in the possession, custody or control of any person it shall be presumed, until the contrary be shown that he is a member of such unlawful society.
7. For section 4 of "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869" the following section shall be substituted that is to say—

4. The additional particulars furnished under the last preceding section or notice that such additional particulars have been called for and have not been furnished as required by the said section and all relevant information received by the Registering Officer relating to the society shall be submitted by the Registering Officer to the Governor who shall consider the same in Council; and after considering such particulars and information and notice and after such further inquiry as to the Governor or in Council may seem proper.

(i)—if it shall appear to the Governor in Council that the society is not a dangerous society and may properly be registered under section 3 hereof, it shall be lawful for the Governor by Order in Council to authorise the Registering Officer to register such society accordingly subject to such special conditions and restrictions relating to insignia, banners, paintings, drawings, writings or other articles tendered for registration under the said section 3 and subject to such other conditions and restrictions as to the Governor in Council may seem fit; but

(ii)—if it shall appear to the Governor in Council that the society is dangerous to the public peace he may call upon some one or more of the managers or officers thereof by notice in writing to show cause before the Governor in Council at a time and place to be mentioned in the notice why such society should not be suppressed.

In default of such cause being shown or if the Governor in Council should after cause being shown consider the said society dangerous to the public peace, or, in the case of a society registered subject to special conditions or restrictions, if any of such conditions or restrictions shall be broken, the Governor in Council may order the society to be suppressed.

8. All property moveable and immovable belonging to or held in trust by any person for the use or benefit of any society ordered to be suppressed under section 7 hereof shall be deemed to have vested in Her Majesty the Queen Her Heirs and Successors for the use of the Colony as on the day of the date of the notice requiring additional particulars or, in the case of a society suppressed for the breach of any special condition or restriction, as on the day of the date of such breach and may be forthwith taken possession of by any person or persons authorised thereto in writing by the Governor.

9. Any person managing or assisting in the management of any society or other person acting as manager or officer of any society ordered to be suppressed under section 7 hereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding twelve months; and any person attending any meeting of any such society or other person acting as a member of any such society shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.
10. The Governor in Council may from time to time by Order in Council declare with respect to any Chinese Society the Society in such Order mentioned to be unlawful for any person other than a Chinese subject born in China or of Chinese parents to be a member thereof. Any person not being a Chinese subject born in China of Chinese parents who after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the publication of such Order in the Government Gazette shall be found to be a member of such Society shall, in the absence of proof that he had no knowledge of such Order, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months or to both fine and imprisonment.

11. Every Order in Council made under sections 7 and 10 hereof shall be published in the Government Gazette of the Colony and a copy thereof shall be served on the manager or office-bearer of the society to which such Order relates or if no such manager or office-bearer can conveniently be found then the copy shall be affixed in a conspicuous manner on any building used by such society for its meetings or at the Chief Police Office at the Settlement; and in the case of societies carried on or partly carried on in Province Wellesley the copy may be affixed at the Chief Police Court in Province Wellesley.

12. On the conviction of any person to whom a certificate of naturalization shall have been granted under the Naturalization Act 1867 for any offence under "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869" or under this Ordinance it shall be lawful for the Governor by Order in Council to declare such certificate of naturalization to be null and void and from and after the publication of such Order in the Government Gazette all the rights privileges and capacities conferred by such certificate shall cease to exist.

13. The Governor in Council when acting under "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869" shall have the powers of the Supreme Court in so far as may be necessary for holding inquiries for securing the attendance of managers office-bearers and members of societies and other persons parties and witnesses to be examined and for the examination of such persons parties and witnesses and for the production of articles of evidence.

**Schedule.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Extent of Repeal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ord. XIX of 1869</td>
<td>&quot;The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869.&quot;</td>
<td>Sections 2, 4, 28 and 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ord. XVI of 1870</td>
<td>&quot;The Dangerous Societies Suppression Continuation Ordinance, 1870.&quot;</td>
<td>The whole.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This Bill has been prepared in consequence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies having raised certain objections to Ordinance IV of 1882.

The principal objection was to the provisions of section 11 of that Ordinance which rendered it an offence punishable with six months' rigorous imprisonment for any person not born in China of Chinese parentage, and any person being a British born subject to be found to be a manager, office-bearer, or member of any society, as to which additional particulars are required to be furnished under section 8 of "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869." To render the objection intelligible it will be necessary to state what was the state of the law at the date of the passing of the Ordinance in question. "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, 1869" requires (see section 17) every society of whatever nature except those coming within the Joint Stock Company's Acts and except Freemason's Lodges, to be registered. If any society failed to register itself, it was the duty of the Registering Officer to call upon it to register within a limited time, and if this requisition was not complied with, a fine was imposed on the managers (Ordinance XIX of 1869, section 2). By section 8 of the same Ordinance the Registering Officer was empowered, under certain circumstances, to call upon the managers to furnish for registration additional particulars as to various matters there specified. In this state of the law Ordinance IV of 1882, section 11 came into force, and the result was, as pointed out by the Secretary of State, to empower the Registering Officer by an ex-post facto order to make a person who, up to the date of the order, was acting within the limits of legality liable to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In addition to this, section 2 of the original Ordinance was repealed by section 4 of Ordinance IV of 1882, and a new section substituted which made it an offence punishable by three months' rigorous imprisonment to be a member of a society not registered in accordance with Ordinance XIX of 1869. Having regard to section 1 of that Ordinance it would be interesting to enquire how many Europeans in the Colony are now liable to that penalty.

This Bill repeals Ordinance IV of 1882, and practically re-enacts it with the exception of the two clauses to which I have referred. With reference to the first of these clauses, section 11, its object appears to have been to prevent persons other than China born Chinese from belonging to Hoey's. The Bill therefore proposes (section 10) to effect this object by empowering the Governor in Council to issue an order respecting any particular Hoey confining its membership to China born Chinese. If after this order any other person is found a member of the Hoey, he will be liable to punishment.

Section 6 of the Bill deals with the other clause to which I have referred re-enacting it in substance but providing that no prosecution shall be instituted under it without the previous sanction of the Attorney-General. This will secure the section from being used for purposes of private malice or revenge.

Section 7 contains the substance of sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance IV of 1882, but simplifies the process of suppression.

There are a few other trifling alterations but they are for the most part merely verbal and need not be mentioned in detail.

J. W. BONSER,
Attorney-General, S. S.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S CHAMBERS,
Singapore, 23rd June, 1884.

Number: "Dangerous Societies Bill." C.O. 273, 128/13531.
An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Secret and other Societies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Secret and other Societies:

It is hereby enacted by the Governor of the Straits Settlements with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Secret Societies Ordinance 1888" and shall come into operation at such date as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.

2. On the commencement of this Ordinance "The Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance 1869" and "The Dangerous Societies Ordinance 1885" shall be repealed.

3. In this Ordinance—

"Society" includes any club company or association of ten or more persons whatever be its nature or object and whether formed for religious or social or other purposes but does not include:

(a) Any company registered under the law for the time being relating to Joint Stock Companies,
(b) Any company or association constituted under Royal Charter or Royal Letters Patent or any Imperial Act or any Ordinance,
(c) Any Lodge of Freemasons regularly constituted under any of the recognised governing bodies of Freemasons in the United Kingdom,
(d) Any Society expressly exempted from registration by order of the Governor in Council.

4. (1)—No Society shall be formed after the date of the commencement of this Ordinance unless the same be duly registered under this Ordinance and with respect to Societies in existence at the commencement of this Ordinance the same shall be dissolved unless so registered within three months from such date.

(2)—A Society capable of being registered under this Ordinance which is not so registered shall be and be deemed to be an unlawful Society.

5. No Society shall be registered without the previous approval of the Governor in Council.

6. It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint an Officer at each of the Settlements of the Colony to be styled the Registrar of Societies and such other Officers as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance and to incur such expense as may be necessary for the purpose.
7. Any person managing or assisting in the management of an unlawful Society shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three years and in addition to such punishment the Governor in Council may issue an order banishing such person from the Colony for such period and generally in such manner as to the Governor in Council may seem expedient and upon the issuing of such order the like consequences shall ensue in all respects as though such order had been issued under the powers conferred by "The Banishment Ordinance 1888."

8. Any person being or acting as a member of an unlawful Society or attending a meeting of an unlawful Society shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months or to both.

9. (1)—No prosecution shall be instituted under sections seven or eight without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Colony.

(2)—In any prosecution under sections seven or eight it shall not be necessary to prove that the Society consisted of ten or more members but it shall be sufficient to prove the existence of a Society and that the same was not registered under this Ordinance and the onus shall then rest with the accused to prove that the number of members did not amount to ten.

10. The Governor in Council may at any time if it seems to him expedient order any Society whether registered under this or under any Ordinance hereby repealed to be dissolved and thereupon the same shall be ipso facto dissolved. Every Order in Council made under this section shall be published in the Gazette and a copy thereof shall be affixed in a conspicuous manner on any building used by such Society for its meetings and at the Police Station of the district.

11. Upon the dissolution of a Society under the last preceding section the following consequences shall ensue:

(a) The property of the Society within the Colony shall forthwith vest in the Official Assignee in Bankruptcy or some other officer appointed by the Governor.

(b) The Official Assignee in Bankruptcy or such other officer shall proceed to wind-up the affairs of the Society and after satisfying and providing for all the debts and liabilities of the Society and the costs of the winding-up shall divide the surplus assets (if any) of the Society amongst the members of the Society according to the rules of such Society (if any) or if there are no such rules applicable to such case then equally but if by reason of the great number of members or the difficulty of ascertaining the persons entitled to such assets or if from any other cause such a division as aforesaid is in the opinion of the Official Assignee or such other officer as aforesaid impracticable the Official Assignee shall prepare and submit to a Judge of the Supreme Court for his approval a scheme for the application of such surplus assets to purposes for the benefit of that portion of the public to which the members of the Society more particularly belonged or of the public generally.

(c) Such scheme when submitted for approval may be amend-
od by the Judge in such way as he shall think proper under the circumstances of the case.

(d) The approval of the Judge to such scheme or amended scheme shall be denoted by the endorsement thereon of a memorandum of such approval signed by the Judge and by the same being sealed with the seal of the Court and upon this being done the surplus assets the subject of such scheme shall be held and applied by the Official Assignee or such other officer as aforesaid upon the terms and to the purposes thereby prescribed.

12. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to enter with or without assistance or to order any Police Officer or other person in his presence to enter with or without assistance using force in either case if necessary into any dwelling house or other building or into any place in which he may have reasonable ground to believe that a meeting of any Society registered under the provisions of section four of this Ordinance is being held contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, or that five or more persons belonging to a Society not registered are unlawfully assembled and the arrest or cause to be arrested all persons found at any such meeting or assembly and to search the premises and seize or cause to be seized all books papers documents flags insignia arms and other articles which he may have reasonable cause to believe to belong to any Society or to be in any way connected with the purposes of the meeting or assembly.

13. All persons so arrested and all articles so seized may be detained in custody till they can conveniently be brought before a Magistrate where they shall be dealt with according to law.

14. If at any such meeting or assembly any oath or any engagement obligation or promise other than or differing from those declared to the Registrar of Societies and registered by him as the engagements obligations or promises of the Society be administered to or tendered to any person or if any form of oath be found or if copies of any rules or regulations or engagements obligations or promises or lists or names of members of any Society other than or differing from those furnished to the Registrar of Societies and registered by him or if any insignia banners writings paintings drawings or other articles of a character not divulged to the Registrar of Societies and registered by him be found the finding thereof or the fact of an oath or of an engagement obligation or promise other than or differing from those declared to the Registrar of Societies and registered by him having been administered or tendered at the meeting or assembly shall be prima facie evidence that the meeting or assembly was an unlawful assembly.

15. Any person attending an unlawful assembly as defined in this Ordinance knowing that the assembly was an unlawful assembly and any person continuing to attend such an assembly after having been warned by any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace or Police Officer that the assembly is an unlawful assembly shall be liable.
on conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months or to both.

16. Any person knowingly allowing an unlawful assembly or a meeting or assembly contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance to be held in any house building or place belonging to or occupied by him or over which he has control shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars or to six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour or to both.

17. Every Society registered under this Ordinance declaring by its managers its desire in this behalf shall upon such declaration made to the Registrar of Societies and registered by him be entitled to the benefit of the following provisions that is to say:

I. The property moveable and immovable of such Society if not vested in trustees shall be deemed to be vested for the time being in the governing body of such Society and in all proceedings civil and criminal may be described as the property of the governing body of such Society by their proper title.

II. Every such Society may sue or be sued in the name of such one of its members as shall be declared to and registered by the Registrar of Societies as the public officer of the Society for this purpose and if no such person shall be registered it shall be competent for any person having a claim or demand against the Society to sue the Society in the name of any one of the managers registered under section 1.

III. No suit or proceeding in any Civil Court shall abate or be discontinued by reason of the person by or against whom such suit or proceeding shall have been brought or continued dying or ceasing to fill the character in the name whereof he shall have sued or been sued but the same suit or proceeding shall be continued in the name of or against the successor of such person.

IV. No judgment in any suit shall be put in force against the person or property of the person sued but against the property of the Society. The application for execution shall be set forth the judgment the fact of the party against whom it shall have been recovered having sued or having been sued as the case may be on behalf of the Society only and shall require to have the judgment enforced against the property of the Society.

V. Any member who may be in arrear of a subscription which according to the rules of the Society he is bound to pay or who shall possess himself of or detain any property of the Society in a manner or for a time contrary to such rules or shall injure or destroy any property of the Society may be sued for such arrear or for the damage accruing from such detention injury or destruction of property in the manner hereinbefore provided. But if the defendant shall be successful in any suit or other proceeding brought against him at the instance of the Society and shall be adjudged to recover his costs he may elect to proceed to recover the same from the officer in whose name the suit shall be brought or from the Society and in the latter case shall have process against the property of the said Society in the manner above described.
VI. Any member of the Society who shall steal, purloin, embezzle any money, or other property, or willfully and maliciously destroy or injure any property of such Society, or shall forge any deed, bond, security for money receiv'd, or other instrument whereby the funds of the Society may be exposed to loss, shall be subject to the same prosecution and if convicted shall be liable to be punished in like manner as any person not a member would be subject, and liable to in respect of the like offence.

VII. Any number not less than three-fifths of the members of any Society may determine that it shall be dissolved forthwith or at the time then agreed upon, and all necessary steps shall be taken for the disposal and settlement of the property of the Society, its claims and liabilities according to the rules of the said Society applicable thereto if any and if not then as the governing body shall find expedient provided that in the event of any dispute arising among the said governing body or the members of the Society the adjustment of its affairs shall be referred to the Supreme Court and the Court shall make such order in the matter as it shall deem requisite. Provided that no Society shall be dissolved unless three-fifths of the members shall have expressed a wish for such dissolution by their votes delivered in person or by proxy at a general meeting convened for the purpose.

Sumber: "An Ordinance to Amend the Law Relating to Dangerous Societies", 1888, C.O. 273, 153/14607
Published in the Negri Sembilan Government Gazette

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

STATE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN.

"SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS ENACTMENT, 1899."

Under the provisions of section 32 of the "Secretary for Chinese Affairs Enactment, 1899," the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, with the sanction of the Resident-General, authorises the Protector of Chinese, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, to exercise the powers conferred upon the Secretary for Chinese Affairs by the "Banishment Enactment, 1900," to the following extent: that is, to take action under section 4 subsection (i.) of the "Banishment Enactment, 1900," in cases of the banishment of—

(i.) Headmen and members of secret and unlawful societies;
(ii.) Habitual criminals;
(iii.) Dangerous criminals.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

STATE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN.

"SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS ENACTMENT, 1899."

Under section 32 of the "Secretary for Chinese Affairs Enactment, 1899," the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Federated Malay States, with the sanction of the Resident-General, delegates his powers as follows:

To the Protector of Chinese, Selangor and Negri Sembilan.

1. Power to summon persons for examination under sub-sections (ii.) and (iii.) of section 2 and sections 3 and 4.

2. Power to appear in Court in certain cases under sub-sections (i.) and (ii.) of section 6.

3. Power to hear arbitration cases or hold enquiries under sections 7 and 11.

4. Power to hold enquiry into cases of custody and guardianship and adoption and betrothals under sub-sections (i.) and (iii.) of section 14 and in cases of women leaving their lawful guardians under section 16.

5. Power to enquire into cases of intestacy under section 17.

6. Power to deal with persons practising extortion in brothels under section 23.


8. Power to register and control Chinese passenger lodging houses under section 27.


10. Power to take action under section 4 sub-section (a) of the "Banishment Enactment, 1900," in cases of the banishment of habitual offenders and other criminals from the State Gaols.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs may, when present in the State, exercise any of the powers delegated in manner aforesaid.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

STATE OF NEGRIS SEMBILAN.

"SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS ENACTMENT, 1899."

ORDER made by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, with the sanction of the Resident-General, on the 9th day of September, 1904.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 32 of the "Secretary for Chinese Affairs Enactment, 1899," the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, with the sanction of the Resident-General, hereby authorises the officer from time to time holding, or acting in, the appointment of Assistant Commissioner of Police, Negri Sembilan, to exercise the power entrusted to the said Secretary by section 4 of "The Banishment Enactment, 1900," that is to say the power of making written information to the Resident, in the case of persons of Chinese nationality with a view to the banishment of such persons. Provided that the authority hereby given shall not interfere with the exercise by the said Secretary, or any other person duly authorised by him in that behalf, of any power conferred by the said section 4.

9th September, 1904.

Sumber: Negeri Sembilan Enactment, 1904.

157
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
STATE OF NEGERI SEMBILAN

ENACTMENT XII. of 1900

An Enactment to Repeal and Re-enact with Amendment the Law relating to the Registration of Societies and for the Suppression of all having objects incompatible with the good order of the State.

D. H. Waux,
Acting British Resident.

It is hereby enacted by His Highness the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as follows:

1. (i) This Enactment may be cited as "An Enactment, 1900," and shall come into force upon its publication in the Gazette.

(ii) The Enactment specified in the schedule hereto is repealed to the extent therein mentioned.

2. In this Enactment "the Secretary" means the Secretary for Chinese Affairs of the Federated Malay States or such other person as may from time to time be appointed by the Governor General in Council for the purpose of carrying on any lawful business of Freemasons regularly constituted under the laws of the United Kingdom.

Any society exempted from registration under this Enactment shall render account of its objects to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs or to such other person as may from time to time be appointed by the Governor General in Council for the purpose of carrying on any lawful business of Freemasons regularly constituted under the laws of the United Kingdom.

3. Any society formed for unlawful purpose or having among its objects the maintenance of any society which is, at the commencement of the Enactment, registered under any enactment whereby registration under this Enactment is made subject to the next following sub-section, every person managing or assisting in the management of such society shall be liable, on conviction before a court of first instance, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding twelve months.

Penalties on managers or assistant managers.

Penalties on members of unlawful society.

Penalties on members of societies exempted from registration.
SOCIETIES.

8. Any person knowingly allowing a meeting of any society or of members of an unlawful society, for the such society to be held in any house, building or place to or occupied by him, or over which he has control, on conviction before a magistrate of the first or second degree, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.

9. (c) In any prosecution under this enactment it shall not be necessary to prove that the society consisted of more members, but it shall be sufficient to prove the number of such society within the State or in any other place of Federal State, or the Colony, and that the same was not registered under this enactment, and it shall then be incumbent upon the prosecution to prove that the number of members did not amount to one which did not require to be registered under this enactment.

Presumptive proof of membership.

Where any banners, insignia or writings of any society are found in the possession, custody or control of any person it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that he is a member of such society and that such society works and advances its purposes and objects within the Malay States, where the same has been found.

10. Any person found in possession of, or in custody or control of, any of the banners, insignia of the Triad societies or branches thereof shall, on conviction before a magistrate of the first or second degree, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Register book of societies.

Every register book of societies kept by or on behalf of any society shall be received in evidence in every court of law in the State without further proof, and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

Dissolution of any society may be ordered.

The Resident may at any time if it appears to him necessary for the public safety or welfare, order, whether registered or exempted from registration, or by the provisions of this Enactment, to be dissolved, shall be published in the "Gazette," and thereupon shall become an unlawful society, and one or more persons, or shall be liable in a consequent manner in any way, by such society for its meetings and another copy be posted at the chief police station of the district.

13. (c) Upon the dissolution of a society by notification in the "Gazette," the Secretary shall proceed to wind up the affairs of the society within the State or in any other place of Federal State, or the Colony, and in the absence of any such notification of the society within the State shall forthwith be provided with a new society, who shall proceed to wind up the affairs of the society within the State or in any other place of Federal State, or the Colony.

Suggestion of society: consequences thereof.

It shall be lawful for any magistrate or registrar of police officer not being under the rank of an inspector, with or without assistance, using force in either case, if necessary, or not, to enter house, etc., where unlawful meeting is held and may arrest persons found at any such meeting and to search such house, building or place and seize to be seized all books, papers, documents, flags, insignia, and other articles which he may have reasonable cause to believe to belong to any unlawful society or to be in any way connected with the purposes of the meeting.

It shall be lawful for any magistrate or registrar of police officer not being under the rank of an inspector, with or without assistance, to enter into any dwelling-house, building or place in which he may have reasonable cause to believe that any unlawful society or of persons who are members of any unlawful society is being held, and to arrest and search, or search alone, any persons found in such house, building or place and seize all books, papers, documents, flags, insignia, and other articles which he may have reasonable cause to believe to belong to any unlawful society or to be in any way connected with the purposes of the meeting.

It shall be lawful for any magistrate or registrar of police officer not being under the rank of an inspector, with or without assistance, to enter house, etc., where unlawful meeting is being held and may arrest persons found at any such meeting and to search such house, building or place and seize all books, papers, documents, flags, insignia, and other articles which he may have reasonable cause to believe to belong to any unlawful society or to be in any way connected with the purposes of the meeting.

After satisfying and providing for all the debts and for the sake of the winding-up, shall be surplus assets (if any) in such manner as the Resident, by order in writing, direct.

Any person aggrieved by anything done by the Resident in pursuance of the winding-up of the society, may appeal to the Commissioner, provided that such appeal shall be within 10 days of the Act complained of.

The Resident may at any time, if it appears to him for the public safety or welfare, order, by notification in the "Gazette," that any society, whether registered or exempted from registration under any of the provisions of this Enactment, or the same in any other place of Federal State, or the Colony, and in the absence of any such notification of the society within the State shall forthwith be provided with a new society, who shall proceed to wind up the affairs of the society and used as meeting-places or otherwise for the general purposes of the society, may be closed during or at the termination of such suspension, and all buildings in the name of such society and used as meeting-places or otherwise for the general purposes of the society, may be closed during or at the termination of such suspension.

Where an unlawful assembly is held and may arrest persons found at any such meeting and to search such house, building or place and seize all books, papers, documents, flags, insignia, and other articles which he may have reasonable cause to believe to belong to any unlawful society or to be in any way connected with the purposes of the meeting.
18. (a) A registrar of societies may summon any person who has reason to believe that any society is likely to be, or has been, or is suspected of being, unlawful, or to be in the custody or power of any person, to appear before him and give information as to the existence or operations of any such society, or as to the custody of any registered society, and the person so summoned shall have the same legal rights to the production of documents and to the examination of any person as if he were acting under the authority of the Chief Registrar of Societies, and shall be entitled to the same fees and expenses as if he were so acting.

(b) The Court may, on the application of any person interested in any such society, make an order for the appointment of a receiver of the assets of such society, or for the winding up of such society, or for the payment of any sum of money to any person interested in such society, and the receiver so appointed shall have the same powers and duties as if he were appointed by the Court under this Act.

19. It shall be lawful for the Resident to issue an order that any society shall not hold any meeting or hold its annual meeting unless twenty-four hours' notice thereof shall have been given to the persons entitled to attend such meeting.

20. (a) Any society registered under this Act shall be entitled to the benefit of such regulations as the Court may make for the purpose of regulating the proceedings at its meetings, and any society registered under this Act shall be entitled to the benefit of such regulations as the Court may make for the purpose of regulating the proceedings at its meetings.

(b) Any society registered under this Act shall be entitled to the benefit of such regulations as the Court may make for the purpose of regulating the proceedings at its meetings.

21. Any society registered under this Act shall be entitled to the benefit of such regulations as the Court may make for the purpose of regulating the proceedings at its meetings.
have been recovered having sued or having been sued in the
case may be, on behalf of the society only, and shall have
the judgment enforced against the property of the

(a) Except under an Order of Court, no immovable
property belonging to the society shall be sold or charged
without the written sanction of the registrar or societies for the
benefit of such society amongst persons

(b) Any person acting in contravention of sub-section
shall be liable, on conviction by a magistrate of the
registrar of societies, for a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars

should be brought the written sanction of the registrar of societies for th

26. (a) Without warrant any person found committing a
violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall

27. Any prosecution brought under the provisions of
the Act shall be conducted by the Secretary, or
society, or by some person authorized in writing by
the society to appear on his behalf.

28. (a) The registrar of societies for a district may direct
time and interest, and any society registered in the district
shall be adjudged to recover costs incurred by the
suit shall be brought from the society, and in the
case of any dispute arising during prosecution
under this sub-section, either between the members of
governing body, or between the governing body or any
the members of the society or any of them, such
decisions may be decided by the Secretary, and any
decision of the Secretary may appeal to the Judicial
Commissioner, provided that such appeal shall be brought
within thirty days from the date of the decision appealed against.

29. (a) No member of any society, whether
exempted from registration or not, shall

(c) No member of any society, whether
exempted from registration or not, shall
circulate subscription lists for the benefit of such society
persons of Chinese nationality outside the limits of
in which such society is registered until a registration
has been approved of the objects and purposes of

(ii) No member of any society established in
the Federated Malay States, whether
exempted or not, shall have the
force of law.
### ENACTMENT XII. OF 1900.

(iii.) The Resident, when making any rules and regulations, may, in any case in which he shall think necessary, impose a fine for the breach thereof not exceeding fifty dollars.

**Schedule.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Short title</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXII. of 1899</td>
<td>Societies Enactment, 1899</td>
<td>The</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Rules made by the Resident, with the approval of the Resident-General, under the provisions of the "Societies Enactment, 1900."**

1. Registers of Societies shall be kept in the Registrar of Societies.

2. The Register of Societies shall contain the following particulars:

   (a) The title of the society.
   (b) The object and constitution of the society.
   (c) The place or places where its business is transacted and its meetings are held.
   (d) Particulars of all immovable property of the society, with the names of the Trustees or other persons in whom the same is vested.
   (e) List of the office-holders of the society, the following particulars:
      (a) Their tribe (when Chinese), the name; and the society;
      (b) Their occupations;
      (c) Their places of abode.
   (f) A statement giving the total number of members belonging to the society.
   (g) A statement giving the names and occupations of any members of the society, if so required by the Registrar.

---

Societies may require the title deeds or other documents to be produced for his inspection before registering the society, and may refuse to register the society unless and until such documents are produced.

The Registrar of Societies may require the president or secretary (or analogous officers) to produce for his inspection at any time the book in which the members belonging to the society are entered, and all or any of the records or minutes of meetings or proceedings of the society, if they are required by the society to keep such records or minutes of meetings or proceedings.

The Registrar of Societies may require the president or secretary (or analogous officers) to produce for his inspection at any time the balance sheet showing the receipts and expenditure in the society for the previous year.

At the time of registration the Registrar of Societies may require the president or secretary of the society to furnish a copy of any writing, ticket, badge, or token which is issued by the society to its members in token of membership, with a list showing all the insignia of the society.

Any person acting in contravention of any of these rules shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

These Rules may be cited as the "Societies Rules."