

*Am. Leg. Ser.*

# Acts

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

Republic of Liberia

DURING THE SESSION 1923—1924.

*PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.*



MONROVIA.



GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
MONROVIA, 1924.

**PUBLIC ACTS**  
OF THE  
THIRTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE  
OF THE  
**REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA**

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Passed at their First Session which was begun and held at the City of Monrovia County of Montserrado, the First Monday in December A. D. 1923 and was adjourned without day on the 6th day of February A. D. 1924.

CHAPTER I.

JOINT RESOLUTION REMOVING CERINTHUS EDWARD GIBSON, JUDGE OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, MARYLAND COUNTY, AND J. K. P. BASEL, JUDGE OF THE MONTHLY AND PROBATE COURT, SINOE COUNTY, FROM OFFICE.

January 14 1924  
H. 5.

Whereas Cerinthus Edward Gibson Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, Maryland County; and J. K. P. Basel, Judge of the Monthly and Probate Court, Sinoe County, have incited mutiny among the people and given advice in certain matters then pending before them which act of said Judges had tendency to defeat the right influence of the law; and

Enmable.

Whereas said Judges have taken part in politics and manifested interest in political parties or factions in violation of the expressed provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided;

Therefore it is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

Removal from office of Judges Gibson and Basel

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Cerinthus Edward Gibson, Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, Maryland County and J. K. P. Basel, Judge of the Monthly and Probate Court, Sinoe County, be and are hereby removed from office; and the President of Liberia be and is hereby requested to appoint others in their stead.

When effective.

This Resolution shall take effect immediately and be published in hand bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 14th, 1924.

CHAPTER II

January 14, 1924. S. 9.

AN ACT AMENDATORY TO AN ACT REVISING THE TARIFF ON GOODS, WARES, MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED IN AND OUT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, PASSED AND APPROVED JANUARY 26, 1923.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

Repeal. Specific Duty on Spirits.

Section 1. That the provisions of Section 'A' of said Act so far as they relate to the undermentioned articles be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following substituted and shall have the full force of law.

Spirits: Upon all spirits or strong waters the strength of which can be ascertained by Trolles Hydrometer, such as common Trade run or gin, when under the strength of 50 per centum of pure alcohol, per gallon \$2.00 and an additional duty of 25 cents per each degree or fraction of a degree above 50 per centum.

Specific Duty on Cement, Rice, and beef.

Cement in barrels or bags of 400 pounds each for sale, per barrel or bag (not for sale, free).....	\$0.50
Rice, white, per 112 pounds.....	.50
Beef per barrel of 100 pounds net weight.....	1.00

Section 2. The following shall be ad valorem:

Earthenware, not in dinner or breakfast sets, Enamel basins and other enamel wares, Smoothing or sad irons, Lumber (boards and scantlings for sale). Goods ad-valorem

Section 3. To Customs Bills of Entries containing free goods up to \$100.00, a Revenue Stamp shall be affixed to the value of.....\$0.25  
For every additional \$100.00 or fractional part thereof a Revenue Stamp of ..... .25

Stamp on Bills of Entry,

This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand bills. when effective

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 16, 1924.

CHAPTER III.

JOINT RESOLUTION AMENDING PART OF JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING TO THE CITIZENS OF BREWERVILLE AND VIRGINIA IN MONTSERRADO COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, ONE ACRE OF PUBLIC LAND SITUATED ALONG THE RIGHT BANK OF THE SAINT PAUL RIVER, KNOWN AS THE LANDING WHARF OF BREWERVILLE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ERECTING WARE-HOUSE OR WARE-HOUSES FOR STORING PURPOSES TO AND FROM SAID SETTLEMENT PASSED AND APPROVED JANUARY 21, 1923.

January 21st, 1924  
S. 20.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. On line four eliminate the word "Right" and insert the word "Left." Word changed

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 18, 1924.

## CHAPTER IV.

January 18, 1924.  
S. 14.

## AN ACT RELATING TO THE COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF ALL FINES AND FORFEITURES WITHIN THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

How fines and forfeitures shall be paid.

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act all fines and forfeitures, (Judicial fines and forfeitures within Corporated Cities excepted), within this Republic, from whatever source arising, shall hereafter be paid in Internal Revenue Stamps provided for by the Bureau of Internal Revenue Treasury Department.

Penalty for violation.

Section 2. It is further enacted that in no case shall the payment of any fines or forfeitures, to any collecting officers be valid in law, excepted as provided in Section one of this Act, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence against any ministerial or collecting officer within this Republic, recoverable before any Court having competent jurisdiction on a summary complaint and proceedings instituted by the County, Territorial or District Attorney of the said County, or District; but where such Revenue Stamps are not available, any ministerial or collecting officer shall accept the payment of any fines or forfeitures in the lawful money of the Republic, and on refusal shall subject himself to damages.

Appointment of Stamp Agents.

Section 3. It is further enacted that there shall be appointed in each County and in each Territory and District a sufficient number of Stamp Agents that will be convenient to the people, who shall from time to time be furnished with necessary stamps which shall by them be defaced before sale, for the proper carrying into effect the spirit and intent of this Act.

Bond required of Agents.

Section 4. It is further enacted that the said Stamp Agents shall each be required to enter into an adequate Bond to be named by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by a Bail Commissioner or Judge of any Circuit or District Court and shall be further required to strictly adhere and conform to such rules and regulations which may from time to time be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury subject to the approval of the President of the Republic of Liberia; to successfully carry out the intent of this Act. The said Stamp Agents shall also be required to make monthly reports to the Treasury Department.

Section 5. It is further enacted, that any Stamp Agent failing to perform any of the above duties herein provided and hereinafter imposed shall be fined the sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for each violation, and forfeiture of Bond recoverable before any Court having competent summarily.

Penalty  
of \$50.00

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 18, 1924.

CHAPTER V.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT GRANTING TIME FOR THE PAYMENT OF DEBT AND DAMAGES IN COURTS OF RECORD.

December 21 1923  
S. 6.

Whereas the Act passed and approved January 27 A. D. 1905 allowing defendants against whom judgment shall have been rendered for debt or damages in Courts of Record to satisfy said judgments at the rate of \$30.00 per month has lessened confidence in the honesty and integrity of our people; and

Preamble

Whereas the money needed for the development of the Republic will not be obtained unless greater protection is given to the investment of capital;

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

Section 1. That the aforesaid Act be and the same is hereby repealed.

Act repealed

Section 2. That from and after the passage of this Act whenever judgment shall have been rendered against a defendant in any suit of debt or damages and such person shall apply to the Court for time to pay same, the Court shall first satisfy itself that said defendant is without money or other assets that can be converted into money to make immediate payment; in which event upon payment of the costs, and of twenty five per centum of the principal, and provided that said defendant shall file a bond with at least two good sureties to faithfully comply with said judgment according to the provisions for time hereinafter set forth, and to pay interest upon unpaid balances

Process for Payment of debts

at the rate of six per centum (6 percent.) interest per annum, time may be allowed according to the following scale:

On all sums of \$100.00 two (2) months;

Rate of Payment

On all sums from \$100.00 to \$500.00 four (4) months.

On all sums from \$500.00 to \$1000.00 six (6) months and on all sums from \$1000.00 and upward one (1) year; after which execution shall issue under the laws governing the issuance of executions.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 19, 1924.

## CHAPTER VI.

January 21, 1924  
S. 2.

AN ACT CREATING SASSTOWN IN SINOE COUNTY AND GRAND CESS IN MARYLAND COUNTY TOWNSHIPS.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Township

Section 1. That immediately after the passage of this Act, Sasstown of Sinoe County and Grand Cess of Maryland County are created Townships. And the President is hereby requested to proclaim same.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 21, 1924.

## CHAPTER VII.

January 21, 1924  
S. 3.

AN ACT CREATING THE TOWNSHIP OF RIVER CESS A DISTRICT.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

River Cess created District.

Section 1. That immediately after the passage of this Act the Township of River Cess is hereby created and declared the District of River Cess under the laws of this Republic. And that the boundaries of said District shall be as follows:

That the Southern boundary of said District shall extend

to the Southern bank of the Blonee River; and to extend to the boundaries of the Interior on the East; with the Atlantic Ocean on the West in the County of Grand Bassa. Boundary

Section 2. That the President is hereby authorized and requested to immediately put into execution the necessary measures for the organization of said District. President authorized to execute

Section 3. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand-bills. When effective

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.  
Passed by Limitation.

### CHAPTER VIII.

AN ACT CREATING THE TERRITORY OF GRAND CAPE MOUNT AS THE COUNTY OF GRAND CAPE MOUNT REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA. January 3, 1924  
H. 1.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That immediately after the passage of this Act the Territory of Grand Cape Mount is hereby created and declared the County of Grand Cape Mount Republic of Liberia, under the laws of this Republic. Cape Mount Territory made a County

Section 2. The President is hereby authorized and empowered to put into execution the necessary measures and regulations for same. President authorized to execute

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.  
Passed by Limitation.

### CHAPTER IX.

JOINT RESOLUTION CLOSING A PORTION OF MARSH STREET, HARPER CITY, MARYLAND COUNTY. January 2, 1924.  
S. 22.

Whereas the citizens of Maryland County Harper City, Preamble

Republic of Liberia have petitioned the Legislature to close certain portion of Marsh Street in said City and County therefore:

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution, all that portion of Marsh Street running North 83 degree West from the western side of the Street known on the plot as McGill Street, be and the same is hereby closed and erased from the plot, and the area of land which said portion of said Marsh Street contains be laid off in Town lots, and be disposed of in keeping with the Statues governing Public Land.

Closing Street

That this Act be published in hand bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.  
Approved January 25, 1924.

#### CHAPTER X

### AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING OF VOLUME II OF THE OPINIONS OF THE HONOURABLE THE SUPREME COURT OF LIBERIA.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That the *pro forma* contract submitted by the Chipman Law Publishing Company of Brooklin, Massachusetts, U. S. A. to the Honourable Supreme Court of Liberia for the publication of Volume II of the Liberia Law Reports be, and same is hereby approved.

Contract Approved

Section 2. That the amount of Two Thousand Five hundred Dollars (\$2,500 00) is hereby appropriated to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any monies in the public Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in accordance with the terms set out in said *pro forma* agreement.

Appropriation

Any aw to the contrary notwithstanding.  
Approved January 25, 1924.

## CHAPTER XI.

## AN ACT REGULATING THE METHODS BY WHICH MEMBERS OF ONE TRIBE MAY FARM AND SETTLE WITHIN THE TERRITORIAL LIMITS OF ANOTHER TRIBE.

For the avoidance of territorial disputes, better maintainance of peace and order among the various tribes in this Republic, and for the protection of Native Customary Laws:

Preamble.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any chief or chiefs including the Paramount Chief, of any tribe within the limits of this Republic to grant, bargain, sell or otherwise to alienate to any person whomsoever not a member of his or their tribes, any communal lands legally recognized as such except as provided for in this Act.

To whom lands shall be given.

Section 2. The expression "Tribal Authority" and "Aboriginal Settlers", when used in this Act shall, if not inconsistent with the context, mean (a) Paramount Chiefs and their Councillors composed of recognized Sub-chiefs and men of note. Recognized Sub-chief, shall mean any chief not Paramount Chief, commissioned by the Government or temporarily appointed as such by the Paramount chief, pending Government endorsement. Men of note, shall mean the experienced and influential elderly men of the tribe who are usually called, by their people "Owners or Fathers of the land." Where land has been known and recognized as belonging to a Confederacy of tribes, then the expression "Tribal Authority", shall mean the Paramount Chiefs of all the tribes with their Councillors and men of note Acting jointly.

Definition of terms.

(b.) Aboriginal Settler or Settlers shall mean any immigrant or immigrants into tribal territory other than that of his own tribes, with intent permanently to reside therein or to make farms therein.

Section 3. No Aboriginal Settler or Settlers shall occupy or cut farms on any land without first applying for and obtaining the usual tribal permission from the Tribal Authority in whose territory they wish to reside and farm. Violations of any or all of the provisions of this section shall subject each offender to a fine of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offence.

How settlers shall occupy lands.

Reference to  
Tribal Authority.

Section 4. The Paramount Chief shall place all such applications or requests before the Tribal Authority for their advice and consent, after which he may grant the request upon being instructed by the Tribal Authority to do so.

Settlers subject to  
Paramount Chief.

Section 5. During the period of domicile, Settlers shall be under the authority of the Paramount Chief in whose chiefdom they live, and they shall be governed by the tribal laws and customs which such chief is empowered by native law and custom to enforce; or orders and governmental regulations transmitted to him for the government of his country.

To whom Taxes  
are paid

Section 6. All settlers shall pay their taxes to, and perform public work under the direction of the Paramount Chief in whose territory they reside. Said settlers may select and recommend to the Paramount Chief for appointment as a member of the Tribal Council any of their members who may appear to them as qualified for such appointment.

Powers of tribal  
authority.

Section 7. It shall be lawful for the Tribal Authority to expel from their territory, through the District Commissioner, any settler or settlers (1) who become persistently disobedient to their authority after repeated warning (2) who practice, without permission, the destruction of palm trees or their economic staples, and (3) who deal in bad medicines or evil practices to destroy life, provided always that should any party consider himself aggrieved, he shall have the right of appeal to the executive Government.

Authority to pre-  
sent.

Section 8. The President is hereby authorized, upon application of any Tribal Authority, to have delimited, set out by metes and bounds, or otherwise to define and describe the territory of the tribe thus applying. A plot or map of such survey or description shall be filed for reference in the Archives of the State Department of the Republic of Liberia, within six (6) months after the completion of such survey.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 25, 1924.

AN ACT ESTABLISHING RULES AND REGULATIONS  
GOVERNING VESSELS AND SMALL CRAFTS NAVIGATING  
HARBOURS, RIVERS AND INLAND WATER-WAYS  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

Whereas it appears necessary for the better protection and safety of the lives of persons travelling in, or operating vessels and small crafts in the harbours, rivers and inland water-ways of the Republic of Liberia and also for the safety of their goods and property, and also to fix and determine the responsibility of owners or persons operating and navigating such vessels and small crafts aforesaid;

**Preamble.**

*Therefore, It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

That the following regulations shall be followed by all vessels navigating all harbours, rivers, and inland water-ways of the Republic of Liberia.

PRELIMINARY DEFINITION.

In the following rules every steam vessel which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing vessel and every vessel under steam, whether under sail or not is to be considered a steam-vessel. A rowing boat under sail shall be deemed a sail-boat. A canoe whether under sail or not is to be considered as a canoe. The word "Steam vessel" shall include motor boats or any vessel propelled by machinery. A vessel is "under way", within the meaning of these rules, when she is not at anchor, or made fast to the shore or aground.

**Terms Defined**

LIGHT AND SO FORTH.

Section 2. The word "visible" in these rules, when applied to lights, shall mean visible, on a dark night with a clear atmosphere.

The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise, and during such time no lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited.

**When lights used**

## STEAM VESSELS AND SAILING VESSELS AND OPEN BOATS.

- Lights for Vessels** (a) Steam vessels shall carry, on or in front of the foremast, or if a vessel without foremast, then in the fore-part of the vessel, or on the funnel, or in front of the funnel, where it can best be seen and at a height of not less than six feet above the water a bright white light, so constructed so as to show an unbroken clear, uniform light all around the horizon.
- Lights for steam boats.** Small steam-boats such as are carried by sea-going vessels or smaller craft, may carry the white light at less than six feet above the water, but it shall be carried above the combined lights mentioned in (b) and (c).

### SIDE LIGHTS.

- Green light star board.** (b) On the starboard or right hand side a green light so constructed as to show an unbroken light from right ahead to two points abaft, the beam on the starboard side and of such a character as to be visible for at least one mile.
- Red light port.** (c) On the port or left hand side a red light so constructed as to show an unbroken light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible for at least one mile.
- Fittings for light.** (d) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.
- Exception to sailing Vessels.** (e) Sailing vessels under way and vessels being towed shall carry the same lights as prescribed for steam vessels under way, with the exception of the white light mentioned which they shall never carry.
- Exemptions to open Boats.** (f) Open boats propelled by machinery, Steam vessels and motorboats, not wholly nor partially decked over, and not covered with awnings shall not be required to carry the lights prescribed in (a), (b), (c), and (d); but shall be required to carry a tri-colored lantern so constructed and fixed as to show a white light from right ahead to two points on each side on the bow, and a green light and red light over an arc of the horizon from two points on each bow to two points abaft, the beam on the starboard and port sides, respectively; and not less than two nor more than six feet above the water.

## LIGHT FOR AN OVERTAKEN VESSEL.

Section 3. A vessel which is being overtaken by another shall show her stern to such last mentioned vessel a white light or a flare-up light. The white light required to be shown by this article may be fixed and carried in a lantern, but in such case the lantern shall be so constructed, fitted and screened that it shall throw an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twelve points of the compass, namely, for six points from right aft on each side of the vessel, so as to be visible at a distance of at least one mile. Such lights shall be carried as nearly as practicable on the same level as the side lights.

Light shown by Vessels overtaking another.

## STEERING AND SAILING RULES. SAILING VESSELS.

Section 4. When two sailing vessels are approaching each other, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other, as follows, namely:

(a) A vessel which is running free shall keep out of the way of a vessel which is closed hauled,

(b) A vessel which is closed hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a vessel which is closed hauled on the starboard tack.

(c) When both are running free, with the wind on the different sides, the vessel which has the wind on her port side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(d) When both are running free, with the wind on the same side, the vessel which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to leeward.

How sailing Vessels must avoid collision.

## STEAM VESSELS.

Section 5. When two steam vessels are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

How Steam Vessels are to avoid collision.

Section 6. When two steam vessels are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, the vessel which has the other on her starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

## STEAM VESSEL SHALL KEEP OUT OF THE WAY OF SAILING VESSELS.

Steam and Sailing  
Vessels to avoid  
Collisions.

Section 7. When a steam vessel and sailing vessel are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam vessel shall keep out of the way of the sailing vessel.

### COURSE AND SPEED.

Section 8. Where, by any of these rules, one of the two vessels is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course and speed.

NOTE:—When in consequence of thick weather or other causes, such vessel finds herself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action of the giving-way alone, she shall take such action as will best aid to avert collision.

### CROSSING AHEAD.

Vessels crossing  
ahead of each  
other.

Section 9. Every vessel which is directed by these rules to keep out of the way of another vessel, shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other.

### STEAM VESSEL SHALL SLACKEN SPEED OR STOP.

Steam Vessels  
Slacken speed.

Section 10. Every steam vessel which is directed by these rules to keep out of the way of another shall, on approaching her, if necessary slacken her speed or stop or reverse.

### OVERTAKING VESSELS.

When Vessels  
Overtake each  
other.

Section 11. Notwithstanding everything contained in these rules every vessel, overtaking any other shall keep out of the way of the overtaken vessel. Every vessel coming up with another vessel from any direction more than two points abaft the beam, that is, in such a position, with reference to the vessel which she is overtaking that at night she would be unable to see either of the vessel's side lights shall be deemed to be an overtaking vessel; and no subsequent alteration of the bearings between the two vessels shall make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel within the meaning of these rules; or relieve her of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken vessel until she is finally passed and clear. As by day the overtaking vessel cannot always know with certainty whether she is forward

or abaft this direction from the other vessel, she should if in doubt assume that she is an overtaking vessel and keep out of the way.

### NARROW CHANNELS

Section 12. In a narrow channel every steam vessel shall when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such vessel.

Vessels to avoid each other in narrow Channels.

### GENERAL PRUDENTIAL RULE.

Section 13. In obeying and construing these rules, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

Special Circumstances to depart from Rules.

### SOUNDS SIGNALS FOR PASSING STEAMERS.

Section 14. The word short "blast," used in this article shall mean a blast of about one second duration.

Definition.

When vessels are in sight of one another, and a steam vessel under way, in taking any course authorized or required by these rules, shall indicate that course by the following signals on her whistle or siren, or horn, namely:

Signals.

(a) One short blast to mean, "I am directing my course to starboard."

(b) Two short blasts to mean, "I am directing my course to port."

(c) Three short blasts to mean "My engines are going full speed astern."

When two vessels are approaching each other in any harbour, river, or inland water-ways, of the Republic of Liberia, where there is any current, the vessel which is running against the current, shall keep out of the way of the other vessel which is running with the current.

Vessels against Current to avoid Vessels running with Current

### PRECAUTIONS.

Section 15. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any vessel, or the owners or master or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look out, or of the neglect of any precaution

Owners or masters of Vessels not exonerated from Consequences.

which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case,

Penalty for violation of Rules.

Section 16. Every pilot, engineer, mate, master, or person in charge of any vessel, boat or canoe, navigating any harbour river, or inland water-ways of the Republic of Liberia, which neglects or refuses to observe the provisions of the Act, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, and all damages sustained by any passenger in his person or baggage by such neglect or refusal; provided that nothing herein shall relieve any vessel, owner or corporation from any liability incurred by reason of such neglect or refusal.

Action against Violators.

Section 17. Every such navigator, without complying with the provision of this Act shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars, one-half to go to the informer, for which sum the vessel so navigated shall be liable and may be seized and proceeded against by action in any court of the Republic of Liberia having competent jurisdiction of the offence.

Vessels to assist in case of Collision.

Section 18. That in every case of collision between two vessels it shall be the duty of the master or person in charge of each vessel, if and in so far as he can do so without serious danger to his own vessel, crew and passenger (if any), to stand by the other vessel until he has ascertained that she has no need of further assistance, and to render to the other her master, crew, and passengers (if any), such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in order to save them from any danger caused by the collision, and also to the master or person in charge of the other vessel the name of his own vessel and her port of register, or the port to which she belongs, and also the names of the Ports from which and to which she is bound.

Failure for Compliance under action chargeable.

If he fails to do so and no reasonable cause of such failure is shown, the collision shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have been caused by his wrongful act, neglect, or default.

Penalty.

Section 19. That every master or person in charge of a vessel or boat who fails, without cause to render such assistance or give such information as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty of Five Hundred dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and for such sum the vessel shall be liable and may be seized

*and proceeded against by process in any court of the Republic of Liberia, and the sum to be payable to the informer shall be 1/2 of the penalty.*

and proceeded against by process in any court of the Republic by any person one-half of such sum to be payable to the informer and the other half to the Republic of Liberia.

This Act shall become effective immediately.

Approved January 25, 1924.

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CHAPTER XIII.

AN ACT AMENDING SECTION 55 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE. January 28, 1924.  
H. 15.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That section 55 of the Criminal Code be so amended that immediately after the (a) which follows the word "Homicide" the word "Murder" be inserted in large black type and that on the last line of the sixth subsection of said paragraph after the words "be guilty of" the word "felony" be deleted and the word "Murder" substituted in lieu.

Amendment

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 28, 1924.

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CHAPTER XIV.

A JOINT RESOLUTION REMOVING N. B. WHITFIELD JUDGE OF THE MONTHLY AND PROBATE COURT, GRAND BASSA COUNTY, FROM OFFICE. January 23, 1924.  
H. 13.

Whereas N. B. Whitfield, Judge of the Monthly and Probate Court, Grand Bassa County for official misconduct was suspended by His Excellency the President of Liberia;

Preamble

*Therefore, It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Removed from  
office.

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution N. B. Whitfield, Judge of the Monthly and Probate Court of Grand Bassa County be and he is hereby removed from office, and the President of Liberia be and is hereby requested to appoint another in his stead.

When effective

Section 2. This Joint Resolution shall take effect immediately and be published in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.  
Approved January 28, 1924.

#### CHAPTER XV.

January 30, 1924.  
S. 32.

AN ACT LEVYING UPON EACH MALE INHABITANT FROM THE AGE OF 21, AND PROPERTY OWNER OF MONROVIA, AN ANNUAL STREET AND LIGHT TAX OF ONE DOLLAR.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:-*

Light Tax  
Monrovia.

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, an annual tax of one dollar (\$1.00) be and is hereby levied upon each male inhabitant from 21 years of age upward and property owner within the limits of the Commonwealth District of Monrovia for the purpose of keeping up the streets and lights within said Commonwealth District; said tax shall be paid in coin current within the Republic on or before the 31st day of March, each year.

Penalty for non  
payment.

Section 2. Any person or persons who shall fail to pay said tax on or before the time specified in this Act, shall be taken before any Court of this Republic having competent jurisdiction, for the recovery of same.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 31, 1924.

## CHAPTER XVI.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ERECTION OF A NATIONAL PRISON. January 31, 1924.  
S. 34.

Whereas the several prisons throughout the Republic are not up to modern requirements, and the lots of ground upon which they are erected will not permit of expansion; And

Preamble

Whereas it is important that such up to date prisons be erected as can be used both for houses of correction, and reformatories, Therefore

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:-*

Section. 1. That the Executive Government be and is hereby authorized to select a plot of not less than 150 acres of land and erect thereon one National Prison which in its administration, appointments and facilities shall conform to the recommendations contained in the report of the Attorney General submitted to our present session.

Authorization  
for selection of  
Prison site.

Section 2. That a sum of Six Thousand Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for commencing operations which sum shall be included in the annual budget for the fiscal year 1923-1924, which sum of money shall be used to pay for the plan, clear the grounds, purchase material, and if possible, lay the foundation thereof.

Prison appropriation.

Section 3. That a further sum of Two Thousand Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of remodeling and renovating the present prisons throughout the Republic until the contemplated prison shall have been ready for use.

Appropriation for  
Prison renovation

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 31, 1924.

## CHAPTER XVII.

**February 4, 1924.** AN ACT AMENDING SECTION FIVE OF AN ACT AP-  
**S. 35.** PROVED FEBRUARY 5, 1912 ENTITLED "AN ACT RELAT-  
 ING TO THE JUDICIARY."

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

**Amendment** Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act lines 13 and 14 of section 5, be altered and amended as to read, "But no jury shall be empanelled after the 21st day of any term."

**When effective** Section 2. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved February 5, 1924.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

**February 5, 1924.** AN ACT PROHIBITING THE RECRUITING AND SHIP-  
**S. 38.** MENT OF LABOURERS FROM THE COUNTY OF GRAND BASSA, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA TO FERNANDO-POO AND OTHER FOREIGN COLONIES:

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

**Labour shipment Prohibition.** Section 1. That six months from and after the passage of this Act, the recruiting and shipment of labourers from the County of Grand Bassa, Republic of Liberia to Fernando Poo, and other Foreign Colonies be and the same are hereby prohibited

**When effective** Section 2. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved February 5, 1924.

## CHAPTER XIX.

AN ACT TO PRESCRIBE HOW REAL ESTATE TAXES SHALL BE COLLECTED, AND PAYMENT THEREOF ENFORCED. February 6, 1924

Whereas the present method of collecting real estate taxes is so far defective that large sums are never collected; and

H. 21.

Whereas under existing laws, defaulters are sued for debt, and long periods of time are granted before execution can issue, Therefore:-

Preamble

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, all the laws governing the collection of real estate taxes which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Repeal of conflicting real estate laws.

Section 2. That hereafter all real estate taxes shall be collected by one of the officials provided for in section five (5) on page 39 of the Act passed and approved October 22nd 1914, entitled an Act amending the several existing Acts relating to the Internal Revenue of the Republic of Liberia, the method of collection being as follows:-

How real estate taxes shall be collected and method of collection.

On and after the thirty first (31st) day of March in each and every year the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall give notice to each township or settlement of the date when his deputy shall visit said township or settlement for the collection of the real estate taxes of said place; where his office will be; and how long he will remain, which notice shall be given not less than fifteen (15) days before the date of his arrival. All taxes on the realty of said place shall be paid at said office during the period of said official's sojourn, and his official receipt obtained.

Section 3. Whatever real estate owner shall have not paid his or her taxes before the departure of said official such person and his land shall be deemed to be in default; and, upon a complaint made to the Prosecuting Attorney for the County or Territory shall be prosecuted for violation of Revenue law by non-payment of taxes in like manner as prosecutions are instituted for non-

How payment shall be enforced.

payment of licenses, or The said suit shall be commenced by process which shall both be *in personam* and *in rem* levied upon the particular pieces of land in default,

Suit to commence in a Circuit Court.

Execution against body of defaulter if amount realized be insufficient to liquidate taxes.

Section 4. All suits under this Act, irrespective of the amount involved, shall be commenced in a Circuit Court (in Grand Cape Mount in the Territorial Court), the jurisdiction of which Court is hereby made to extend to all cases falling under the provisions of this Act. And the facts alleged against the defaulter having been established to the effect that he failed or neglected to pay his taxes during the sojourn in his settlement or township of the collecting officer, judgment shall be rendered against the holder and the land in default; and an execution ordered issued against the said land whereupon the ministerial officer of said court shall be directed to sell same and convey the title to the purchaser, and the proceeds arising therefrom shall be applied as follows (1) To the payment of the taxes; (2) to the costs of collection; (3) to the costs of suit; and (4) the balance, if any there be, shall be paid over to the defaulter; provided, however, that in the event the amount realized shall be insufficient to liquidate the taxes, then execution shall issue against the body of the defaulter.

Taxes in arrears up to October 1st 1923, except in Commonwealth District of Monrovia cancelled.

Section 5. All real estate taxes in arrears up to October 1st 1923, in incorporated cities, townships or settlements, except the Commonwealth District of the City of Monrovia be and the same are hereby cancelled.

To be published in hand bills.

Section 6. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved February 3, 1924.

## CHAPTER XX.

AN ACT PRESCRIBING HOW CORPORATIONS OR FRANCHISES SHALL BE ANNULLED. January 30, 1924.  
H. 18,

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. A corporation either domestic or foreign or an individual whether he be a citizen or a foreigner to whom a franchise shall have been granted by Legislative enactment, or which might be enjoying such franchise as the assignee or successor by purchase or otherwise of the corporation or individual to whom the franchise was originally granted, shall be compellable within the limit specified in the Act granting the franchise to commence and to continue from year to year during the life of the franchise, operations and the use and exercise of the rights, privileges, franchises, options, grants or concessions of any nature whatsoever, either exclusive or non-exclusive which may have been granted by said franchise or Act.

**Corporation or individual compelled to commence and to continue operations.**

Section 2. Any corporation whether domestic or foreign any individual whether an alien or a citizen to whom a franchise shall have been granted, who shall fail to exercise and use the rights, privileges, grants, concessions, etc., prescribed in the last section or who shall mis-use said rights and grants shall be liable to have said rights annulled in an action brought by the Attorney General in the name of the Republic in the Circuit Court for the annulment of said franchise or concession.

**Annulment of franchise or concession.**

Section 3. The Attorney General shall give notice to all such corporations which may not have complied with section 1 of this Act; within six months prior to the expiration of the term within which the franchise should be exercised, of his intention to pray for an order for the annulment of the franchise unless the said corporation, firm or individual shall immediately commence to exercise continuously the rights, privileges, franchises, options, grants or concessions or any of them granted to them or to him. After the expiration of the six months as prescribed in this section, the Attorney General, if the corporation, firm or individual have not complied with the requirements of his notice and the law creating the franchise, shall upon information filed in the Circuit Court reciting the facts demand the annulment of said franchise. A copy of this information shall be served upon the parties affected who shall within twenty

**Six months' notice to comply with Act.**

days thereafter file an answer thereto or be liable to a judgment by default. If an answer be filed, the court shall at any time hear and determine the matter both as to law and fact and shall issue where the fact so demand a decree of annulment. Such a decree may be reviewed on appeal to the Supreme Court.

Punishment for Violation of the Act, fine or imprisonment.

Section 4. Any firm, corporation or individual contemplated by this Act who after a decree of an annulment shall have been entered against him or them as prescribed in the last section shall either directly or indirectly, personally or by another, secretly or openly, ignore said decree, shall summarily by the Court upon information of the Attorney General or any County Attorney or any individual whomsoever, the facts being ascertained and proved, be punished by a fine of not less than five thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars for each act proven against him or them, or by imprisonment for a period not less than five years and not exceeding ten years.

Act applies to franchises hereafter granted and to those heretofore granted. Latter to have three years' notice.

Section 5. The terms and provisions of this Act shall apply to all franchises hereafter granted; as well as to such as have heretofore been granted; but in the case of the latter the Attorney General shall give three years notice to the holders or owners of such franchises or concessions of his intention to file information against them demanding an annulment of their rights unless within said period of three years they comply with the provisions of this Act.

Use and exercise to be continuous.

Section 6. The use and exercise of all franchises hereafter granted shall be continuous and shall commence within three years after the grant unless a longer period be expressly prescribed in the Act authorising the grant.

Section 7. All laws or parts of law conflicting with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved February 4, 1924.

## CHAPTER XXI.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE FUNDING OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF THE EXISTING FLOATING PUBLIC DEBT AND FOR THE REFUNDING OF THE 3 PERCENT BONDS OF 1918.

February 5, 1924  
S. 39.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. The following classes of the existing Floating Debt of the Republic be immediately funded - (a) all arrears of salaries, pensions and annuities, as entered on the books of the Treasury Department, accepted and approved as a valid claim against the Government of Liberia.

Existing Floating Debt to be funded immediately.

(b) All arrears of salaries due officers of the Liberian Frontier Force.

(c) All just claims and owing from the Government to merchants or private citizens legally contracted prior to November 27, 1923.

(d) Any other claim not above specified but legally forming a part of the Public debt and contracted prior to November 27, 1923.

Section 2. The amount of any claim, shall be investigated and the debt ascertained and paid in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Legislature for the issue of 3 percent Bonds of 1917 and as amended February 5, 1918.

Method of procedure.

Section 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue Bonds of the Republic to an amount not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars bearing interest at five percent per annum, said Bonds to run for a period of thirty five years from date, subject however to redemption of all or part of bonds issued at the option of the Government, on payment of par value and accrued interest at any time. Said bonds to be retired by means of a sinking fund, the amount annually to be paid to the sinking fund shall be a sum based on the total amount of bonds authorized hereby which have been actually issued are outstanding on the 30th day of September each year, interest to be payable from January 1, 1925 semi-annually the first payment to commence June 1, 1925.

Secretary of the Treasury authorized to issue Bonds.

Retirement of said bonds.

Republic to provide sums to meet interest and sinking fund requirements.

Section 4. The Republic of Liberia binds itself to provide in the successive annual budgets the sums necessary to meet the interest and sinking fund requirements of these bonds.

Money received shall be used for redemption of outstanding bonds.

Section 5. The money received into the sinking fund as above shall be used solely for the redemption of the outstanding bonds, and any bond or bonds outstanding shall be purchased by public offer for seal bids, provided herein, no offer shall be accepted, which is in excess of the par-value, and accrued interest of any bond purchased, in the event no offer is received, retirement shall be by lot, the drawing be ordered and due notice given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Unlawful to issue 3 per cent bonds of 1917. Conversion said of bonds provided for.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful to issue any 3 percent bonds provided for by Act of the Legislature of 1917 and amendments thereto, hereafter, except however any person, holding any 3 percent bonds may, if it be desired, convert the said 3 percent bonds into bonds provided for by this Act; provided said person surrender such 3 percent bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the discount of (33 $\frac{1}{3}$  percent) thirty three and one third percent of the face value of said bond.

Special indebtedness of Government excluded from operation of this Act.

Section 7. Indebtedness of the Government under special formal contract, is excluded from the operation of this Act, unless the holders thereof so desire.

Secretary of the Treasury not authorized to pay out any sum except as specified in section 7.

Section 8. The Secretary of the Treasury, shall not be authorized nor required to pay out any sum from current revenue for account of any claims included in section one of this Act after the same shall have been approved except as specified in section 7.

Secretary of the Treasury shall prepare forms with approval of the President.

Section 9. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prepare forms of bonds provided for by this Act, said forms to be approved by the President.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.  
Approved February 5, 1924.

## CHAPTER XXII.

## AN ACT CREATING THE AREA KNOWN AS THE CITY OF HARPER, A COMMONWEALTH DISTRICT.

February 4 1924.  
S. 36.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, all Acts chartering the City of Harper, be and the same are hereby repealed in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Act.

Acts chartering City of Harper repealed in so far as they conflict with this Act.

Section 2. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, the powers heretofore exercised and discharged by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Harper, shall be exercised by the Central Government of the Republic for the purposes of the General Commonwealth administration, through an Administrative Board composed of one Commissioner, who shall be the administrative head of the City; one Superintendent of Police; one Director of Sanitation; one Director of Public Works, to be styled the Municipal Board, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their terms of office for two years from the date of their respective commissions, but may be removed from office within that time by the President at his pleasure, and who shall be entitled to the following salaries per annum; The Commissioner Five Hundred Dollars; The Superintendent of Police Four Hundred Dollars; the Director of Sanitation Three Hundred Dollars.

Commonwealth District created

Of whom constituted.

Section 3. The Commissioner shall be a citizen of Liberia, and shall own real estate in the City of Harper of not less than Two Hundred Dollars, and shall give a bond of Two Thousand Dollars for the honest and faithful performance of his duties. The Superintendent of Police shall be a citizen of Liberia and shall own real estate in the City of Harper of not less than one hundred dollars, and shall be required to give a bond of one Thousand dollars for the honest and faithful discharge of his duties; when the Director of Sanitation and Director of Public works are Liberian Citizens, they shall be required to give bonds of Two Thousand Dollars respectively for the honest and faithful discharge of their duties.

Shall be citizens owning real estate.

Exceptions.

Section 4. The said Commonwealth District of Harper shall

comprise the present area known as the City of Harper as the Act chartering said City designates.

Section 5. The said Commonwealth District shall be a Municipal Corporation to be styled "City of Harper", and by that name it shall sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any of the courts of the Republic of Liberia; it shall have a perpetual succession, and a common Corporate Seal, with power to break, renew and alter the same at pleasure, and shall be capable of taking, acquiring and holding real and personal property to the value of Half Million Dollars within said corporate limits, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of same, and to do and execute all other matters in as full and ample manner as is usual and customary for such corporations in the Republic of Liberia.

District shall be Municipal Corporation. May hold estate to the value of \$500,000.00

All regulations shall receive approval of the President.

Superintendent of the County shall sanction said regulations.

Section 6. That it shall be the duty of the Municipal Board to prescribe and enforce all regulations for the Government and improvement of the City, provided however said regulations shall receive the approval of the President and shall not conflict with the Constitution. It is provided however that the Superintendent of the County shall sanction all such regulations, which must thereafter be forwarded to the President for his approval. All such regulations so signed by the Superintendent shall not be binding for a longer period than three months, unless approved by the President, and shall fix penalties for the violation of such regulations, such penalties shall in no case exceed fifty dollars for each offence. It shall also be the duty of the Municipal Board to annually submit a report to the Secretary of the Interior through the Superintendent of the County who shall supervise the execution of this Act.

Taxes and licenses collected are granted to administrative Board.

Quarterly accounts to be submitted to Bureau of Audit Treasury Department.

Section 7. That all taxes and licenses collected in the area known now as the City of Harper, are hereby granted to the administrative Board, subject to authorized deductions for salaries, hereinafter prescribed, shall be expended for Municipal improvement and upkeep, provided however that the said license and taxes shall be collected through the agency of the Collector of internal Revenue, and held by a Depository to be designated by the Commissioner, subject to approval of the President, subject to drawing for city purposes by the Commissioner. The accounts of the Board shall be submitted quarterly to the Bureau of Audit of the Treasury Department by the Commissioner and no expense shall be authorized except such as may have previously been approved by the President.

Section 8. That there shall be established within the limits of said City, one Municipal Court, which shall be presided over by a Police Magistrate, who shall be appointed by the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and within the limits of the City shall have the power and jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace over the violation of all City ordinances, regulations and laws of the Republic, and shall be governed by the laws relating to Justice of the Peace, nothing in this Act shall be construed in anywise to prohibit the appointment of Associate Magistrates, provided the number of said Magistrates shall not exceed four (4). The salary of the Municipal Magistrate shall be Four Hundred Dollars per annum, and shall not be diminished during the term for which he was appointed. Associate Magistrates shall receive the fees prescribed for the Justice of the Peace in cases tried by them. The Police Magistrates may with the approval of the President make such rules for the Government of the Court as are not inconsistent with laws; and may require the Superintendent of Police to detail policemen to attend upon said Court.

**Municipal Court to be established.**

**Salary of \$ 400.00 per annum for Municipal Magistrate.**

Section 9. The Police Magistrate shall also have special jurisdiction within the limits of the Commonwealth in the following legal cases:—In all actions of debt and damages not exceeding Three Hundred Dollars, and infraction of the Peace where the fine does not exceed Twenty-five dollars.

**Police Magistrate shall have special jurisdiction.**

Section 10. There shall be a Police Magistrate's Clerk to be appointed by the President whose duty it shall be to issue all legal precepts of the Municipal Court of Harper to keep the minutes and records of the Court House a daily Bulletin of all cases and matters to be disposed of; and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Court, and shall be entitled to a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. In cases of appeal, the clerk shall forward a correct transcript of the records of the case to the Circuit Court, of Maryland County within thirty days after adjournment, certified under his official signature and approved by the Magistrates; and the Judge of the Circuit Court shall hear and determine same upon the certified records without the jury. The appeal bond shall in all cases be one and a half of the amount awarded by the Court and shall be filed within twenty four hours in matters of misdemeanors and offences, and within ten days in civil suits after judgment. The appellant shall also pay all costs within fifteen days from the day of final judgment.

**Police Magistrate's Clerk to be appointed by the President. Shall keep minutes and records.**

Municipal Board shall issue indebtedness certificates.

Section 11. That the Municipal Board shall as soon as it is organized ascertain the legal indebtedness of the present Corporation and shall cancel all such evidences of indebtedness and in their stead issue indebtedness certificates, the discharge of which the Board shall annually make provisions for its retirement.

Municipal Board shall petition Legislature if revenue be insufficient.

Section 12. That in any year the Municipal Revenue as estimated shall not be sufficient for the necessary and approved expenses, the Municipal Board shall petition the National Legislature for special powers to impose rates and special taxes to meet such deficiencies.

Laws and Ordinances in force shall remain until repealed.

Section 13. That all laws and ordinances now in force in the City of Harper and not repugnant to the provisions of this Act, shall remain in force as the laws of the Commonwealth District of Harper, until repealed by the Municipal Administrative Board.

To be published in hand bills.

Section 14. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved February 5, 1924.

### CHAPTER XXIII.

January 25, 1924  
H. 40.

## AN ACT DEFINING LIBEL AND PRESCRIBING THE PUNISHMENT THEREFOR.

Preamble.

Whereas the present statute defining criminal libel, and prescribing the punishment therefor is inadequate for the protection of the functionaries of the Republic of Liberia,

*Therefore, It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 60 of Criminal Code repealed.

Section. 1. That from and immediately after the passage this Act, section 60 of the Criminal Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the following substituted in lieu thereof;

Criminal libel defined.

Section. 2. That it shall be Criminal Libel for any person

to maliciously make, publish, expose for sale or to public view any writing, printing, engraving, drawing or effigy charging the President of the Liberia or the Diplomatic Representatives of any Foreign Government with the commission of any act which, if true, would warrant a criminal prosecution against such official, with the intent in so doing to defame, degrade, revile or expose to public hatred, ridicule and contempt any of the aforesaid officials, or to disturb the peace and friendship between any Foreign Government and our own. Any persons who shall be convicted of said offence shall be punished by a fine not less than \$300.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 and by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months nor more than two years according to the gravity of the offence.

Punishment for violation of the Act, fine and imprisonment.

Section, 3. In all prosecutions for the commission of said offence malice shall be conclusively presumed in cases where the President of the Republic of Liberia and members of Diplomatic Representatives accredited to the Government of Liberia are the subject of the libellous attack, the Circuit Court shall in all such cases direct the empanelling of a special jury for the trial of said case in said Court.

Malice shall be conclusively presumed. Special jury shall be empanelled.

Section, 4. For the reason stated in section 3 hereof where the President of the nation shall have been defamed, the period of limitations for the commencement of a civil suit of defamation shall not begin to run until one year after the incumbent shall have retired to private life.

Period of limitations, one year after retirement of the President.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved February 8, 1924.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### AN ACT REGULATING THE MINING AND PROSPECTING OF ALL MINERALS WITHIN THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

That from and immediately after the passage of this Act all mines, mining operations, prospecting for mines or minerals,

metals, oils and other products generally comprehended under the term of mining or prospecting shall be ordered, regulated and subject to the following law which shall be known as the Law of mines

### Section 1.

Definition of terms.

Article 1 The term "person," employed in this law includes corporations, societies and associations which have been authorized or are authorized by virtue of the laws of this country, to operate with the confines of the Republic.

The singular number of any *noun* comprehends the plural number and *vice versa*, unless the context indicates the contrary.

The term "Secretary of the Treasury" comprehends Secretary of the Treasury or whatever other Official has been authorized to discharge the duties of the Treasury Department with reference to this law.

The phrase "mining privileges" comprehends a mining concession, a license to explore, prospecting permission or mining rights.

The money which is referred to in this law refers to Liberian money or its equivalent in any foreign currency authorized to be circulated in the Republic by the laws of the Republic.

The principal will be presumed to be always advised and legally notified by any notice brought or known to any of his Agents or representatives who have been duly authorized to act for him in the Republic.

The right given by this law to any person to carry any matter to a tribunal to be there determined, will be understood to include the right to appeal to a superior tribunal unless expressly stated in the context.

The phrase "Opening of a Mine" will be understood to refer to any shaft or aperture either vertical or inclined.

## Section 2.

## OF THE POSSESSION OF MINERALS.

Article 2. All of the mineral deposits found in rocks or which form part of the surface of the earth as well as above the surface of the earth are the property of the Republic of Liberia. These deposits comprehend gold, platinum, silver, lead, copper, nickle, zinc, tin, manganese, iron, phosphorous stones, precious stones, sulphur, salt, petroleum, natural gas and all other things of similar character. In addition to these deposits, all precious stones, gold, platinum, manganese and other metals that are found lying on the earth are the property of the Liberian Government.

Mineral deposits are the property of the Republic.

Article 3. The mineral products which belong to the owner of the land and which he may exploit without the necessity of obtaining from the Government a mining privilege are:—mineral water, building stone, stone for cement and lime, and stone for construction of roads, and materials of similar character. Clays and yellow earth for paint, salt made by evaporation and in general all mineral deposits which are found on the surface of the earth, above the rocks and sub-soil and that have not been classified above as belonging to the Republic.

Mineral products belonging to owner of land stated.

Article 4. A mineral deposit of the class specified in Article 3 but which is found in lands which are the property of the Republic may be exploited by the Republic or by any person who has contracted with the Secretary of the Treasury to protect the rights of the Republic in the same manner as if the mineral belong to a private person and was exploited for such private person. Nothing contained in this law is to be construed to prevent the Government from permitting the allotment and use of public lands in accord with the laws provided for the granting of public lands for agricultural and other uses, but no rights are to be understood to be transferred by such a grant which are in contradiction to the rights of the Republic referred to in Article 2 of this section.

Mineral deposit belonging to the Republic may be exploited.

## Section 3.

## OF MINING PRIVILEGES AND OF THE PROCEEDINGS NECESSARY TO ACQUIRE THEM.

Article 5. With the exception of washing gold bearing sand according to the customs in the rivers and other waters by the

No person may exploit any mineral except gold bearing sand.

citizens or native inhabitants of the Republic, no person even though he be the owner of the land may exploit legally any mineral of those mentioned in section 2, Article 2, or make explorations to look for them unless he is the owner of:—

1. A valid mining concession obtained with the authority provided for in this law.
2. A valid license to explore.
3. A valid permission to prospect.
4. A valid mining claim.

License or permission to explore limited.

A license or permission to explore or prospect only gives permission to do such work as may be necessary to carry to completion the exploration or location work of a mine.

Privilege of obtaining any minerals must be obtained from the Republic.

Article 6. Apart from washing the gold bearing sands and mining work which is necessary to prospecting and exploration, the privilege of obtaining any of the minerals mentioned in section 2, Article 2, can be obtained only by means of the permission provided in this section, Article 12, which must be obtained from the Republic of Liberia and which is known as a "mining right," referred to in Article 5 as a mining concession.

Net necessary to obtain a license or permit before mining right will be granted.

Article 7. It is not to be understood that the provisions of this law mean that it is necessary to obtain a license or permit to explore or prospect before a mining right will be granted, or that it is required that a prospecting permit must be asked for before a license to explore.

### LICENSE TO EXPLORE.

District must not exceed 250 square miles in one block.

\$200.00 additional fee for renewal of license for one year. No renewal for period of three years thereafter.

Article 8. Any person may obtain a license to explore if he complies with the provisions of this section. The district which such a license may be issued for must not exceed 250 square miles in one block and must be specified in said license at the time of issue. A license to explore shall be valid for one additional year on payment of an additional fee of \$200.00, but may not be thereafter renewed on the same piece of land or a period of three years by the same person. During the existence of a valid license to explore no mining concession nor any mining claim may be given or allowed over the land covered by the license to explore, provided however that this prohibition does not affect the right of the owner of the license to explore to have granted a mining concession or to file a valid mining claim as hereinafter provided in this Act.

Article 9. All persons who wish to solicit a license to explore must obtain from the owner of the land a permission to explore the land. If the owner will not concede the permission the exploration may be carried on in accordance with the following:—

Must obtain permission of owner of land to explore.

The person holding the license to explore shall proceed to the Secretary of the Treasury and shall file a petition setting forth the facts of the case and specifying as exactly as may be possible the land on which he had been refused permission to explore for minerals. Thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue a notice to the owner of the land to present himself on a day therein to be specified but which shall not be more than sixty days from date of the filing of the said petition in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall hear the reasons for the refusal and shall assess to be paid to the owner of the land any actual damages for loss or destruction of goods or property which may be necessary in order that the exploration be carried out, or if such sum can not be then determined he may order the filing of a bond in a penal sum which in his opinion will be sufficient to cover such damage. No permission may be legally refused for any cause other than the question of damages as above. Any person aggrieved at the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury may appeal to the Circuit Court and such appeal shall be in the nature of a bill in equity and shall be heard without a jury.

Must file a petition with Secretary of the Treasury if owner refuses permission.

Secretary of the Treasury shall assess damages to be paid to owner of land.

### PERMISSION TO PROSPECT.

Article 10. Whatever person may obtain a license to explore may also obtain a license or permit to prospect. Such a permit may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on presentation of a permit from the Secretary of the Interior in such cases as the proposed prospector desires to prosecute his work in the Hinterland. Nothing in the granting of a permit to prospect shall be construed to grant a prospector the rights to explore private lands against the owners' permission as is provided for in the license to explore. A permission to prospect however shall include an area not to exceed the area of any one County or the area of any district of the Hinterland according to the division of the Hinterland into districts as determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

May obtain license to explore and permit to prospect.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Article 11. The fee to be paid the Republic of Liberia for a license to explore shall be paid in revenue stamps and shall be the sum of \$200.00. The fee to be paid the Republic of Liberia for a permit to prospect shall be \$50.00 payable in revenue stamps.

License to explore \$200.00. permit to prospect \$50.00

The Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulations provide for the necessary registration of any other papers, documents, etc. as may be necessary by reason of this law, and in such regulations the said Secretary of the Treasury shall provide for proper fees for the entry and registration of all documents, maps, grants, etc., and such fees shall be paid in revenue stamps.

Secretary of the Treasury shall provide for registration and fees.

## MINING RIGHT OR CONCESSION.

Article 12. Any person may make application to the Republic of Liberia through the Secretary of the Treasury for a mining privilege provided such person be a citizen of the Republic of Liberia or provided, in case he is not a citizen, that his application must be approved in the same way as a concession for railroads and other public utilities must be presented to and approved by the Legislature. Such application must be made by petition which must be made in the form prescribed by regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, which must include the name and address of the person making such petition, if such persons are foreigners, their home address must be given as well as the Liberian address and the petition must be signed by their Consul as an indication that he has compared said name and address with the information of record in his Consulate: said petition must also state the purpose for which the mining right is requested, the kind of mineral or metal as the case may be, that is proposed to be mined, the date of discovery and the name of the discoverer of the mine deposits which it is proposed to exploit, such a petition shall be accompanied by an accurate survey made with the precision of not less than 1:10,000 and accompanied by a map which shall also show the geographic position of the claim with reference to adjacent natural land marks, such as rivers, mountains, towns, counties, state or other known boundaries. Should there be any permanently marked Government Survey Station located within 10 kilometers of the proposed mining concession or privilege, such Government Survey Station is to be connected with the points shown on said map and its direction and distance

Application for a mining privilege to be made through Secretary of the Treasury.

Petition of foreigners must be signed by their Consul.

to be shown. Nothing herein however shall be deemed to deprive any person holding a license to explore, (Article 8.) or who, has filed notice of claim, from the right to work his mining claim in accordance with the provisions of this Act as hereinafter set out in section 4 article 19 and following.

Article 13. Mining concessions or mining rights and privileges as well as mining claims shall be divided into four classes as follows:

Four classes of concessions or mining rights, privileges and claims.

1. Claims for oil, coal and gas or asphalts.
2. Lode claims, which shall comprise metal mines including gold, tin and other minerals not in placers or bedded deposits.
3. Placer claims which shall consist of auriferous gravels or any other material bearing gold, platinum, tin, or other precious minerals or gems.
4. Bedded deposits commonly known as blanket veins, such as ore bearing beds or iron, zinc, phosphates or other minerals which occur as nearly flat or stratified deposits as distinguished from apex or lode veins or out-crops.

#### CLAIMS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Article 14. Claims of the first class shall not be permitted to exceed 1000 meters by 1000 meters measured horizontally. A separate application as provided in article 12 must be made for each claim. Nothing herein however shall prevent any person from owning any number of claims of this class.

Claims of first class shall not exceed 1000 meters by 1000 meters.

#### CLAIMS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Article 15. Claims of the second class shall not exceed 500 meters square. All angles must be right angles. Two sides must be as nearly as possible parallel to the general course of the vein.

Claims of second class shall not exceed 500 meters square.

Application for claims of the second class must be by petition as provided in the general requirements for a mining right, and in addition must prove;

1. Existence of a lode or vein on the property in question.

2. Posting a notice as hereinafter provided, if a claim has been filed.
3. Sinking a discovery shaft.
4. The marking of the boundaries of the claim by monuments of stones or concrete which shall be not less than one and one-half meters in height and which shall be placed at the corner or angles of the claim.
5. The making and filing of the location certificate as hereinafter specified in the office of the Treasury if a claim has been filed.

No person shall own more than five such claims within the Republic. Provided that if no claim has been filed 2 & 5 may be dispensed with.

#### CLAIMS OF THE THIRD CLASS.

Article 16. Claims of the third class shall not exceed 100 meters square, measured horizontally and no person shall possess more than 100 hectares of placer claims in the Republic. They shall be petitioned for as provided for in Article 15,

Claims of third class shall not exceed 100 meters square.

#### CLAIMS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Article 17. Claims of the fourth class shall not exceed 1000 meters square, for each such claim, and no person shall own more than five such claims in the Republic. They shall be petitioned for as provided for in Article 15,

Claims of fourth class shall not exceed 1000 meters square.

#### FORFEITURE OF MINING RIGHTS.

Article 18. All mining rights, concessions or claims herein specified shall be held to be forfeited, unless before the first day of January of each and every year due proof be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury that there has been done on each and every such claim owned by any person, development work or operation to the value of \$100.00 gold, during the said year last past.

Mining rights to be forfeited unless owner has done \$100.00 gold, development work.

#### Section 4.

#### MINING CLAIMS.

Article 19 Any person who is the owner in fee of the land

claimed or who has taken out a license to explore or a permit to prospect may acquire the right to exploit the mineral, metal, or chemical deposits set forth in section 2, article 2, of this Act in the following way:

May acquire right to exploit deposits.

The person desiring to locate and take possession of a mining claim must, after discovery of minerals stake his claim by driving a post or erecting a monument at each corner or angle of the said claim. The size of the area which he may stake shall be as is herein provided in Article 13 according to the class of the mining claim which he desires to locate. In the most prominent and visible spot on the claim he must post a notice which shall be a copy of the notice hereinafter provided to be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury. A copy of the same notice shall be filed with the nearest District Commissioner if the claim is located in the Hinterland, and it shall be the duty of such Commissioner to immediately forward a copy of such notice to the Secretary of the Treasury with a memorandum of the date and time of filing. If the proposed mining claim is located in any one of the Counties then the claimant shall post a copy of his claim in the office of the County Superintendent who shall endorse on the copy of notice in the claimant's possession the time and date of filing, and shall send a copy to the Secretary of the Treasury with a memorandum of the date and time of filing endorsed thereon. Any official who shall refuse or neglect to comply with these provisions shall be subject to a fine of \$50.00 for each and every such offence and such neglect or refusal shall not be permitted to prejudice the claimant's rights.

Must stake claim after discovery of minerals.

Must post copy of notice to be filed with Secretary of the Treasury.

The claimant shall forthwith post or send to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury a copy of the notice referred to, to be filed in the office of the said Secretary of the Treasury, and he shall note on this copy for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury, the time and date of filing of this notice in the Superintendent's or District Commissioner's office, as the case may be,

Upon filing a notice of claim in the Secretary of the Treasury's office, a filing fee shall be paid in revenue stamps of \$10.00, and a fee of \$1.00 shall be paid the County Superintendent or District Commissioner, as the case may be. The claim shall be allowed and recorded in the Secretary's office in a book specially provided for the purpose of recording claims.

Filing fees shall be paid.

Article 20. The form of notice provided for in this article

shall be as follows:

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA COUNTY OR DISTRICT OF... ..

Form of notice, ..... Know all men by these presents that I.....  
the undersigned have this.....day of.....1924 located  
and claimed and by these presents do locate and claim by  
right of discovery and location in compliance with the mining  
law of Liberia and in accordance with the regulations issued  
thereon, a claim of the.....class (insert the kind of claim  
as provided for in the law) and that the same claim is hereby  
described in accordance with the law as follows: This claim is  
located at.....on property belonging to (insert the name  
of the owner, if known.) The mineral which has been discovered  
by me is.....said mineral deposit was discovered on the  
.....day of.....1924.

Claimant.....  
Address.....

(If a foreigner home address and passport number to be inserted)

Filed at the County Superintendent's office on.....  
at the hour of.....on.....1924.

Or

Filed at the District Commissioner's office.....District,  
at the hour of.....on.....1924.

May operate claim  
for two years if  
\$100.00 gold, de-  
velopment work  
has been done.

Article 21. Any person who has located a mining claim in  
accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be entitled to  
the privilege of operating and developing during the period of  
two years from the date of discovery, provided:

That such person produces proof in the office of the Secretary  
of the Treasury on or before one year from the date of  
said discovery, that he has done not less than \$100.00 gold,  
worth development work on the said mine claim and continues  
so to do annually, and that within two years from date of said  
discovery or at the next session of the Legislature thereafter  
ensuing, he makes application through the Secretary of the  
Treasury to the Legislature for the grant of a permanent mining  
right or concession.

Must make or  
drive shafts, tun-  
nels, excavation  
etc.

Article 22. The operation and development work provided  
in the foregoing which must be done in order to hold a mining  
claim annually must be expended in the making or driving of  
shafts, tunnels, excavation etc., for the development of the vein,  
lode or strata of the mineral and can not be expended for  
buildings, machinery or road work or etc.,

Article 23. Any person holding possession of a mine or mining right or concession who upon developing the same by actual mining operations shall discover that the said mine contains another metal or mineral of the same class may hold the mining right without necessity of filing additional papers. But any person holding a mining claim as distinguished from a mining right by the provisions of the Act must file a separate discovery and claim notice of each mineral which it is alleged has been discovered and is intended to be mined; provided however that should a new ore be discovered on the premises operated by virtue of a mining right or should there be found mineral not included in the classification under which the particular mining right already issued has been drawn, then and in such case an application must be made to the Government for permission to have their mining right amended to cover the new condition discovered. It shall not be legal to operate until the application has been made to the Government for such amended mining right.

May hold mining right without filing additional papers on new discovery.

Mining claim distinguished from mining right.

Article 24. Mining rights or concessions will be granted by the Legislature to any person who is first entitled thereto and after complying with the provisions of this Act. Should such a concession be rightly applied for by a person who is a foreigner, the right granted shall be expressly understood to be the right to exploit and operate for the benefit of the Republic. The amount of royalty to be paid the Government to be determined by contracts to be entered into, provided, however, that in no instance shall the Government demand more than 15 per cent, of the value of the product mined, said value to be calculated at the mine shaft.

Mining rights or concession granted by the Legislature.

In consideration of the importance of the mining industry to the development of the Republic the mining operations provided for and permitted by this law are hereby declared to be of public utility, and as justifying the power of eminent domain hereby provided to be exercised against private property and for those further special rights the exercise of which is provided for in this law.

Mining operations declared to be of public utility.

### MILL SITES.

Article 25. The right to use public lands for a mill site will be given without charge other than a nominal fee if applied for in connection with mines in actual operation. Such

Mill site given for nominal fee if mine is in actual operation.

sites when granted, may be held only while such mine is in continuous operation, which it is to be construed to mean while the mine has not been shut down in its operation for a period exceeding six months.

Application may be made through Secretary of the Treasury.

Application may be made by petition through the Secretary of the Treasury for the allotment of public lands for the purpose of mill sites as provided above, and such applications must be accompanied by a sworn statement as to the necessity of such mills and description of the mill or mills, their estimated cost, and the statement that to the best of the affiant's knowledge and belief the work will be commenced within one year from the date of the permit. If the work is not commenced and carried out in accordance with the application the allocation of land for a mill site shall become void and of no effect, and the same land may be allocated to some other person on application.

### TUNNEL SITES

Tunnel sites granted for development of veins or exploration work.

Article 26. Tunnel sites may be granted for the development of veins or exploration work. Application for tunnel sites shall be made specially through the Secretary of the Treasury by petition. The grant of such tunnel site will be in the nature of a license to explore as heretofore provided for, except that the tunnel site granted must be exactly described and shall not exceed 100 meters in depth or length by the actual width of the tunnel. In making the application, the area of the dump where it is proposed to put the material removed from the tunnel must be petitioned for and shown by a map in its relation to all natural objects and water courses, etc., in the immediate vicinity of the proposed dump. The tunnel site when granted must be marked on the surface of the ground by actual survey of a precision of 1:10,000 with stakes on the surface along the center line. Such stakes or monuments to be established at not more than 100 meters intervals and to be intervisible in all cases and so maintained. The area of the dump shall be accurately staked out.

Tunnel site owners to have special rights.

Article 27. Tunnel site owners will have the same rights as those provided for under licenses to explore and to have the following special rights in addition: Owners holding a valid tunnel site permit shall have the right to make application for a mining concession within the provisions of this Act for all veins or lodes within 1000 meters from the points where the tunnel first enters cover on the center line of the tunnel, providing

such vein was not previously known to exist, discovered in such tunnels to the same extent as if discovered from the surface of the earth. Location on the line of such tunnels, of veins or lodes not appearing on the surface, made by other parties after commencement of the tunnel and while the same is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence shall not be valid.

Article 28. Failure to prosecute the work of the tunnel site for six months shall be construed to be an abandonment of the right to all undiscovered veins along the line of such tunnel.

Failure to prosecute work six months construed to be abandonment of rights.

### Section 5.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 29. All maps which are provided for to be filed by virtue of this Act must be sworn to by a competent surveyor who in his affidavit must set forth a statement of his training and competence.

Maps must be sworn to by a competent surveyor.

Any affidavit provided for by virtue of this Act which shall be found to be false in any material statement shall be held to be of sufficient cause for the cancellation of any privilege, license, permit or concession.

Article 30. Any person holding a mining concession by virtue of this Act may have the right to follow a vein under adjacent property within the end lines of his claim, but is expressly prohibited from following the vein beyond the side lines of his claim.

May follow vein under adjacent property within end lines of claim.

Article 31. Any one finding or claiming discovery of a deposit of petroleum or natural gas must report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury before opening a well therein; since it appears that loss to the Government may occur from incompetence or ignorant handling of such deposit, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to order the employment of a competent graduate geologist to direct the work and to protect the interest of the Government in connection with such a petroleum or gas well. It being further provided that the Secretary of the Treasury upon the discovery of such a well shall have the right to promulgate such necessary rules and regulations as may be for the best interest of the Republic for the operation, maintenance and exploitation of petroleum wells and deposits,

Must report to Secretary of the Treasury on discovery of petroleum or natural gas.

Secretary of the Treasury may order inspection of mining premises or claims.

Article 32. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right to order an inspection of any mining premises or claims at any time and to order topographical maps and underground maps to be filed at any time but not to exceed once in six months. The Secretary of the Treasury may regulate the books, reports and records that are to be kept, and such books, reports, records, etc., are to be always subject to the inspection of the Government.

Secretary of the Treasury may order a survey in case of any dispute.

Article 33. In case of any survey dispute or boundary dispute in any matter connected with mining, remedy shall be by application to the Secretary of the Treasury for a survey which will be ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the deposit of the estimated cost. When the survey is completed the person at fault will pay the costs, or upon failure, so to do they may be recovered in an ex parte proceeding before a Circuit Court. In case the petitioning party is found to be correct the deposit made by him is not to be refunded, but any excess not used of the deposit may be refunded and the said petitioner will have the right to recover the balance of his deposit by means of the ex parte action as provided above.

\$5.00 to \$50.00 fine for violation of Act.

Article 34. Any person engaged in mining who shall violate any section of this Act or of any regulation herein authorized to be made may be fined by the Secretary of the Treasury a sum of not less than \$5.00 but not exceeding \$50.00 for each violation. Appeal will lay from such a fine by petition to the Circuit Court where the said matter shall be heard without jury.

Operations limited to the mining site and mill.

Article 35. Mining rights or concessions granted shall not be deemed to convey the right to operate a railroad on other than the mining site between the pit, mine opening, placer workings or etc., to the mill. In like manner no permission for mining concession is to be construed to grant the right to operate telephone, telegraph, water system, hydraulic electric system or any other public utility beyond the confines of the mining site and mill.

Grant of mining concession limited.

Article 36. The grant of a mining concession does not carry any agricultural, timber or any other surface rights except as follows:—

1. The right for habitations, office buildings, mill buildings, engine houses, store houses etc.

2. Dumps, ditches for drainage, roads within the the surface boundaries of the claim.
3. Trenches, open cuts, etc., constructed for and necessary for mining operations.
4. Timber may be cut to clear areas for buildings and such works as are mentioned above and to be used for construction upon the claim but not to be sold.

Article 37. A mining right conveys the right to follow a vein on its dip to any depth for any distance between the vertical plains of the end lines. However should any person find it necessary to carry on the exercise of his rights as before stated, to pass under any building, road, bridge, railway or other public works, he must first obtain permission from the Secretary of the Treasury for the Republic and such person shall be at all times liable for any damage which may be suffered by reason of mining operations carried on by him, notwithstanding the issuance of such permit.

Must obtain permission from Secretary of the Treasury to pass under public works.

#### Section 6.

### RETURN TO THE NATION OF MINING PROPERTY.

Article 38. Any mining right or claim becoming void by the operation of this Act shall be construed to be public property and subject to be granted anew.

Mining right or claim becoming void construed to be public property

Article 39. Whenever a mining concession or claim is granted by the Government or is cancelled, notice must be published in the Official Gazette, but the failure to publish such notice does not affect the rights of the person who held or holds the claim or concession in any way.

Notice must be published in the Official Gazette.

#### Section 7.

Article 40. Any laws or provisions thereof or part of any law or provision which is found to be in contradiction with the provisions of this law are hereby repealed, revoked and declared to be of no effect.

Laws in contradiction of this law repealed.

All laws affecting mines or mining or any part of them or granting mining privileges which have been heretofore pro-

Valid mining concession heretofore obtained not affected.

vided are hereby repealed, provided however that this law is not intended to favour or prejudice any valid mining concession, heretofore obtained by virtue of any of these laws. It is hereby provided therefore that any person now holding a valid mining concession, privilege or right must within one year from the date of the promulgation of this law petition the Secretary of the Treasury for the inscription of his concession or claim in the book of registry provided for by the provisions of this Act, to be kept by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the failure to comply with the provisions of this law by the filing of a petition, maps, classification of claim etc., as provided in articles 12 to 18 inclusive, of the failure to do development work to the value of \$100.00 annually hereafter as herein provided in articles 18 and 21 and to file due proof of the same, shall be of itself a waiver and surrender of such existing mining, concession, right or privilege, and the property or properties mentioned in such concession shall become subject to grant to any other person in accordance with the provisions of this Act without further notice.

Failure to comply with law shall be waiver and surrender of concession.

To be published in hand bills.

This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved February 4, 1924.

Article 33. Whenever a mining concession or claim is granted by the Government, the title to the same shall be published in the Official Gazette, and the title to be published shall be that of the person who holds the title, and the name of the concession or claim, and the date of the grant of the same.

Section 1

Article 40. Any laws or provisions thereof or part of any law or provision which is found to be in contradiction with the provisions of this Act, shall be repealed, and the repeal shall be of no effect.

All laws affecting mining or mining or any part of them or granting mining privileges which have been heretofore pro-

**PRIVATE ACTS**  
OF THE  
THIRTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE  
OF THE  
**REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA**

CHAPTER XXV.

JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING AN ANNUITY TO A. B. STUBBLEFIELD, SR. January 3, 1924,  
S. 4.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:—*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution, A. B. Stubblefield, Senior, of the City of Monrovia, Montserrado County, be and is hereby granted an Annuity of three hundred (\$300.00) dollars during his natural life. A. B. Stubblefield,  
Sr. granted An-  
nuity of \$ 300.00

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to draw for same under warrant of the President out of any moneys in the public treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 3, 1924.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

January 3, 1924.  
H. 3.

JOINT RESOLUTION REIMBURSING WILLIAM U. CUMMINGS, SR., OF MARYLAND COUNTY FOR MONEY SUPPLIED DURING THE CAPE PALMAS UPRISING OF 1910, BY ORDERS OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:—*

William U. Cummings, Sr. reimbursed

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution, William U. Cummings, Sr., of Maryland County, Republic of Liberia is hereby reimbursed to the amount of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars.

Section 2. It is further resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury under warrant of the President is hereby authorized to draw for same out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 3, 1924.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

January 14, 1924.  
H. 11.

A JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING TO MILDRED R. STRONG, HENRY A. STRONG, MARTHA V. STRONG AND JANE C. STRONG, FOUR OF THE SURVIVING HEIRS OF THE LATE HENRY M. STRONG THE PENSION GRANTED THEIR FATHER.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Mildred R. Henry A. Martha V. and Jane C. Strong granted pension of late father.

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Mildred R. Strong, Henry A. Strong, Martha V. Strong and Jane C. Strong, four of the surviving heirs of the late Henry M. Strong are granted the pension that by law was paid their late father.

Section 2. That it is further resolved that the Secretary of

the Treasury under warrant of the President shall pay same out of any moneys in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 14, 1924.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

JOINT RESOLUTION INCORPORATING THE No 1. GIBSON  
EXCELSIOR BRASS BAND OF CALDWELL, MONTSER-  
RADO COUNTY.

January 16, 1924.  
H. 6.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:—*

Section 1 That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution J. C. A. Gibson, *Ex-officio* President; J. H. Saunders, President; James L. Johnson, Vice President; C. C. Melton, Band Master; S. J. Melton Band Secretary; A. L. Blackledge, Assistant Secretary; J. W. Melton, Speaker; J. P. Davis, Treasurer; Joseph George, Band Leader; Henry King, Boatswain and such other persons as may from time to time become members of said Band be and the same are hereby declared a Body Politic and Corporate by the name and style of the "No. 1. Gibson Excelsior Brass Band of Caldwell," Montserrado County and shall be capable in law to enjoy all the rights and privileges of any other bodies corporate.

Gibson Band of  
Caldwell incor-  
porated.

Section 2. That the said Corporation may sue and be sued plead and be impleaded before any Courts of this Republic having competent jurisdiction and shall be allowed to acquire and hold real and personal property to the value of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) and to do all other acts and things done by similar corporate bodies not inconsistent with the laws of the Republic.

May hold prop-  
erty up to  
\$5,000.00.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 16, 1924.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

January 17, 1924. H. 8. JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING TO ABRAHAM JACKSON OF MARYLAND COUNTY AN ANNUITY.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution Abraham Jackson of the County of Maryland be and is hereby allowed an Annuity of Seventy-five (\$75.00) dollars during his natural life.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to draw for same under warrant of the President out of any monies in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 17, 1924.

## CHAPTER XXX.

January 16, 1924. H. 7. JOINT RESOLUTION RESTORING JOSEPH BERRIAN OF EDINA, COUNTY OF GRAND BASSA TO CITIZENSHIP.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution Joseph Berrian of Edina, Grand Bassa, is hereby restored to all the rights and privileges of Citizenship, in common with all good citizens of this Republic.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 18, 1924

## CHAPTER XXXI.

JOINT RESOLUTION RESTORING GADDISON FREEMAN OF BREWERVILLE, MONTERRADO COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA TO CITIZENSHIP. January 17, 1924.  
S. 11.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Gaddison Freeman of Brewerville Montserrado County be and is hereby restored to all the rights and privileges of other citizens of this Republic. Gaddison  
Freeman restored  
to citizenship.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 18, 1924.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

AN ACT INCORPORATING THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SASS TOWN, ST. PAUL RIVER, MONT-SERRADO COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA. January 18, 1924.  
S. 19.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:-*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, R. V. Richards, Pastor, Agustus Johnson; William Dennis, John B. Brown, James Wilson, John A. King, and Frederick Hines and their successors in office, Stewards and Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Republic of Liberia, be and are hereby constituted and declared a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sass Town, St. Paul River, Montserrado County, and by that name may sue, and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any of the Courts in this Republic having competent jurisdiction; and may own, hold, possess and enjoy, real and personal property to the value of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00). Methodist Epis-  
copal Church of  
Sass Town incor-  
porated.  
  
May hold property  
up to \$3,000.00

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 19, 1924.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

January 26, 1924  
S. 28. AN ACT INCORPORATING "THE WOMAN'S CULTURE CLUB MONROVIA."

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act H. E. R. Cooper, President; C. A. Cassell, Vice-President; I. C. Stevens, Treasurer; H. E. George, Recording Secretary; M. E. Hilton, Corresponding Secretary; H. E. Dennis, Financial Secretary; M. A. Parker, Chairman of the Advisory Board, and such other persons who are or may become members of said organization be and are hereby constituted a Body Politic under the name and style of the "Woman's Culture Club, Monrovia," and as such may sue and be sued, and plead and be impleaded, before any Court of this Republic having competent jurisdiction: May hold property up to \$50,000.00. May possess real and personal property to the value of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00).

Woman's Culture Club incorporated

Section 2. That the said Woman's Culture Club Monrovia is hereby granted the right and privilege to form, organize and maintain similar branch organizations in any or all of the countries and territories of this Republic, and to appoint such officers and receive such members in connection therewith as they may see fit, and to do all such other things as are done by similar corporate bodies.

May maintain branches.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 19, 1924.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

JOINT RESOLUTION PENSIONING GEORGE A. DELANY OF GREENVILLE, SINOE COUNTY. January 24, 1924,  
H. 14.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution, George A. Delany of Greenville, Sinoe County, be and is hereby allowed an annual pension of Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars during his natural life. George A. Delany  
granted Pension.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to draw for same under warrant of the President out of any monies in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 24, 1924.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

JOINT RESOLUTION INCORPORATING THE "TRY BEST COMPANY NUMBER ONE", OF KRU-TOWN, MONROVIA. January 21, 1924,  
H. 9.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Jacob Ross, Manager; Peter Johnson, Assistant Manager; Ten Bloh Kargauh, Secretary; Sar-Wleah Monah; Assistant Secretary; Gmah Gbee, Treasurer; Gbeedee-Yanh, Judge; Darweh Togbah, Matron; Shegbeah-Monah, Assistant Matron; Wleah Kantea, Captain; Sar-Wleah, Medical-Doctor; Ioe-Weon Glapoo, Assistant Doctor; Yankoon-Slahby, Collector; Blobeh-Kopah, Steward; Doweh-Wlatch, Police; and all officers who may be elected from time to time, together with all persons who may now or hereafter become members of said Company are hereby constituted and declared a body corporate and politic by the name and style of TRY BEST COMPANY NUMBER ONE of KruTown, Try Best Com-  
pany Number  
One incorporated.

Monrovia, and may by that name sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any of the Courts of this Republic having competent jurisdiction, may also own real estate to the value of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) may make Bye-Laws and Regulations not incompatible with the laws of this Republic.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 25, 1924.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

AN ACT GRANTING TO THE SOLSAPA EXPORT COMPANY LIMITED OF THE TERRITORY OF MARSHALL THE RIGHT TO CUT TIMBER AND LOGS OF VARIOUS SIZES IN THE TERRITORY OF MARSHALL, FOR EXPORTATION.

January 21, 1924.  
H. 10.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Solsapa Export  
Company Limited  
granted non-ex-  
clusive rights and  
powers.

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act the Solsapa Export Company Limited of the Territory of Marshall, shall have the non-exclusive rights and powers in the Territory of Marshall, County of Montserrado,

- (a) To cut logs of hardwood, wherever an opportunity may afford it, in the said Territory and County.
- (b) To import Machinery, tools and requisites for the construction and equipment of said work free of duty.
- (c) To make loans or contributions of moneys worth for promoting any of the objects of the Company.
- (d) To carry on any lawful commerce, trade, pursuits and business operations in connection with the objects of the Company.

Section 2. It is further enacted that the said Solsapa Export

Company Limited as aforesaid, shall have the non-exclusive rights and powers in the said Territory of Marshall to export logs of hardwood of any kind and nature to any foreign port or country. May export logs of hardwood.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 25, 1924.

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CHAPTER XXXVII.

JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING A PENSION TO RETIRED MAJOR GEORGE W. KING SR. GRAND BASSA COUNTY. January 25, 1924.  
S. 25.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:—*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution, retired Major George W. King Sr. of Kingsville, Grand Bassa County, Republic of Liberia, is hereby granted an annual Pension of Two Hundred Dollars, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, under warrant of His Excellency the President, is hereby authorized to draw for same out of any monies in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Major George W. King Sr. granted Pension.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 25, 1924.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII.

JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING WAYLAND H. HAYES THE RIGHT TO RUN A FERRY ACROSS THE PO RIVER IN THE SETTLEMENT OF ROYSVILLE AT THE POINTS KNOWN AS SYBEE AND BOWAH WHARVES NEAR THE ATLANTIC OCEAN WESTWARD. January 25, 1924.  
S. 23.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Wayland H. Hayes and such other

persons as may hereafter be associated with him, their heirs and assigns be and they are hereby declared a Body Politic and corporate under the name and style of the Hayes Ferry Boat Company Royesville, Montserrado County.

Hayes Ferry Boat  
Company Royes-  
ville incorporated.

Section 2. It is resolved further that Wayland H. Hayes shall have the right to run ferry boats across the Po River at such points known as the Sybee Wharf and Bowah Wharf allowing half mile on each end of the bank of the River, for a period of 10 years with the right of 10 years more; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any of the Courts of this Republic having competent jurisdiction, and shall be capable of holding real and personal property to the value of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00).

Extent of time  
and place of  
running ferry  
boats.

Section 3. The said Wayland H. Hayes shall have the privilege of doing all other things done by similar bodies corporate.

Section 4. All transportation across said ferry by Wayland H. Hayes, for Government purposes shall be free of charge.

Transportation  
for Government  
purposes free of  
charge.

Section 5. The maximum charge for each single person shall be six cents.

Section 6. Nothing in this Joint Resolution shall be construed to prevent persons from crossing in their own private canoes or boats.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 25, 1924.

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

AN ACT INCORPORATING THE "GIRL GUIDES" OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA AND GRANTING THEM THE RIGHT TO PROTECT THEIR INSIGNIA, BADGE UNIFORM AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

January 29, 1924.  
S. 31.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:—*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act C. Adeline King, Commissioner and National Directress; M. M. Parker, President; E. L. Wehner, Vice President; N. M. Davis

Secretary; Janie L. Harris, Treasurer; and such other persons who are and may become members of said organization be and they are hereby constituted a Body Politic and Corporate under the name and style of the "Girl Guides of the Republic of Liberia" and as such may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any of the Courts of this Republic having competent jurisdiction; and may acquire, obtain, hold and possess property real and personal to the value of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000).

Girl Guides incor-  
porated.

Section 2. That the said "Girl Guides" is hereby granted the right and privilege to form, organize, and maintain similar organizations in any or all of the Counties and Territories of this Republic.

Granted right to  
organized branch  
es.

Section 3. That the said organization, known as "The Girl Guides of the Republic of Liberia" is hereby granted the right and power to protect its Insignia, Badge, Uniform and Accoutrements and if any person or persons who are not members of said organization, be found using said Insignia, Badge, Uniform and Accoutrements, shall, upon conviction before any Court of this Republic having competent jurisdiction, be fined in the sum of not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00) nor more than Twenty-five Dollars for each offence.

\$5.00 to \$ 25.00  
fine for illegal use  
of Badge etc.

Section 4. That the said organization, shall have the right to do all such other things as are done by similar Corporate Bodies.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 29, 1924.

## CHAPTER XL.

JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING TO ROBERT W. DRAPER OF SINOE COUNTY THE RIGHT TO RUN A FERRY ACROSS THE SINOE RIVER IN THE COUNTY OF SINOE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

January 30, 1924.  
S. 30.

*It resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Robert W. Draper and such other persons who may

Robert W. Draper and Company of Sinoe County incorporated.

hereafter be associated with him, their heirs and assigns, be and they are hereby declared a Body Politic and Corporate under the name and style of Robert W. Draper and Company of Sinoe County.

Extent of place and time of running Ferry.

Section 2. It is further resolved that the said Robert W. Draper and Company shall have the right to run a ferry across the Sinoe River from the Government Wharf to any point or points between the area commencing at the Bar mouth at a certain cotton tree on the opposite of the said river to a distance of half a mile, for a term of ten years with the right for another ten years; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any of the Courts of this Republic having competent jurisdiction, and to possess, have and own real and personal property to the value of six hundred dollars; and to do all other things done by similar bodies corporate.

Government transportation free.

Section 3. The maximum charge for each crossing shall be six cents, except crossing for Government purposes which shall be free of charge.

Section 4. Nothing in this Joint Resolution shall be construed as to prevent persons from crossing said river in their boats or canoes.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 30, 1924.

## CHAPTER XLI.

January 29, 1924.  
H. 16.

### JOINT RESOLUTION INCORPORATING THE CALDWELL FERRY COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTERRADO REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

The Caldwell Ferry Company incorporated.

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution, James A. Wilson, J. C. A. Gibson and such other persons who may become members of said Company, be and they are hereby constituted a body politic under the name and style of "The Caldwell Ferry Company" of Monterrado County

Republic of Liberia, and as such may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any of the Courts of the Republic having competent jurisdiction; may obtain, hold, possess and acquire property, real and personal, to the value of Five Thousand (\$ 5000,00) dollars.

Section 2. That the said Company is hereby granted the right to run a ferry over and across the waters known as the St. Paul River from the settlement of Caldwell, to the points known as Bromley town in the settlement of Virginia and Russell's wharf in the City of Clay-Ashland on the left bank of the St. Paul River, County of Montserrado. The fee for crossing each person shall not exceed eight cents (8). Extent of place  
of running Ferry

Section 3. Said Company shall have the right to do all other things done by similar bodies corporate and politic.

Section 4. Nothing in this Joint Resolution shall be so construed as to prevent persons from crossing in their own canoes or boats.

Section 5. All transportations for Government services shall be free of charge. Government trans-  
portations free.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved February 2, 1924.

## CHAPTER XLII.

JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING THREEHUNDRED ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND TO THE LIBERIA MISSIONARY DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE ASSEMBLIES OF GOD IN MARYLAND COUNTY REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

February 4, 1924.  
S. 37.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution three hundred acres of public land be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Liberia Missionary District Council of the Assemblies of God, operating in Maryland County, Republic of Liberia, with Headquarters in Springfield, Missouri, United States of America, to be used for Missionary and educational purposes. Said land shall be surveyed and allocated Three hundred  
acres of land grant  
ed the Liberia  
Missionary Dis-  
trict Council.

that 100 acres shall be in each of the following named sections or tribes, that is to say, the Trembo, Barrabo and the Nyinebo tribes and each said 100 acres among each tribe shall include the hills upon which the several buildings are now erected.

Land Commissioner shall grant order for lands.

Section 2. It is further resolved that the Land Commissioner shall by virtue of the grant above authorized in the foregoing section, grant to the Representatives of said Mission an order to any Government Licensed Surveyor to survey the above granted lands not otherwise appropriated; the said Mission bearing the expenses of said Survey,

Shall revert to Government when not operated for Mission purposes.

Section 3. It is further resolved that the said Mission shall hold and enjoy the possession of said granted land during its period of missionary and educational operations in Liberia, and when they shall cease to so operate on said land for the purposes above mentioned, then and in that case the title of said land shall revert to the Republic of Liberia.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved February 4, 1924.

#### CHAPTER XLIII.

January 31., 1924  
B. 33.

#### JOINT RESOLUTION RESTORING THOMAS J. LEWIS OF GRAND BASSA COUNTY TO CITIZENSHIP.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Thomas J. Lewis restored to citizenship.

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Thomas J. Lewis of Grand Bassa County, be and he is hereby restored to citizenship and to all the rights and privileges thereof in common with all other good citizens of this Republic.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved February 5, 1924.

CHAPTER XLIV.

A JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING TO CHRISTIANA KING, WIDOW OF THE LATE EDWARD KING OF THE SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA MONTSERRADO COUNTY A PENSION.

December 21, 1923.  
H. 4.

WHEREAS the said Edward King as resident of the Settlement and County aforesaid having served as a Soldier in the expedition against the Greboes in the year 1910, was wounded and pensioned; and

Preamble

WHEREAS the said Edward King died in the year 1921 leaving a widow and five legitimate children, all of whom are minors, therefore.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Christiana King shall receive as pension the sum of (\$ 50.00) Fifty dollars for her support until she marries and the children reach maturity.

Christiana King granted Pension.

Section 2. It is further resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury under warrant of the President shall draw for same out of any monies in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed by Limitation.

## CHAPTER XLV.

January 3, 1924.  
S. 6. JOINT RESOLUTION INCORPORATING THE BLEH WAR-  
NAH COMPANY OF KROOTOWN, GREENVILLE, SINOE  
COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of  
the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Bleh Warnah  
Company incor-  
porated.

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Dippy Forh, President; Wornh Pio Sackor, Vice President, Bee Wreah, Judge; Sakey Yambeah, Captain; Wreah Gaida Giddeah, Treasurer; Sayani Wiseh, Commissioner; Wiseh Yundear Dunch, Captain; Teah Guash, 1st Mate; Wreah Geebeah 2nd Mate; Tweah Coffar 3rd Mate; Saccor Talnee, Purser; War Coffar, Chief Engineer; Wippy Wenh Doctor; and their Successors in office, who may be elected from time to time, together with all persons who may hereafter become members of said Company, are hereby declared a body politic under the name and style of the Bleh Warnah Company of Krootown, Greenville, Sinoe County, Republic of Liberia, and may by that name, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any Court of competent jurisdiction in the Republic. May also own real and personal estate to the value of Two Thousand Dollars, (\$ 2,000.00) and make Bye-laws and regulations not incompatible with the laws of the Republic.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding,

Passed by Limitation.

## CHAPTER XLVI.

January 23, 1924.  
S. 24. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE BUTLER'S LIMITED OF  
MONROVIA, MONTSERRADO COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF  
LIBERIA.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of  
the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, Abraham H. Butler, Sr. and such other persons as shall from time to time be associated with him, his heirs and

assigns, be and are hereby constituted a body Corporate and politic under the name and style of "Butler's Limited" and as such may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded before any Court of this Republic having competent jurisdiction; may possess real and personal property to the value of Ten thousand dollars (\$ 10,000.00).

Butler's Limited incorporated.

Section 2. That the purposes of the said Butler's Limited shall be as follows:

- (a) To collect and diffuse Information and to print, publish, issue and circulate a news paper entitled "The Liberian Press". And such other news Budgets, Bulletins, Paper, Periodical, Books, Directories, Circulars and other Literary undertakings as may be conducive to the dissemination of the Political, Industrial and Commercial news prevailing in the Republic of Liberia, and to solicit, receive and insert advertisement, and news matters in, and subscription to the above literary undertakings. The Columns of the Liberian Press shall be open to all news matters of a constructive nature, and the said "The Liberian Press" shall give a general support to the policies of the Government of the day and the political party of which that Government represents.
- (b) To rent, lease, sell, buy, mortgage or exchange any of the real and personal properties of the Company as may be deemed advisable from time to time, for the purpose of raising funds for the carrying out of the purposes of the Company as stated above.

Purposes of the Company.

Section 3. That the said Company may do all other acts and things as are usually done by similar bodies politic and corporate not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this Republic, that may be necessary to carry into effect its purposes.

May do acts done by similar bodies.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed by Limitation.

CHAPTER XLVII.

January 3, 1924.  
S. 5.

AN ACT INCORPORATING THE LIBERIA MISSIONARY DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE ASSEMBLIES OF GOD, MARYLAND COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Liberia Missionary District Council of the Assemblies of God incorporated.

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act John M. Perkins, Chairman, Emily de Groat, Secretary and Treasurer; E. E. Alger, and A. Howard, Committee members; Ethel Bingeman, Katherine K. Kirsh, and such other person or persons, as may from time to time, become members of the said Mission be and the same are hereby declared a body politic and Corporate under the name and style of the Liberia Missionary District Council of the Assemblies of God with Headquarters in Springfield, Missouri, United States of America, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded before any Court of this Republic having competent jurisdiction, and shall be allowed to acquire, own and enjoy real and personal property to the value of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$ 50,000.00), and make laws, rules and regulations for the Government of said Mission, provided, however, that such laws rules and regulations are not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this Republic; and may do any or all other lawful acts and things as are usually done by similar Bodies Corporate and politic.

May hold \$50,000.00 in property.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding,  
Passed by Limitation.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

AN ACT INCORPORATING THE CUTTINGTON COLLEGE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION, LIBERIA.

December 18, 1923.  
S. 1.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, the school of the Protestant Episcopal Mission of the Republic of Liberia now existing at Cuttington in Maryland County of the Republic of Liberia, heretofore known as Cuttington Collegiate and Divinity School is hereby constituted a College, with

all the rights and privileges which exist in Colleges, and shall henceforth be known by the name and title of "Cuttington College Liberia."

**Cuttington College Liberia incorporated.**

Section 2. The said College shall have a Board of Trustees composed of seven members. The Bishop of the Missionary District of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Liberia shall, by virtue of his office be its President, who shall have the right to vote on all questions which may, at any time come before the Board and when there is a tie vote he shall give the casting vote.

**Board of Trustees of seven members**

Section 3. The said College shall have an Executive Committee composed of (3) three members, the President of the College shall be the President of the Executive Committee, who shall be elected annually by the Board of Trustees. There shall also be a Vice-President elected annually by the said Board.

**Executive Committee of three members.**

Section 4. The said Corporation shall have a seal which may be altered and renewed at their pleasure. They may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any Court of this Republic having competent jurisdiction; and shall have, exercise and enjoy all other rights, powers and privileges which are enjoyed by Colleges.

**Powers of the Corporation.**

Section 5. The said College shall be capable to receive and hold any estate by gift, grant, devise or bequest whether it be real or personal property, provided that the amount accruing to the College from all sources does not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; provided further that in case the lands and buildings shall no longer be used for the purpose herein specified. they shall revert to the government of the Republic of Liberia.

**Shall revert to Government when not used for purpose specified.**

Section 6. The purpose of this College shall be to disseminate and promote Christianity in accordance with the form worship and doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, personal piety and virtue, the knowledge of languages and of the liberal and useful arts and sciences as shall, from time to time be laid out in its curriculum, rules and regulations for the government of said College; provided such rules and regulations are not inconsistent with, and repugnant to, the Constitution and laws of this Republic.

**Purpose of College**

**Must not conflict with Constitution and laws of the Republic.**

May confer de-  
grees.

Section 7. The said College may from time to time confer upon worthy persons such academical and honorary degrees as are usually conferred by Colleges of similar grades.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed by Limitation.

# INDEX.

## B

	Chapter	Page
Berrian Joseph, Joint Resolution restoring to citizenship.....	XXX	51
Bleh Warnah Company, Joint Resolution incorporating the.....	XLV	63
Butler's Limited, Act incorporating.....	XLVI	63

## C

Caldwell Ferry Company, Joint Resolution incorporating the.....	XLI	59
Cape Mount, Grand, Act creating County of.....	VIII	8
Citizens of Brewerville and Virginia, Joint Resolution amending part of Joint Resolution granting one acre of land.....	III	4
Corporations or franchises, Act prescribing annulment.....	XX	24
Criminal Code, Act amending section 55 of the	XIII	18
Cummings Sr. William U. Joint Resolution reimbursing.....	XXVI	49
Cuttington College Liberia, Act incorporating	XLVIII	65

## D

Debt, Act providing for the funding of certain classes of.....	XXI	26
Debt and damages, Act to amend an Act granting time for payment of.....	V	6
Delany George A., Joint Resolution granting pension.....	XXXIV	54
Draper Robert W. Joint Resolution granting right to run a Ferry.....	XL	58

## F

Fines and forfeitures, Act relating to the collection and payment of.....	IV	5
Freeman Gaddison, Joint Resolution restoring to citizenship.....	XXXI	52

II of index missing

III of index missing

L. 1923-24

## iv.

	Chapter	Page
Townships, Act creating Sasstown and Grand Cess.....	VI	7
Tribe, Act regulating the methods by which members of one tribe may farm and settle in limits of another tribe.....	XI	10
Try Best Company Number One, Joint Resolution incorporating the .....	XXXV	54
V		
Vessels and small crafts, Act establish- ing rules and regulations governing.....	XII	12
W		
Whitfield N.B. Joint Resolution removing from office.....	XIV	18
Woman's Culture Club Menrovia, Act incorporating the... ..	XXXIII	53