

this Act occurred after the Jameson Raid, when Dr. Jameson and others were tried in London for taking part in an expedition against the Transvaal. This is reported as *Reg. v. Jameson and others*, 75 L.T. Rep. 77, (1896) 2 Q.B. 425.

By 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, s. 57, a British subject who contracts a bigamous marriage in any part of the world is triable in England for the offence. In the case of *Earl Russell* 85 L.T. Rep. 253, (1901) A.C. 446, the offence consisted in going through a form marriage in Nevada, in the United States, after the defendant had obtained from a court of that state a decree of divorce which was held invalid in England.

The Explosive Substances Act, 1883, 46 & 47 Vict. c. 3, was passed at a time when the country had been deeply stirred by the outrages of the dynamitards, and it was felt that the Act would not be completely effective if it were confined to offences committed in this country. Hence its provisions were drawn to cover offences by British subjects wherever committed, and they are made amenable to the English courts. This was, perhaps, an extension of the principles prompting the previous enactments, but the offences were probably regarded as being directed against the state, and as somewhat analogous to treason.

Similar considerations apply to the passing of the Official Secrets Act, 52 & 53 Vict. c. 52, which covers offences of espionage and breaches of official trust. British officers or subjects are amenable to the English courts for any offence under that Act, even if committed outside the King's dominions.

The provisions of the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889, 52 & 53 Vict. c. 10, which enable consuls and consular agents to administer oaths and take affidavits, and do any notarial acts in foreign countries, provide that perjury or forgery in connection therewith shall be punishable in the United Kingdom. These proceedings being exclusively confined to British subjects in relation to matters within the cognisance of English courts, do not in any way encroach upon the rights of foreign states in respect to offences against their own laws. See, too, s. 1 of the Perjury Act, 1911.