



Ceylon Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY:

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Part I. - Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments, &c.

Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a Levée at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, January 4, 1904, at the King's Pavilion, Kandy.

Gentlemen who are included in the following list will be accorded the privilege of private entrée, and should attend, if they desire to avail themselves of this privilege, at a quarter to 12 o'clock. No further special invitation will be issued.

HIS Excellency desires it to be understood that this Levée is especially intended for those gentlemen who reside within convenient reach of Kandy, and whose engagements may have prevented their attendance at the Levée held in Colombo on December 14, 1903.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 30, 1903.

ERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

List referred to.

The Lieutenant-Governor.
The Chief Justice.
The General Officer Commanding the Troops and the Admiral, East Indies Station.
The Puisne Judges.
The Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils.
The Government Agents.
The Staff Officers of the General Officer Commanding.
The Officer in Command, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.
The Officer in Command, Ceylon and Mauritius Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery.
The Officer Commanding Army Service Corps.
The Commandant, Ceylon Volunteers.
The Adjutant, Ceylon Volunteers.

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, do hereby declare that the said road from Koslanda to the Meeriabedde estate factory in the Province of Uva, shall, as from or after the 1st January, 1904, be treated as a road made under "The Estate Roads Ordinance, 1902."

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, this Twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., BY THE GOVERNOR.

No. 178 of 1903.

THE following gentlemen having been appointed Cadets on the Civil Service Establishment of this Colony, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that they be attached to the offices named with effect from January 1, 1904:—

✓ Colonial Secretary's Office.

Mr. W. T. SOUTHORN.

Office of the Government Agent of the Western Province.

✓ Mr. E. SUETHR.

Office of the Assistant at Kalutara to the Government Agent, Western Province.

✓ Mr. H. W. CODRINGTON.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 31, 1903.

No. 179 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

✓ Mr. JOHN SCOTT to act as Additional Superintendent of Police, Kurunegala, and Assistant Superintendent of the Prison at Kurunegala from December 27, 1903, to January 6, 1904, or until further orders.

✓ Mr. H. O. FOX to be Additional District Judge, Ratnapura, in addition to his own duties, for January 13, 1904.

✓ Mr. F. D. PERIES to be Additional Police Magistrate for the Districts of Galle, Matara, and Tangalla with effect from January 1, 1904, until further orders.

Mr. G. A. COLBERT to act as Master Attendant and Joint Police Magistrate, Colombo, from December 24 to 28, 1903, during the absence of Captain J. A. LEGGE from Colombo.

Mr. B. O. DIAS, Crown Proctor, Panadura, to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Panadura, for December 26 and 27, 1903, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. B. GODAMUNE, or until further orders.

Messrs. J. R. FAIRWEATHER and A. E. BARRS to be Visitors to the Kegalla Hospital.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 31, 1903.

No. 180 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. N. W. DAVIES to be a Justice of the Peace for the District of Nuwara Eliya.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 22, 1903.

No. 181 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. N. W. DAVIES to be an Unofficial Police Magistrate for the Judicial division of Hatton-Nuwara Eliya.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 22, 1903.

No. 182 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. THOMAS GOSSÉLIN ELLIOTT to be a Second Lieutenant in the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 30, 1903.

No. 183 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to approve of the following promotion in the Cadet Battalion, Ceylon Light Infantry:—

To be Honorary Lieutenant.

Honorary Second Lieutenant WALTER PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 29, 1903.

No. 184 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Members of the Provincial Road Committee for the year 1904:—

Western Province.
Mr. FREDERICK LEWIS.
Mr. R. MORISON.
Mr. THOMAS CAERY.
Mr. JAMES VAN LANGENBEEK.
Mr. C. M. FERNANDO.

North-Western Provinces;

Mr. W. C. PRICE.
 Dr. E. DE LIVERA.
 Mr. W. JARDINE.
 Mr. C. P. MARKUS.
 Mr. E. SCOTT.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
 Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Colombo, December 29, 1903.

No. 185 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. VENGADASALAM CHEDDIYAR CANAGASABY, Mudaliyar, to be an Inquirer for the Eastern Province.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
 Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Colombo, December 30, 1903.

No. 186 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, under the provisions of section 120 of "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to appoint Mr. S. J. M. S. B. MORAGAHALANDA, Ratemahatmaya of Wiyaluwa, to be an Inquirer for the division of Wiyaluwa, *vice* Mr. T. B. MEDIWAKA.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
 Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Colombo, December 30, 1903.

No. 187 of 1903.

WITH reference to the notification published in the *Gazette* of October 16, 1903, it is hereby notified that the acting appointment of Mr. CHARLES PETER DIAS BANDARANAYAKA as an Inquirer for the Judicial District of Colombo has been extended for a further period of two months from November 26, 1903.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
 Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Colombo, December 30, 1903.

No. 188 of 1903.

IT is hereby notified that the following gentlemen have been elected Unofficial Members of the Local Board of Nawalapitiya for the years 1904 and 1905:—

Mr. J. A. F. ATTEPATTU.
 Mr. H. O. LEBBE.
 Mr. L. S. FONSEKA.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
 Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Colombo, December 30, 1903.

No. 189 of 1903.

IT is hereby notified that the following gentlemen have been elected Unofficial Members of the Local Board of Kalutara for the years 1904 and 1905:—

Mr. D. DE SILVA.
 Mr. C. L. ORR.
 Mr. S. GOONETILLEKE.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
 Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Colombo, December 30, 1903.

No. 190 of 1903.

IT is hereby notified that the following gentlemen have been elected Unofficial Members of the Local Board of Batticaloa for the years 1904 and 1905:—

Mr. J. N. TISSEVERASINGHE.
 Mr. S. F. NAGAPPER.
 Mr. W. S. V. COVINGTON.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
 Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Colombo, December 28, 1903.

No. 191 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. SARAVANAMUTTU SABAPATHY PILLAY of Uduville, Jaffna, to be a Notary Public throughout the Jaffna and Valigamam north divisions of the Jaffna District, residing and holding office at Vannarponne east, and holding an additional office at Innuvil, and to practise as such in the Tamil language.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
 Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Colombo, December 23, 1903.

No. 192 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. BERNARDPILLAI JOACHIMPILLAI of Jaffna, to be a Notary Public throughout the Jaffna division of the Jaffna District, residing and holding office at Jaffna town, and to practise as such in the English language.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
 Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Colombo, December 23, 1903.

No. 193 of 1903.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. KATRITAMPI SUPPIRAMANIAM of Chulipuram, Jaffna, to be a Notary Public throughout the Jaffna division of the Jaffna District, residing and holding office at Chiviatery, and to practise as such in the Tamil language.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
 Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Colombo, December 23, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS. &c. OF REGISTRARS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. H. R. ABEYWARDENE, Head Clerk, Land Registry, Kandy, to act as Registrar of Lands, Kandy, for two days from December 21, 1903, during the absence on leave of the Registrar, Mr. E. JANSZE.

Mr. F. N. DANIELS, Proctor, Supreme Court, Kurunegala, to act as Registrar of Lands, Kurunegala, for six days from January 4, 1904, during the absence on leave of the Registrar, Mr. A. S. ABEYEWICKREME.

Mr. F. VANDERPUT, Secretary, District Court, Matara, to act as Registrar of Lands, Matara, for three days from December 29, 1903, during the absence on leave of the Registrar, Mr. F. W. M. KARUNARATNA.

Mr. B. L. POTGER, Crown Proctor, Badulla, to act as Registrar of Lands, Badulla, for three days from December 29, 1903, during the absence on leave of the Registrar, Mr. R. J. PARANAVITANE.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, December 29, 1903.

THE following appointments under sections 2 and 3 of the Ordinances Nos. 19 and 23 of 1900, respectively, are hereby notified:—

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Kalutara, has appointed CAROLIS PERERA JAYAWARDANA to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Wadduwabadda division and as Registrar of Marriages of the Panadure

totamne division in the Kalutara District of the Western Province for fourteen days from December 24, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, DON SAMUEL GUNATILAKA, on leave. His office will be at Godaparahawatta in Molligoda.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Matara, has appointed DON CORNELIS GUNASEKERA to act as Registrar of Marriages of the Matara town and Gravets division in the Matara District of the Southern Province for thirty days from December 18, 1903, during the absence of D. V. J. L. DE SILVA, suspended. His office will be at Basgawatta.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Nuwara Eliya, has appointed D. C. LORENZU HEWA to act as Registrar of General Marriages of the Kotmale division, excluding the portion included in the town of Nuwara Eliya in the Nuwara Eliya District of the Central Province, for fourteen days from December 25, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar H. H. MATHES DE SILVA, on leave. His office will be at Talawakele.

The Assistant Provincial Registrar, Ratnapura, has appointed ATTENAYAKE MUKEWETI SAHABANDU MUDIYANSELAGE MUDIYANSE SENARATNE to act as Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Imblpe division and as Registrar of General Marriages of the Uduwaggam pattu of Kadawatu korale division in the Ratnapura District of the Province of Sabaragamuwa for three days from December 29, 1903, during the absence of the Registrar, J. A. FERNANDO, on leave. His office will be at Gangodara in Alutnuwara.

Registrar-General's Office, E. F. HOPKINS,
Colombo, December 30, 1903. Registrar-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

WHEREAS by section 10 of "The Tolls Ordinance, 1896," it is enacted that the Governor, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, may, by resolution to be notified in the *Government Gazette*, abolish any existing tolls or any tolls which may after the coming into operation of the said Ordinance be legally established:

And whereas tolls were established under the provisions of the said Ordinance at the Badureliya bridge and at the Morapitiya bridge:

And whereas it is expedient to abolish the said tolls so established at the Badureliya and Morapitiya bridges.

It is hereby notified that the following resolution was passed by the Governor, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, on the 30th day of December, 1903, viz., that the toll at the Badureliya bridge and the toll at the Morapitiya bridge be abolished from January 1, 1904.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 30, 1903.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

THE following circular despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and China referred to therein, is published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 22, 1903.

By His Excellency's command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

From the SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies, to Governor Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, G.C.M.G.
Circular. Downing street, November 16, 1903.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information a copy of a Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and China which was signed at Shanghai on the 5th of September, 1902, and the ratifications of which were exchanged at Peking on the 28th of July last.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED LYTTTELTON.

Treaty between the United Kingdom and China respecting Commercial Relations, &c.

Signed at Shanghai, September 5, 1902.

[Ratifications exchanged at Peking, July 28, 1903.]

[Signed also in Chinese.]

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, having agreed to enter into negotiations with a view to carrying out the provision contained in Article 11

of the Final Protocol signed at Peking on the 7th September, 1901, under which the Chinese Government agreed to negotiate the amendments deemed useful by the foreign Governments to the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation and other subjects concerning commercial relations with the object of facilitating them, have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty's Special Commissioner, Sir James Lyle Mackay, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, &c.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the Imperial Commissioners Lü Hai-huan, President of the Board of Public Works, &c., and Shêng Hstian-huai, Junior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Public Works, &c.

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

Delay having occurred in the past in the issue of Drawback Certificates owing to the fact that those documents have to be dealt with by the Superintendent of Customs at a distance from the Customs Office, it is now agreed that Drawback Certificates shall hereafter in all cases be issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs within three weeks of the presentation to the Customs of the papers entitling the applicant to receive such Drawback Certificates.

These Certificates shall be valid tender to the Customs authorities in payment of any duty upon goods imported or exported (transit dues excepted), or shall, in the case of Drawbacks on foreign goods re-exported abroad within three years from the date of importation, be payable in cash without deduction by the Customs Bank at the place where the import duty was paid.

But if, in connection with any application for a Drawback Certificate, the Customs authorities discover an attempt to defraud the revenue, the applicant shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the duty whereof he attempted to defraud the Customs, or to a confiscation of the goods.

ARTICLE II.

China agrees to take the necessary steps to provide for a uniform national coinage, which shall be legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes, and other obligations throughout the Empire by British as well as Chinese subjects.

ARTICLE III.

China agrees that the duties and *likin* combined levied on goods carried by junks from Hong-kong to the Treaty ports in the Canton Province and *vice versa*, shall together not be less than the duties charged by the Imperial Maritime Customs on similar goods carried by steamer.

ARTICLE IV.

Whereas questions have arisen in the past concerning the right of Chinese subjects to invest money in non-Chinese enterprises and companies, and whereas it is a matter of common knowledge that large sums of Chinese capital are so invested, China hereby agrees to recognize the legality of all such investments past, present, and future.

It being, moreover, of the utmost importance that all shareholders in a Joint-Stock Company should stand on a footing of perfect equality as far as mutual obligations are concerned, China further agrees that Chinese subjects who have or may become shareholders in any British Joint-Stock Company shall be held to have accepted, by the very act of becoming shareholders, the Charter of Incorporation or Memorandum and Articles of Association of such Company and regulations framed thereunder as interpreted by British Courts, and that Chinese Courts shall enforce compliance therewith by such Chinese shareholders, if a suit to that effect be entered, provided always that their liability shall not be other or greater than that of British shareholders in the same Company.

Similarly the British Government agree that British subjects investing in Chinese Companies shall be under the same obligations as the Chinese shareholders in such Companies.

The foregoing shall not apply to cases which have already been before the Courts and been dismissed.

ARTICLE V.

The Chinese Government undertake to remove within the next two years the artificial obstructions to navigation in the Canton river. The Chinese Government also agree to improve the accommodation for shipping in the harbour of Canton and to take the necessary steps to maintain that improvement, such work to be carried out by the Imperial Maritime Customs and the cost thereof to be defrayed by a tax on goods landed and shipped by British and Chinese alike according to a scale to be arranged between the merchants and Customs.

The Chinese Government are aware of the desirability of improving the navigability by steamer of the waterway between Ichang and Chungking, but are also fully aware that such improvement might involve heavy expense and would effect the interests of the population of the Provinces of Szechuen, Hunan, and Hupeh. It is, therefore, mutually agreed that until improvements can be carried out steamship owners shall be allowed, subject to approval by the Imperial Maritime Customs, to erect, at their own expense, appliances for hauling through the rapids. Such appliances shall be at the disposal of all vessels, both steamers and junks, subject to regulations to be drawn up by the Imperial Maritime Customs. These appliances shall not obstruct the waterway or interfere with the free passage of junks. Signal stations and channel marks where and when necessary shall be erected by the Imperial Maritime Customs. Should any practical scheme be presented for improving the water-way and assisting navigation without injury to the local population or cost to the Chinese Government, it shall be considered by the latter in a friendly spirit.

ARTICLE VI.

The Chinese Government agree to make arrangements to give increased facilities at the open ports for bonding and for repacking merchandise in bond, and, on official representation being made by the British authorities, to grant the privileges of a bonded warehouse to any warehouse which it is established to the satisfaction of the Customs authorities affords the necessary security to the revenue.

Such warehouses will be subject to regulations, including a scale of fees according to commodities, distance from Custom house and hours of working, to be drawn up by the Customs' authorities who will meet the convenience of merchants so far as is compatible with the protection of revenue.

ARTICLE VII.

Inasmuch as the British Government afford protection to Chinese trade marks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by British subjects, the Chinese Government undertake to afford protection to British trade marks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by Chinese subjects.

The Chinese Government further undertake that the Superintendents of Northern and of Southern Trade shall establish offices within their respective jurisdictions under control of the Imperial Maritime Customs where foreign trade marks may be registered on payment of a reasonable fee.

ARTICLE VIII.*

PREAMBLE.

The Chinese Government, recognizing that the system of levying *likin* and other dues on goods at the place of production, in transit, and at destination, impedes the free circulation of commodities and injures the interests of trade, hereby undertake to discard completely those means of raising revenue with the limitation mentioned in section 8.

The British Government, in return, consent to allow a surtax, in excess of the Tariff rates for the time being in force to be imposed on foreign goods imported by British subjects and a surtax in addition to the export duty on Chinese produce destined for export abroad or coastwise.

It is clearly understood that, after *likin* barriers and other regulations for taxing goods in transit have been removed, no attempt shall be made to revive them in any form or under any pretext whatsoever; that in no case shall the surtax on foreign imports exceed the equivalent of one and a half times the import duty leviable in terms of the Final Protocol signed by China and the Powers on the 7th day of September, 1901; that payment of the import duty and surtax shall secure for foreign imports, whether in the hands of Chinese or non-Chinese subjects, in original packages or otherwise, complete immunity from all other taxation, examination or delay; that the total amount of taxation leviable on native produce for export abroad shall, under no circumstances, exceed 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Keeping these fundamental principles steadily in view, the High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following methods of procedure.

Section 1.—The Chinese Government undertake that all barriers of whatsoever kind, collecting *likin* or such like dues or duties, shall be permanently abolished on all roads, railways, and waterways in the Eighteen Provinces of China and the Three Eastern Provinces. This provision does not apply to the native Custom houses at present in existence on the seaboard or waterways, at open ports, on land routes, and on land frontiers of China.

Section 2.—The British Government agree that foreign goods on importation, in addition to the effective 5 per cent. import duty as provided for in the Protocol of 1901, shall pay a special surtax equivalent to one and a half times the said duty to compensate for the abolition of *likin*, of transit dues in lieu of *likin*, and of all other taxation on foreign goods, and in consideration of the other reforms provided for in this Article; but this provision shall not impair the right of China to tax salt, native opium, and native produce as provided for in sections 3, 5, 6, and 8.

The same amount of surtax shall be levied on goods imported into the Eighteen Provinces of China and the Three Eastern Provinces across the land frontiers as on goods entering China by sea.

Section 3.—All Native Custom houses now existing, whether at the Open Ports, on the seaboard, on rivers, inland waterways, land routes or land frontiers, as enumerated in the *Hu Pu* and *Kung Pu Tse Li* (Regulations of the Boards of Revenue and Works) and *Ta Ching Hui Tien* (Dynastic Institutes), may remain; a list of the same, with their location, shall be furnished to the British Government for purposes of record.

Wherever there are Imperial Maritime Custom houses, or wherever such may be hereafter placed, Native Custom houses may be also established; as well as at any points either on the seaboard or land frontiers.

The location of Native Custom houses in the Interior may be changed as the circumstances of trade seem to require, but any change must be communicated to the British Government, so that the list may be corrected; the originally stated number of them shall not, however, be exceeded.

Goods carried by junks or sailing vessels trading to or from Open Ports shall not pay lower duties than the combined duties and surtax on similar cargo carried by steamers.

Native produce, when transported from one place to another in the Interior, shall, on arrival at the first Native Custom house after leaving the place of production, pay duty equivalent to the export surtax mentioned in section 7.

When this duty has been paid, a certificate shall be given which shall describe the nature of the goods, weight, number of packages, &c. amount of duty paid, and intended destination. This

* Article VIII. does not come into force until other Powers have signified their acceptance of the engagements set forth therein with regard to the payment of surtaxes, &c. (see sections 14 and 15).

certificate, which shall be valid for a fixed period of not less than one year from the date of payment of duty, shall free the goods from all taxation, examination, delay, or stoppage at any other Native Custom-Houses passed *en route*.

If the goods are taken to a place not in the foreign settlements or concessions of an Open Port, for local use, they become there liable to the Consumption Tax described in section 8.

If the goods are shipped from an Open Port, the certificate is to be accepted by the Custom house concerned, in lieu of the export surtax mentioned in section 7.

Junks, boats, or carts shall not be subjected to any taxation beyond a small and reasonable charge, paid periodically at a fixed annual rate. This does not exclude the right to levy, as at present, tonnage (Chuan Chao) and port dues (Chuan Liao) on junks.

Section 4.—Foreign opium duty and present *likin*—which latter will now become a surtax in lieu of *likin*—shall remain as provided for by existing Treaties.

Section 5.—The British Government have no intention whatever of interfering with China's right to tax native opium, but it is essential to declare that, in her arrangements for levying such taxation, China will not subject other goods to taxation, delay, or stoppage.

China is free to retain at important points on the borders of each province—either on land or water—offices for collecting duty on native opium, where duties or contributions leviable shall be paid in one lump sum; which payment shall cover taxation of all kinds within that province. Each cake of opium will have a stamp affixed as evidence of duty payment. Excise officers and police may be employed in connection with these offices; but no barriers or other obstructions are to be erected, and the Excise officers or police of these offices shall not stop or molest any other kind of goods, or collect taxes thereon.

A list of these offices shall be drawn up and communicated to the British Government for record.

Section 6.—*Likin* on salt is hereby abolished and the amount of said *likin* and of other taxes and contributions shall be added to the salt duty, which shall be collected at place of production or at first station after entering the province where it is to be consumed.

The Chinese Government shall be at liberty to establish salt reporting offices at which boats conveying salt which is being moved under salt passes or certificates may be required to stop for purposes of examination and to have their certificates *viséd*, but at such offices no *likin* or transit taxation shall be levied and no barriers or obstructions of any kind shall be erected.

Section 7.—The Chinese Government may recast the Export Tariff with specific duties as far as practicable, on a scale not exceeding 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; but existing export duties shall not be raised until at least six months' notice has been given.

In cases where existing export duties are above 5 per cent. they shall be reduced to not more than that rate.

An additional special surtax of one-half the export duty payable for the time being, in lieu of internal taxation and *likin*, may be levied at time of export on goods exported either to foreign countries or coastwise.

In the case of silk, whether hand or flature reeled, the total export duty shall not exceed a specific rate equivalent to not more than 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Half of this specific duty may be levied at the first Native Custom house in the interior which the silk may pass and in such case a certificate shall be given as provided for in section 3, and will be accepted by the Custom house concerned at place of export in lieu of half the export duty. Cocoons passing Native Custom houses shall be liable to no taxation whatever. Silk not exported but consumed in China is liable to the Consumption Tax mentioned and under conditions mentioned in section 8.

Section 8.—The abolition of the *likin* system in China and the abandonment of all other kinds of internal taxation on foreign imports and on exports will diminish the revenue materially. The surtax on foreign imports and exports and on coastwise exports is intended to compensate in a measure for this loss of revenue, but there remains the loss of *likin* revenue on internal trade to be met, and it is therefore agreed that the Chinese Government are at liberty to impose a Consumption Tax on articles of Chinese origin not intended for export.

This tax shall be levied only at places of consumption and not on goods while in transit, and the Chinese Government solemnly undertake that the arrangements which they may make for its collection shall in no way interfere with foreign goods or with native goods for export. The fact of goods being of foreign origin shall of itself free them from all taxation, delay, or stoppage, after having passed the Custom house.

Foreign goods which bear a similarity to native goods shall be furnished by the Custom house, if required by the owner, with a protective certificate for each package, on payment of import duty and surtax, to prevent the risk of any dispute in the interior.

Native goods brought by junks to Open Ports, if intended for local consumption—irrespective of the nationality of the owner of the goods—shall be reported at the Native Custom house only, where the Consumption Tax may be levied.

China is at liberty to fix the amount of this (Consumption) Tax, which may vary according to the nature of the merchandise concerned, that is to say, according as the articles are necessities of life or luxuries; but it shall be levied at a uniform rate on goods of the same description, no matter whether carried by junk, sailing vessel, or steamer. As mentioned in section 3, the Consumption Tax is not to be levied within foreign settlements or concessions.

Section 9.—An excise equivalent to double the import duty as laid down in the Protocol of 1901 is to be charged on all machine-made yarn and cloth manufactured in China, whether by foreigners at the Open Ports or by Chinese anywhere in China.

A rebate of the import duty and two-thirds of the Import Surtax is to be given on raw cotton imported from foreign countries, and of all duties, including Consumption Tax, paid on Chinese raw cotton used in mills in China.

Chinese machine-made yarn or cloth having paid excise is to be free of Export Duty, Export Surtax, Coast-Trade Duty, and Consumption Tax. This Excise is to be collected through the Imperial Maritime Customs.

The same principle and procedure are to be applied to all other products of foreign type turned out by machinery, whether by foreigners at the Open Ports or by Chinese anywhere in China.

This stipulation is not to apply to the outturn of the Hanyang and Ta Yeh Iron Works in Hupeh and other similar existing Government works at present exempt from taxation; or to that of Arsenals, Government Dockyards, or establishments of that nature for Government purposes which may hereafter be erected.

Section 10.—A member or members of the Imperial Maritime Customs Foreign Staff shall be selected by each of the Governors-General and Governors, and appointed, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs to each province for duty in connection with Native Customs affairs, Consumption Tax, Salt and Native Opium Taxes. These officers shall exercise an efficient supervision of the working of these departments, and in the event of their reporting any case of abuse, illegal exaction, obstruction to the movement of goods, or other cause of complaint, the Governor-General or Governor concerned will take immediate steps to put an end to same.

Section 11.—Cases where illegal action as described in this Article is complained of shall be promptly investigated by an officer of the Chinese Government of sufficiently high rank, in conjunction with a British officer and an officer of the Imperial Maritime Customs, each of sufficient standing, and in the event of its being found by a majority of the investigating officers that the complaint is well founded and loss has been incurred, due compensation is to be at once paid from the Surtax funds, through the Imperial Maritime Customs at the nearest open port. The High Provincial Officials are to be held responsible that the officer guilty of the illegal action shall be severely punished and removed from his post.

If the complaint turns out to be without foundation complainant shall be held responsible for the expenses of the investigation.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister will have the right to demand investigation where from the evidence before him he is satisfied that illegal exactions or obstructions have occurred.

Section 12.—The Chinese Government agree to open to foreign trade, on the same footing as the places opened to foreign trade by the Treaties of Nanking and Tientsin, the following places namely:—

Ch'angsha in Hunan;
Wanhsien in Szechuen;
Nganking in Anhui;
Waichow (Hui-chow) in Kuangtung; and
Kongmoon (Chiang-mên) in Kuangtung.

Foreigners residing in these Open Ports are to observe the Municipal and Police Regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish Municipalities and Police of their own within the limits of these Treaty ports except with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

If this Article does not come into operation the right to demand under it the opening of these ports, with the exception of Kongmoon, which is provided for in Article X., shall lapse.

Section 13.—Subject to the provisions of section 14, the arrangements provided for in this Article are to come into force on the 1st January, 1904.

By that date all *likin* barriers should be removed and officials employed in the collection of taxes and dues prohibited by this Article shall be removed from their posts.

Section 14.—The condition on which the Chinese Government enter into the present engagement is that all Powers entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in China enter into the same engagements as Great Britain with regard to the payment of surtaxes and other obligations imposed by this Article on His Britannic Majesty's Government and subjects.

The conditions on which His Britannic Majesty's Government enter into the present engagement are:—

(1) That all Powers who are now or who may hereafter become entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in China enter into the same engagements;

(2) And that their assent is neither directly nor indirectly made dependent on the granting by China of any political concession, or of any exclusive commercial concession.

Section 15.—Should the Powers entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment by China have failed to agree to enter into the engagements undertaken by Great Britain under this Article by the 1st January, 1904, then the provisions of the Article shall only come into force when all the Powers have signified their acceptance of these engagements.

Section 16.—When the abolition of *likin* and other forms of internal taxation on goods as provided for in this Article has been decided upon and sanctioned, an Imperial Edict shall be published in due form on yellow paper and circulated, setting forth the abolition of all *likin* taxation, *likin* barriers, and all descriptions of internal taxation on goods, except as provided for in this Article.

The Edict shall state that the Provincial High Officials are responsible that any official disregarding the letter or spirit of its injunction shall be severely punished and removed from his post.

ARTICLE IX.

The Chinese Government, recognizing that it is advantageous for the country to develop its mineral resources, and that it is desirable to attract foreign as well as Chinese capital to embark in mining enterprises, agree within one year from the signing of this Treaty to initiate and conclude

the revision of the existing Mining Regulations. China will, with all expedition and earnestness, go into the whole question of Mining Rules and, selecting from the Rules of Great Britain, India, and other countries, regulations which seem applicable to the condition of China, she will recast her present Mining Rules in such a way as, while promoting the interests of Chinese subjects and not injuring in any way the sovereign rights of China, shall offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital or place foreign capitalists at a greater disadvantage than they would be under generally accepted foreign Regulations.

Any mining concession granted after the publication of these new rules shall be subject to their provisions.

ARTICLE X.

Whereas in the year 1898 the Inland Waters of China were opened to all such steam-vessels, native or foreign, as might be especially registered for that trade at the Treaty ports, and whereas the Regulations dated the 28th July, 1898, and Supplementary Rules dated September, 1898, have been found in some respects inconvenient in working, it is now mutually agreed to amend them and to annex such new Rules to this Treaty. These rules shall remain in force until altered by mutual consent.

It is further agreed that Kongmoon shall be opened as a Treaty port, and that, in addition to the places named in the special Article of the Burmah Convention of the 4th February, 1897, British steamers shall be allowed to land or ship cargo and passengers, under the same regulations as apply to the "Ports of Call" on the Yang-tze river, at the following "Ports of Call": Pak Tau Hau (Pai-t'u k'ou), Lo Ting Han (Lo-ting k'ou), and Do Sing (Tou-ch'eng); and to land or discharge passengers at the following ten passenger landing stages on the West River:—Yung Ki (Jung-chi), Mah Ning (Ma-ning), Kau Kong (Chiu-chiang), Kulow (Ku-lao), Wing On (Yung-an), How Lik (Hou-li), Luk Pu (Lu-pu), Yuet Sing (Yüeh-ch'eng), Luk To (Lu-tu), and Fung Chuen (F'eng-ch'uan).

ARTICLE XI.

His Britannic Majesty's Government agree to the prohibition of the general importation of morphia into China, on condition, however, that the Chinese Government will allow of its importation, on payment of the Tariff import duty and under special permit, by duly qualified British medical practitioners and, for the use of hospitals, or by British chemists and druggists who shall only be permitted to sell it in small quantities and on receipt of a requisition signed by a duly qualified foreign medical practitioner.

The special permits above referred to will be granted to an intending importer on his signing a bond before a British Consul guaranteeing the fulfilment of these conditions. Should an importer be found guilty before a British Consul of a breach of his bond, he will not be entitled to take out another permit. Any British subject importing morphia without a permit shall be liable to have such morphia confiscated.

This Article will come into operation on all other Treaty Powers agreeing to its conditions, but any morphia actually shipped before that date will not be affected by this prohibition.

The Chinese Government, on their side, undertake to adopt measures at once, to prevent the manufacture of morphia in China.

ARTICLE XII.

China having expressed, a strong desire to reform her judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and she will also be prepared to relinquish her extra-territorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in so doing.

ARTICLE XIII.

The missionary question in China being, in the opinion of the Chinese Government, one requiring careful consideration, so that, if possible, troubles such as have occurred in the past may be averted in the future, Great Britain agrees to join in a Commission to investigate this question, and, if possible, to devise means for securing permanent peace between converts and non-converts, should such a Commission be formed by China and the Treaty Powers interested.

ARTICLE XIV.

Whereas under rule V. appended to the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858, British merchants are permitted to export rice and all other grain from one port of China to another under the same conditions in respect of security as copper "cash," it is now agreed that in cases of expected scarcity or famine from whatsoever cause in any district, the Chinese Government shall, on giving twenty-one day's notice, be at liberty to prohibit the shipment of rice and other grain from such district.

Should any vessel specially chartered to load rice or grain previously contracted for, have arrived at her loading port prior to or on the day when a notice of prohibition to export comes into force she shall be allowed an extra week in which to ship her cargo.

If, during the existence of this prohibition, any shipment of rice or grain is allowed by the authorities, the prohibition shall, *ipso facto*, be considered cancelled and shall not be reimposed until six weeks' notice has been given.

When a prohibition is notified, it will be stated whether the Government have any Tribute or Army Rice which they intend to ship during the time of prohibition, and if so, the quantity shall be named.

Such rice shall not be included in the prohibition, and the Customs shall keep a record of any Tribute or Army Rice so shipped or landed.

The Chinese Government undertake that no rice, other than Tribute or Army Rice belonging to the Government, shall be shipped during the period of prohibition.

Notifications of prohibitions, and of the quantities of Army or Tribute Rice for shipment shall be made by the Governors of the provinces concerned.

Similarly, notifications of the removals of prohibitions shall be made by the same authorities. The export of rice and other grain to foreign countries remains prohibited.

ARTICLE XV.

It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may demand a revision of the Tariff at the end of ten years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the Tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years; and so it shall be at the end of each successive ten years.

Any Tariff concession which China may hereafter accord to articles of the produce or manufacture of any other State shall immediately be extended to similar articles of the produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions by whomsoever imported.

Treaties already existing between the United Kingdom and China shall continue in force in so far as they are not abrogated or modified by stipulations of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

The English and Chinese texts of the present Treaty have been carefully compared, but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to be the correct sense.

The ratifications of this Treaty, under the hand of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Majesty the Emperor of China respectively, shall be exchanged at Peking within a year from this day of signature.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty, two copies in English and two in Chinese.

Done at Shanghai, this 5th day of September in the year of our Lord, 1902; corresponding with the Chinese date, the 4th day of the 8th moon of the 28th year of Kwang Hsu.

(L.S.)

JAS. L. MACKAY.

(Signature of his Excellency Lü Hai-huan.)

(Signature of his Excellency Shêng Hsuan-huai.)

(Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.)

ANNEX A (1).

(Translation.)

Lü, President of the Board of Works;

Shêng, Junior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent, Vice President of the Board of Works;

Imperial Chinese Commissioners, for dealing with questions connected with the Commercial Treaties, to Sir James Mackay, His Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner for the discussion of Treaty matters.

Shanghai: K. H. xxviii., 7th moon, 11th day: (Received August 15, 1902.)

We have the honour to inform you that we have received the following telegram from His Excellency Lü, Governor-General of the Liang Chiang, on the subject of clause 2, mutually agreed upon by us:

"As regards this clause, it is necessary to insert therein a clear stipulation, to the effect that, no matter what changes may take place in the future, all customs duties must continue to be calculated on the basis of the existing higher rate of the Haikwan Tael over the Treasury Tael, and that the 'touch' and weight of the former must be made good."

As we have already arranged with you that a declaration of this kind should be embodied in an official Note, and form an Annex to the present Treaty, for purposes of record, we hereby do ourselves the honour to make this communication.

(Seal of the Imperial Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with Treaty Revision.)

ANNEX A (2).

Shanghai, August 18, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th instant forwarding copy of a telegram from His Excellency Liu, Governor-General of the Liang Chiang, on the subject of Article II. of the new Treaty, and in reply I have the honour to state that his Excellency's understanding of the Article is perfectly correct.

I presume the Chinese Government will make arrangements for the coinage of a national silver coin of such weight and touch as may be decided upon by them. These coins will be made available to the public in return for a quantity of silver bullion of equivalent weight and fineness, plus the usual mintage charge.

The coins which will become the national coinage of China will be declared by the Chinese Government to be legal tender in payment of Customs duty and in discharge of obligations contracted in Haikwan taels, but only at their proportionate value to the Haikwan tael, whatever that may be,

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. L. MACKAY.

Their Excellencies,

Lü Hai-huan and Shêng Hsuan-huai,

&c. &c. &c.

ANNEX B (1).

(Translation)

Lü, President of the Board of Works ;
 Shêng, Junior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent, Vice-President of the Board of Works ;
 Imperial Chinese Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with the Commercial Treaties, to
 Sir James L. Mackay, His Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner.

Shanghai, September 2, 1902.

We have the honour to inform you that on the 22nd August, we, in conjunction with the Governors-General of the Hwang Chiang and the Hu-kuang Provinces, their Excellencies Liu and Chang, addressed the following telegraphic Memorial to the Throne :—

"Of the revenue of the different Provinces derived from *likin* of all kinds, a portion is appropriated for the service of the foreign loans, a portion for the Peking Government, and the balance is reserved for the local expenditures of the Provinces concerned.

"In the negotiations now being conducted with Great Britain for the amendment of the Commercial Treaties a mutual arrangement has been come to providing for the imposition of additional taxes, in compensation for the abolition of all kinds of *likin* and other imposts on goods, prohibited by Article VIII. After payment of interest on the sinking fund on the existing foreign loan, to the extent to which *likin* is thereto pledged, these additional taxes shall be allocated to the various Provinces to make up deficiencies and replace revenue, in order that no hardships may be entailed on them. With a view to preserving the original intention underlying the proposal to increase the duties in compensation for the loss of revenue derived from *likin* and other imposts on goods, it is further stipulated that the surtaxes shall not be appropriated for other purposes, shall not form part of the Imperial Maritime Customs revenue proper, and shall in no case be pledged as security for any new foreign loan.

It is therefore necessary to memorialize for the issue of an Edict, giving effect to the above stipulations and directing the Board of Revenue to find out what proportion of the provincial revenues derived from *likin* of all kinds now about to be abolished, each Province has hitherto had to remit, and what proportion it has been entitled to retain, so that, when the Article comes into operation, due apportionment may be made accordingly, thus providing the Provinces with funds available for local expenditure, and displaying equitable and just treatment towards all."

On the 1st instant an Imperial Decree "Let action, as requested, be taken" was issued, and we now do ourselves the honour reverently to transcribe the same for your information.

(Seal of the Imperial Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with Treaty Revision.)

ANNEX B (2).

Shanghai, September 5, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd instant forwarding the text of the Memorial and Decree dealing with the disposal of the surtaxes.

I understand that the surtaxes in addition to not being pledged for any new foreign loan are not to be pledged to, or held to be security for, liabilities already contracted by China except in so far as *likin* revenue has already been pledged to an existing loan.

I also understand from the Memorial that the whole of the surtaxes provided by Article VIII. of the New Treaty goes to the Provinces in proportions to be agreed upon between them and the Board of Revenue, but that out of these surtaxes each Province is obliged to remit to Peking the same contribution as that which it has hitherto remitted out of its *likin* collections, and that the Provinces also provide as hitherto out of these surtax funds whatever may be necessary for the service of the foreign loan to which *likin* is partly pledged.

I hope your Excellencies will send me a reply to this despatch, and that you will agree to this correspondence forming part of the Treaty as an Annex.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed) JAS. L. MACKAY.

Their Excellencies,
 Lü Hai-huan and Shêng Hsuan-huai,
 &c. &c. &c.

ANNEX B (3).

(Translation.)

Lü, President of the Board of Works ;
 Shêng, Junior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent, Vice-President of the Board of Works ;
 Imperial Chinese Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with the Commercial Treaties, to
 Sir James L. Mackay, His Britannic Majesty's Special Commissioner.

Shanghai, September 5, 1902.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day's date with regard to the allocation of the surtax funds allotted to the Provinces, and to inform you that the views therein expressed are the same as our own.

We would, however, wish to point out that, were the whole amount of the allocation due paid over to the Provinces, unnecessary expense would be incurred in the retransmission by them of such portions thereof as would have to be remitted to Peking in place of the contributions hitherto payable out of *likin* revenue. The amount, therefore, of the allocation due to the Provinces, arranged between them and the Board of Revenue, will be retained in the hands of the Maritime Customs, who will await the instructions of the Provinces in regard to the remittance of such portion thereof as may be necessary to fulfil their obligations, and (on receipt of these instructions) will send forward the amount direct. The balance will be held to the order of the Provinces.

In so far as *likin* is pledged to the service of the 1898 Loan, a similar method of procedure will be adopted.

As you request that this correspondence be annexed to the Treaty, we have the honour to state that we see no objection to this being done.

(Seal of the Imperial Commissioners for dealing with questions connected with Treaty Revision.)

ANNEX C.

INLAND WATERS STEAM NAVIGATION.

Additional Rules.

1.—British steamship owners are at liberty to lease warehouses and jetties on the banks of waterways from Chinese subjects for a term not exceeding twenty-five years, with option of renewal on terms to be mutually arranged. In cases where British merchants are unable to secure warehouses and jetties from Chinese subjects on satisfactory terms, the local officials, after consultation with the Minister of Commerce, shall arrange to provide these on renewable lease as above-mentioned at current equitable rates.

2.—Jetties shall only be erected in such positions that they will not obstruct the inland waterway or interfere with navigation, and with the sanction of the nearest Commissioner of Customs; such sanction, however, shall not be arbitrarily withheld.

3.—British merchants shall pay taxes and contributions on these warehouses and jetties on the same footing as Chinese proprietors of similar properties in the neighbourhood. British merchants may only employ Chinese agents and staff to reside in warehouses so leased at places touched at by steamers engaged in inland traffic to carry on their business; but British merchants may visit these places from time to time to look after their affairs. The existing rights of Chinese jurisdiction over Chinese subjects shall not by reason of this clause be diminished or interfered with in any way.

4.—Steam vessels navigating the inland waterways of China shall be responsible for loss caused to riparian proprietors by damage which they may do to the banks or works on them and for the loss which may be caused by such damage. In the event of China desiring to prohibit the use of some particular shallow waterway by launches, because there is reason to fear that the use of it by them would be likely to injure the banks and cause damage to the adjoining country, the British authorities, when appealed to, shall, if satisfied of the validity of the objection, prohibit the use of that waterway by British launches, provided that Chinese launches are also prohibited from using it.

Both Foreign and Chinese launches are prohibited from crossing dams and weirs at present in existence on inland waterways where they are likely to cause injury to such works, which would be detrimental to the water service of the local people.

5.—The main object of the British Government in desiring to see the inland waterways of China opened to steam navigation being to afford facilities for the rapid transport of both foreign and native merchandise, they undertake to offer no impediment to the transfer to a Chinese Company and the Chinese flag of any British Steamer which may now or hereafter be employed on the inland waters of China, should the owner be willing to make the transfer.

In event of a Chinese company registered under Chinese law being formed to run steamers on the inland waters of China the fact of British subjects holding shares in such a company shall not entitle the steamers to fly the British flag.

6.—Registered steamers and their tows are forbidden, just as junks have always been forbidden, to carry contraband goods. Infraction of this rule will entail the penalties prescribed in the Treaties for such an offence, and cancellation of the Inland Waters Navigation Certificate carried by the vessels, which will be prohibited from thereafter plying on inland waters.

7.—As it is desirable that the people living inland should be disturbed as little as possible by the advent of steam vessels to which they are not accustomed, inland waters not hitherto frequented by steamers shall be opened as gradually as may be convenient to merchants and only as the owners of steamers may see prospect of remunerative trade.

In cases where it is intended to run steam vessels on waterways on which such vessels have not hitherto run, intimation shall be made to the Commissioner of Customs at the nearest open port who shall report the matter to the Ministers of Commerce. The latter in conjunction with the Governor-General or Governor of the Province, after careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, shall at once give their approval.

8.—A registered steamer may ply within the waters of a port, or from one open port or ports to another open port or ports, or from one open port or ports to places inland, and thence back to such port or ports. She may, on making due report to the Customs, land or ship passengers or cargo at any recognized places of trade passed in the course of the voyage; but may not ply between inland places exclusively except with the consent of the Chinese Government.

9.—Any cargo and passenger boats may be towed by steamers. The helmsman and crew of any boat towed shall be Chinese. All boats, irrespective of ownership, must be registered before they can proceed inland.

10.—These Rules are supplementary to the Inland Steam Navigation Regulations of July and September, 1898. The latter, where untouched by the present Rules, remain in full force and effect; but the present Rules hold in the case of such of the former Regulations as the present Rules affect. The present Rules, and the Regulations of July and September, 1898, to which they are supplementary, are provisional, and may be modified as circumstances require, by mutual consent.

Done at Shanghai this 5th day of September in the year of our Lord, 1902; corresponding with the Chinese date, the 4th day of the 8th moon of the 28th year of Kwang Hsü.

(L.S.) JAS. L. MACKAY.

(Signature of His Excellency Lü Hai-huan.)

(Signature of His Excellency Shêng Hsüan-huai.)

(Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.)

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the substitution of the following rule for rule 12 of the rules relating to "Habitual Criminals and Convicts licensed to be at large," dated January 28, 1900, and published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* of February 2, 1900.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 29, 1903.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Rule referred to.

Rule 12.—In order to prevent an unnecessary accumulation of cards and names in the registers, when an habitual criminal or convicted person dies his name shall be struck off from all registers and his card destroyed. For the purpose of evidence of death a certificate from the Provincial Registrars of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, and in the case of criminals dying in hospital a certificate from the Surgeon in charge will be a sufficient proof. The Provincial Registrars of Habitual Criminals will see that this is done and will send a quarterly list of names so struck off to the Island Registrar.

IN terms of section 22 of the Minute of January 24, 1903, it is hereby notified that the under-mentioned officer, seconded for service, will be allowed to count the period of his temporary employment for pension purposes :—

| Name. | Pensionable Appointment. | Seconded Service. |
|------------|---|--------------------------------|
| H. JOHNSON | ... Assistant Locomotive Foreman, Ceylon Government Railway | ... Northern Railway Extension |

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 29, 1903.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified that the Local Board of Kalutara has, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, in terms of section 30 of "The Local Boards of Health and Improvement Ordinance, No. 13 of 1898," imposed for the year 1904, over and above the sum necessary for the maintenance of the police of the said town, a rate of two and one half per centum on the annual value of all houses and buildings of every description and all lands and tenements whatsoever within the said town of Kalutara, subject to the provisions of the aforesaid section.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 23, 1903.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

IT is hereby notified that an examination under the regulations of August 26, 1891, for gentlemen in the Civil Service, will be held in the Council Chamber on Monday, January 18, 1904, at 10.30 A.M., and following days, namely :—

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Monday, January 18 | ... Sinhalese | Thursday, January 21 | ... Law |
| Tuesday, January 19 | ... Law | Friday, January 22 | ... Accounts |
| Wednesday, January 20 | ... Law | Saturday, January 23 | ... Tamil |

The examination under the Minute of December 12, 1898, and the *viva voce* examination in the native languages for officers in the Public Works Department and the Forest Department will be held at the same time and place.

Only the Police Magistrates who are not members of the Bar or of the Civil Service and those candidates who have been specially nominated by the Governor will be admitted to the examination under the Minute of December 12, 1898.

The examination in the Criminal Procedure Code prescribed under the Minute of March 26, 1900, for officers in the Fourth and Fifth Classes of the Civil Service will also be held on January 18, 1904, as well as at the Kandy Kachcheri.

It is also hereby notified that candidates will be given the option of using Codes in the examinations in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Penal Code; they must, however, state when sending in their names what their opinion is, as the character of the papers set for those who use Codes and those who do not will be different.

Candidates are required to send in their names not later than January 4, 1904.

Gentlemen in the Civil Service should state in their applications whether they are presenting themselves for the first or second examination, and whether they intend taking up Sinhalese or Tamil.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 11, 1903.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

STATEMENT of the Account of the Commissioners of Currency for the Month ended November 30, 1903, as required by Section 20 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 :—

| | CIRCULATION. | | RESERVE. | | Value. | |
|---|--------------|-----|-----------|-----|------------|--------------|
| | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. |
| Currency notes in circulation on November 30, 1903 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,224,090 | 0 |
| By gold £460,034 in sovereigns at Rs. 15 a sovereign | 6,900,510 | 0 | — | — | — | — |
| By silver in the vault (10 cents copper) | — | — | 2,130,299 | 90 | — | — |
| By investments made by the Crown Agents according to the annexed statements (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), and (k) | — | — | — | — | 4,067,486 | 2 |
| By amount Rs. 550,000, remitted to the Crown Agents for investment in sterling securities (l) | — | — | — | — | 550,000 | 0 |
| By investments made in Indian Government paper, according to the annexed statement (m) | — | — | — | — | 4,575,794 | 10 |
| | 6,900,510 | 0 | 2,130,299 | 90 | 9,198,280 | 12 |
| | | | | | Total | 18,224,090 2 |

EVERARD IM THURN, Colonial Secretary,
H. HAY CAMERON, Treasurer,
FRAS. R. ELLIS, Auditor-General,

} Currency
Commissioners.

Value of the Securities calculated at the Market Prices of October, 1903.

| Cost. | | Face Value of Stock Held. | | Description. | Original Rate at which purchased. | Market prices, of Oct. 1903. | Nett Value Deducting Brokerage. | | | Total. |
|-------|-------------|---------------------------|-------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------|
| Rs. | c. | £ | s. d. | | | | £ | s. | d. | |
| | | 1,470 | 0 0 | Cape 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock ... | 95½ | 103 | 1,510 | 8 | 6 | |
| | | 1,320 | 4 7 | Do. do. ... | 109½ | 103 | 1,370 | 5 | 8 | |
| | | 5,500 | 0 0 | Canada Dominion 5 per cent. Debentures ... | 111 | 100 | 5,486 | 5 | 0 | |
| | | 6,200 | 0 0 | Do. do. ... | 101 | 103 | 6,370 | 10 | 0 | |
| | | 8,267 | 18 7 | Do. 3 do. Stock ... | 93½ | 100 | 8,247 | 5 | 2 | |
| | | 2,918 | 11 10 | South Australia 4 do. do. ... | 103½ | 102 | 2,969 | 13 | 3 | |
| | | 1,019 | 1 8 | Queensland 3½ do. do. ... | 97½ | 95 | 965 | 11 | 8 | |
| (a) | 599,283 0 | 4,313 | 7 5 | New South Wales 3½ do. do. ... | 96½ | 97 | 4,173 | 3 | 9 | |
| | | 1,436 | 4 10 | Do. 3½ do. Inscribed Stock ... | 104½ | 97 | 1,389 | 11 | 4 | |
| | | 480 | 3 4 | Do. 3½ do. do. ... | 103½ | 97 | 464 | 11 | 3 | |
| | | 584 | 19 9 | Do. 3½ do. do. ... | 102½ | 97 | 565 | 19 | 7 | |
| | | 1,100 | 0 0 | Do. 3½ do. do. ... | 100 | 97 | 1,064 | 5 | 0 | |
| | | 100 | 0 0 | Do. 4 do. do. ... | 105 | 107 | 106 | 15 | 0 | |
| | | 100 | 0 0 | Do. 4 do. Debentures ... | 98 | 101 | 100 | 15 | 0 | |
| | | 8,600 | 0 0 | Do. 5 do. do. ... | 109 | 100 | 8,578 | 10 | 0 | |
| | | 8,000 | 0 0 | Do. 4 do. do. ... | 104½ | 101 | 8,060 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 103 | 6 3 | Victoria 3 do. Stock ... | 94½ | 86 | 88 | 11 | 9 | |
| | | 1,500 | 0 0 | Do. 3 do. do. ... | 95½ | 86 | 1,286 | 5 | 0 | |
| (b) | 292,708 50 | 6,914 | 16 10 | Do. 3 do. do. ... | 95½ | 86 | 5,929 | 9 | 6 | |
| | | 6,400 | 0 0 | Canada Dominion 4 do. Debentures ... | 100½ | 103 | 6,576 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 5,000 | 0 0 | Do. 4 do. do. ... | 106 | 103 | 5,137 | 10 | 0 | |
| | | 5,000 | 0 0 | South Australia 4 do. do. ... | 101½ | 100 | 4,987 | 10 | 0 | |
| (c) | 299,994 0 | 4,600 | 0 0 | New Zealand 4 do. Stock ... | 117½ | 107 | 4,910 | 10 | 0 | |
| | | 5,000 | 0 0 | Victoria 4½ do. Debentures ... | 107½ | 102 | 5,087 | 10 | 0 | |
| | | 5,853 | 12 2 | Do. 4 do. Inscribed Stock ... | 109½ | 101 | 5,696 | 0 | 2 | |
| (d) | 88,000 0 | 11,732 | 17 2 | Do. 3½ do. do. ... | 92½ | 96 | 11,234 | 4 | 1 | |
| | | 8,000 | 0 0 | South Australia 3½ do. do. ... | 94½ | 99 | 7,900 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 5,277 | 0 5 | Do. 3½ do. do. ... | 94½ | 99 | 5,211 | 1 | 2 | |
| | | 9,344 | 14 4 | New South Wales 3½ do. do. ... | 96½ | 97 | 9,041 | 0 | 4 | |
| (e) | 1,000,000 0 | 5,605 | 18 10 | Cape 3½ do. do. ... | 98½ | 99 | 5,535 | 17 | 4 | |
| | | 5,039 | 0 8 | Do. 3½ do. do. ... | 98 | 99 | 5,025 | 8 | 5 | |
| | | 10,000 | 0 0 | Canada Dominion 3 do. do. ... | 92½ | 100 | 9,975 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 4,854 | 10 11 | New Zealand 3½ do. do. ... | 94½ | 101 | 4,890 | 19 | 1 | |
| | | 5,270 | 1 4 | Do. 3½ do. do. ... | 94½ | 101 | 5,309 | 11 | 10 | |
| | | 3,145 | 9 1 | Do. 3½ do. do. ... | 95½ | 101 | 3,169 | 0 | 11 | |
| (f) | 215,332 58 | 2,053 | 17 9 | New South Wales 3½ do. do. ... | 97½ | 97 | 1,987 | 2 | 9 | |
| | | 5,167 | 18 8 | Consols 2½ do. — ... | 96½ | 88½ | 4,547 | 15 | 7 | |
| | | 3,629 | 15 0 | Local Loans 3 do. Stock ... | 102½ | 98 | 3,548 | 1 | 7 | |
| (g) | 300,000 0 | 5,629 | 16 10 | Queensland 3½ do. do. ... | 103½ | 95 | 5,334 | 5 | 6 | |
| | | 10,705 | 8 9 | South Australia 3½ do. do. ... | 107 | 99 | 10,571 | 12 | 4 | |
| (h) | 212,187 94 | 13,641 | 9 0 | Local Loans 3 do. do. ... | 103½ | 98 | 13,334 | 10 | 4 | |
| | | 5,242 | 8 3 | South Australia 3 do. do. ... | 95½ | 87 | 4,547 | 15 | 10 | |
| | | 5,174 | 11 11 | New Zealand 3 do. do. ... | 96½ | 90 | 4,844 | 4 | 0 | |
| | | 5,174 | 11 11 | Natal 3 do. do. ... | 96½ | 90½ | 4,670 | 1 | 5 | |
| (i) | 500,000 0 | 8,322 | 9 0 | Victoria 3 do. do. ... | 95½ | 86 | 7,136 | 10 | 2 | |
| | | 5,089 | 4 2 | Queensland 3 do. do. ... | 98 | 87 | 4,414 | 17 | 9 | |
| | | 5,446 | 7 4 | Consols ... | 101 | 88½ | 4,792 | 16 | 1 | |
| (j) | 1,000,000 0 | 56,109 | 4 6 | Transvaal 3 do. do. ... | 100½ | 97 | 63,960 | 13 | 8 | |
| | | 385 | 14 0 | Consols 2½ do. — ... | 90½ | 88½ | 339 | 8 | 4 | |
| (k) | 500,000 0 | 33,566 | 4 4 | Transvaal 3 do. Stock ... | 99½ | 97 | 32,475 | 6 | 4 | |
| | | 5,007,486 | 2 | | | | 325,220 | 1 | 5 | |
| | | 940,000 | 0 | | | | | | | at 1s. 4½d. per 100c. |
| | | 4,067,486 | 2 | Amount realized by sale of portion of above securities | | | | | | Rs. 4,868,791 57 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 940,000 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3,928,791 57 |
| | | | | Amount remitted to the Crown Agents for investment in sterling securities | | | | | | 550,000 0 |
| (l) | 550,000 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4,617,486 | 2 | Carried over | | | | | | 4,478,791 57 |

| Cost. | Face Value of Stock Held. | Description. | Original Rate at which purchased. | Market Price of Nov. 30, 1903. | Nett Value Deducting Brokerage. | Total. |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Rs. 4,617,486 2 | Rs. 200,000 0 | Brought forward | — | — | — | Rs. 4,478,791 57 |
| | 300,000 0 | Indian Securities | 95 | 95½ | | |
| | 50,000 0 | Do. | 96½ | 96½ | | |
| | 100,000 0 | Do. | 96½ | 96½ | | |
| | 25,000 0 | Do. | 96½ | 96½ | | |
| | 75,000 0 | Do. | 96½ | 96½ | | |
| | 200,000 0 | Do. | 96½ | 96½ | | |
| | 364,600 0 | Do. | 97 | 97 | | |
| | 31,800 0 | Do. | 97½ | 97½ | | |
| | 25,000 0 | Do. | 98 | 98 | | |
| | 15,000 0 | Do. | 98½ | 98½ | | |
| | 66,200 0 | Do. | 98½ | 98½ | | |
| (m) 4,575,794 10 | 89,700 0 | Do. | 98½ | 98½ | | |
| | 80,000 0 | Do. | 98½ | 98½ | | |
| | 50,000 0 | Do. | 98½ | 98½ | | |
| | 375,000 0 | Do. | 99 | 99 | | |
| | 100,000 0 | Do. | 100½ | 100½ | | |
| | 300,000 0 | Do. | 100½ | 100½ | | |
| | 88,700 0 | Do. | 100½ | 100½ | | |
| | 200,000 0 | Do. | 101½ | 101½ | | |
| | 444,000 0 | Do. | 105 | 105 | | |
| | 50,000 0 | Do. | 108½ | 108½ | | |
| | 175,000 0 | Do. | 108½ | 108½ | | |
| | 600,000 0 | Do. | — | — | | |
| | 600,000 0 | Do. | — | — | | |
| | 4,805,000 0 | Do. | — | 98½ | | 4,518,656 25 |
| 9,196,280 12 | | | | | | 8,997,447 82 |
| | | | | | | 9,198,280 12 |
| | | | | | | Present Value of Securities |
| | | | | | | Original Cost of Securities |

Depreciation Fund Investments.

| Cost. | Face Value of Stock Held. | Description. | Original Rate at which purchased. | Market Price of Oct. 1903. | Nett Value Deducting Brokerage. | Total. |
|---------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Rs. 13,390 55 | £ 837 16 9 | Cape Consolidated Stock | 108½ | 103 | £ 860 17 6 | |
| 13,107 1 | 837 2 1 | New South Wales 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock | 110½ | 107 | 893 12 2 | |
| 27,797 12 | 1,637 0 0 | Do. do. Stock | 114½ | 107 | 1,747 9 10 | |
| 35,336 50 | 2,259 13 7 | Do. do. do. | 104½ | 97 | 2,186 4 10 | |
| 12,737 15 | 957 1 2 | Canada Dominion 3 do. do. | 95½ | 100 | 954 13 4 | |
| 32,206 36 | 1,878 3 1 | Do. do. do. | 99½ | 100 | 1,873 9 2 | |
| 12,246 0 | 914 8 6 | Victoria 3½ do. do. | 100½ | 95 | 875 11 3 | |
| 27,344 78 | 1,892 5 4 | Do. do. do. | 90½ | 95 | 1,811 16 11 | |
| 13,776 75 | 966 15 3 | South Australia 3½ do. do. | 94½ | 95 | 954 13 7 | |
| 28,676 96 | 1,763 0 1 | New Zealand 3½ do. do. | 96½ | 101 | 1,776 4 6 | |
| 32,605 7 | 1,747 18 2 | Queensland 3½ do. do. | 97½ | 95 | 1,556 2 11 | |
| 27,897 23 | 1,351 3 0 | Natal 3 do. do. | 95½ | 90½ | 1,260 18 3 | |
| 27,893 91 | 2,000 0 0 | Trinidad 3 do. do. | 93½ | 91 | 1,815 0 0 | |
| 7,320 53 | 546 14 10 | Gold Coast Govt. 3 do. do. | 91 | 88 | 479 15 4 | |
| 312,935 92 | 20,189 1 10 | Amount with Crown Agents for investment in sterling securities | | | 13,646 9 7 | at 1s. 4. 12d. per rupee. |
| 26,195 41 | | | | | | Rs. 294,132 73 |
| 339,131 33 | | | | | | 26,195 41 |
| 59,998 62 | Rs. 60,000 0 | Indian Securities | 99½ | 99½ | | |
| 36,582 48 | 37,000 0 | Do. | 98½ | 98½ | | |
| 48,000 0 | 48,000 0 | Do. | 100 | 100 | | |
| 56,373 68 | 54,000 0 | Do. | 104 | 104 | | |
| 52,659 73 | 49,500 0 | Do. | 106½ | 106½ | | |
| 84,399 51 | 84,800 0 | Do. | 101½ | 101½ | | |
| 64,430 0 | 68,000 0 | Do. | 94½ | 94½ | | |
| 54,253 16 | 55,000 0 | Do. | 98½ | 98½ | | |
| | 456,300 0 | Do. | | 98½ | | 447,744 37 |
| 797,828 51 | | | | | | Present Value of Securities |
| | | | | | | Original Cost of Securities |

(N.B.—Amount in deposit as yet uninvested, Rs. 38,662.63.)

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Congregation of All Saints' Church, Galle, will be held in the vestry on Sunday, January 17, 1904, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the year 1904 and for such other business as may be put before the meeting.

B. W. LEEFE,
Honorary Secretary.

Galle, December 21, 1903.

THERE will be a General Meeting of the Congregation of Christ Church, Kurunegala, in the vestry on Sunday, January 3, 1904, at 10.15 A.M., for the purpose of electing three Trustees for the year 1904.

F. LORENZ BEVEN, M.A.,
The Vicarage, Vicar.
Kurunegala, December 22, 1903.

Arrivals and Departures of Immigrant Coolies for the Month of November, 1903.

| | Arrivals. | | Departures. | | Total for Eleven Months. | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Arrivals. | Departures. | Arrivals. | Departures. | Arrivals. | Departures. | |
| Colombo ... | 4,764 | ... | 3,569 | ... | 59,569 | ... | 44,223 |
| Negombo... | 8 | ... | — | ... | 256 | ... | 303 |
| Mannar ... | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | — |
| Vankalai ... | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | — |
| Pesalai ... | — | ... | — | ... | — | ... | — |
| Total ... | 4,772 | | 3,569 | | 59,825 | | 44,526 |

F. J. SMITH,
for Principal Collector.

H. M. Customs,
Colombo, December 30, 1903.

NOTICES CALLING FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Auditor-General and the Provincial Engineer, Province of Sabaragamuwa, for alterations and additions to the Government Agent's bungalow, Ratnapura, up to noon on Saturday, January 23, 1904.

2. Tenders must be sealed and endorsed on the envelopes "Tender for Alterations and Additions to the Government Agent's Bungalow, Ratnapura."

3. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, the original being forwarded to the Provincial Engineer and the duplicate to the Auditor-General, both being required to be forwarded at the same time.

4. Tenders must be on forms which may be obtained at the office of the Provincial Engineer, Province of Sabaragamuwa, and no tenders will be considered unless it is furnished on the recognized form thus obtained.

5. The tenders will be opened by the Provincial Engineer. All tenderers will be required to be in attendance at the Provincial Engineer's office on January 23, 1904, or by a duly authorized agent, and the accepted tenderer will be required to sign an agreement and deposit 5 per cent. of the amount of his tender as security and attend the Provincial Engineer's office within seven days, and furnish a further cash security of 5 per cent. and sign the contract to execute the works in accordance with the specification and general conditions therein set forth. Should the contractor fail to attend the office to sign the contract, the deposit of 5 per cent. will be forfeited to the Crown by way of ascertained and liquidated damages.

6. Plans and specifications may be seen and further information obtained on application at the Provincial Engineer's office at Ratnapura.

7. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. M. BINGHAM,
Provincial Engineer.

Public Works Department,
Ratnapura, December 23, 1903.

Forest Department, Northern Circle.

SEALLED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tenders for Supply of Firewood," will

be received up to noon on Friday, January 8, 1904, from persons willing to contract to carry out the under-mentioned work during 1904:—

To supply 3,000 cubic yards of firewood at Kilinotchy for the use of the Railway Department.

The firewood is to be cut in the Kilinotchy forest, and each piece must be 3 ft. long, and not more than 2 ft. 6 in. nor under 9 in. in girth.

The firewood should be piled by the contractor before delivery at the railway siding at Kilinotchy, and not less than 250 yards should be delivered every month without fail, completing the whole work on or before December 31, 1904.

Any person wishing to tender for the above work should deposit in the Jaffna Kachcheri a sum of Rs. 20 and submit the receipt to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jaffna, who will thereupon issue to him the form on which the tender must be made.

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, the original being sent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jaffna, and the duplicate to the Hon. the Auditor-General, both being despatched at the same time.

Should the person tendering decline to enter into the contract and bond, or fail to furnish security, the deposit will be forfeited to the Crown.

A rate per cubic yard of firewood delivered must be quoted, written both in words and figures.

All alterations in any tender should be initialled by the person signing it. Any tender containing alterations not so initialled will be treated as informal and rejected.

Five per cent. of the estimated total sum which will have to be paid for the work must be deposited as security for the due fulfilment of the contract before it is signed.

The Government reserves to itself the right, without question, of rejecting any or all tenders.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jaffna.

A. M. WALKER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Northern Circle.

Jaffna, December 16, 1903.

SALES OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

WILL be sold by public auction at the Government Stores on Tuesday, January 19, 1904, at 1 P.M., the following articles:—

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 bench 5 wooden cots 10 bull's-eye lanterns 1 clock 1 case for pigeon-hole 6 inkstands 1 ruler 1 large table 4 arm chairs 2 zinc buckets 1 mamoty 2 gum bottles 1 threading tool 6 ball bags | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 overcoats 2 hurricane lamps 1 arm chest 1 implement 7 cap badges 4 sight protectors 5 packing cases 7 haversacks 50 canvas cots 5 rattan cots 10 street lamps 3 arm chairs 16 stands for street lamps, globes, and reservoirs |
|--|--|

F. W. VANE,
Controller of Government Stores.

Government Stores,
Colombo, December 23, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned unserviceable articles will be sold by public

auction at the Public Works Département, Store Nuwara Eliya, on February 8, 1904, at 12 noon:—

| | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 cans, tin 5 cans, iron | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 drums 2 carts, hand |
|--|---|

H. A. MARTIN,
for Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, December 29, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, January 8, 1904, at 3 P.M., will be sold by public auction at the Police Court, Ratnapura, the under-mentioned articles which are either unclaimed or confiscated:—

| | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 small glass 3 empty bottles 2 tumblers 1 half-sized tumbler 1 funnel 1 jar 1 lemonade bottle(empty) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 wine-glass 2 handkerchiefs 1 broken lantern 1 shawl 1 lot "dalans" |
|---|--|

DAN. J. JAYATILLEKE,
Police Court,
Ratnapura, December 22, 1903.
Police Magistrate.