

the 20th day of March, 1901, in the presence of Mr. J. E. R. Perera, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Don Mathes Ederiweera Abeyseriwardana Rajakaruna Vydiatilleke Mudaliyar of Galkissa; and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated 14th March, 1901, having been read:

It is ordered that the will of Walgampolage Elizabeth Perera, deceased, dated 22nd August, 1895, and now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved, unless any person interested shall, on or before the 18th day of April, 1901, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said petitioner is the executor named in the said will, and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly, unless any person interested shall, on or before the 18th day of April, 1901, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

FELIX R. DIAS,
Additional District Judge.

The 20th day of March, 1901.

In the District Court of Kurunegala.

Order Nisi declaring Will proved, &c.

Testamentary } Siwratna Bandaranayaka Yapa Mudi-
Jurisdiction. } yanselage Ukku Banda, late Aratchy
No. 662. } of Nelowa.....Petitioner.

Vs.

Tennekon Mudiyanse Ukku Amma Menike of Nelowa in Mahagalboda Megoda korale.....Respondent.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before J. D. Mason, Esq., District Judge, Kurunegala, on the 22nd day of March, 1901, in the presence of Mr. E. G. Goonewardene on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated the 15th day of March, 1901, having been read: It is ordered that the will of the late Siwratna Bandaranayaka Yapa Mudiyanse Ukku Amma Menike, dated the 7th February, 1901, and now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved, unless the respondent shall, on or before the 10th day of May, 1901, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Siwratna Bandaranayaka Yapa Mudiyanse Ukku Banda, late Aratchy of Nelowa, the petitioner, is the executor mentioned in the said will, and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly, with a copy of the will annexed, unless the respondent shall, on or before the 10th day of May, 1901, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 22nd day of March, 1901.

J. D. MASON,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Kegalla.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Intestate Estate
Jurisdiction. } of Kaluachchillage Kiri Banda of
No. 97. } Nimmalgoda, deceased.

Ranawana Atukorallage Dingiri Menika of Nimmalgoda.....Petitioner.

And

1, Kaluachchillage Ran Menika; 2, Kaluachchillage Ukku Menika; 3, Kaluachchillage Punchi Appuhamy; 4, Kaluachchillage Punchi Menika; 5, Kaluachchillage Appuhamy; 6, Kaluachchillage Mudiyanse, all of Nimmalgoda.....Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before Allan Beven, Esq., District Judge of Kegalla, on the 26th day of February, 1901, in the presence of Mr. J. R. Molligoda on the part of the petitioner Ranawana Atukorallage Dingiri Menika of Nimmalgoda; and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated 11th day of February, 1901, having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner aforesaid be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the intestate estate of the deceased Kaluachchillage Kiri Banda of Nimmalgoda issued to her, as the widow of the said deceased, unless the respondents—1, Kaluachchillage Ran Menika; 2, Kaluachchillage Ukku Menika; 3, Kaluachchillage Punchi Appuhamy; 4, Kaluachchillage Punchi Menika; 5, Kaluachchillage Appuhamy; 6, Kaluachchillage Mudiyanse, all of Nimmalgoda—shall on or before the 10th day of April, 1901, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 26th day of February, 1901. ALLAN BEVEN,
District Judge.

NOTICES OF FISCALS' SALES.

Western Province.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Suna Pana Kana Ana Suppramanian Chetty of Negombo.....Plaintiff.
No. 3,627. Vs.

Muttukuda-arachchige Charles Dias Appuhami of Nilpanagoda.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on May 7, 1901, commencing at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property, viz.:

An undivided half of the land wherein the defendant resides and the buildings standing thereon, situate at Nilpanagoda in the Dasiya pattu of Alutkuru korale; the entire land is bounded on the north by the land belonging to the heirs of the late Don Davith, ex-Police Vidahn, and by the old road; on the east by the cart road; on the south by the Gansabhawa road; and on the west by the land belonging to the heirs of Don Davith, ex-Police Vidahn, and by the Gansabhawa road; containing in extent 30 acres more or less.

Amount to be levied Rs. 535.30 and interest on Rs. 350 at 18 per cent. per annum from January 26, 1900.

Deputy Fiscal's Office, SWAMPILLE JOSEPH,
Negombo, April 2, 1901. Deputy Fiscal.

In the Court of Requests of Negombo.

Peduru Juan Fernando of Kochchikada.....Plaintiff
No. 5,279. Vs.

Panamberege Manuel Fernando of Kochchikada.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on May 8, 1901, commencing at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property, viz.:

A land called Talgahawatta, situate at Udangawa in the Dunagaha pattu of Alutkuru korale; and bounded on the north by the field of Costantino Vedarala and others, on the east by the land belonging to the heirs of Dominico Perera and others, on the south by the lands belonging to the heirs of Thomis Perera and others, and on the west by the land belonging to the heirs of Dominico Perera and others; containing in extent 4 acres more or less.

Amount to be levied Rs. 36.75 and interest on Rs. 25 at 12 per cent. per annum from June 16, 1898.

SWAMPILLE JOSEPH,
Deputy Fiscal.

Deputy Fiscal's Office,
Negombo, April 2, 1901.

Central Province.

In the District Court of Kandy.

Muna Neyna Meappa Pulle Plaintiff.
 Suna Pana Nawanna Sokkalingam
 Chetty Substituted Plaintiff.
 No. 13,675. Vs.

Loku Banda Aluvihare and Meddume
 Banda Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on April 27, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said second defendant in the following property, viz.:—

The garden called and known as Ethannagalayayewatta *alias* Walawwewatta of about five lahas of kurakkan sowing extent, with the buildings and plantations thereon, situate at Alwihare in Gampahasiapattu of Matala; bounded on the east by road and tea estate, on the south by the fence of Millagahacotua and the tea estate, west by Elhenkanate Rode, and on the north by Male-ela.

Amount of writ, Rs. 492.10.

Fiscal's Office,
 Kandy, April 2, 1901.

R. N. THAINE,
 Deputy Fiscal.

North-Western Province.

In the District Court of Negombo.

A. T. U. L. Muttu Karuppen Chetty of
 Negombo Plaintiff.
 No. 3,597. Vs.

L. Davith Fernando Annavi and another of
 Bolawalana Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, April 27, 1901, commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon,

will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendants in the following property, viz.:—

Undivided two sixth shares of the portion of two contiguous land called Ketakelagahawatta and Kunenele Kosgahawatta, situate at Galwatta in Otarapalata of the Pitigal korale south, Chilaw District; bounded on the north by the fence of Sakrawartige Gordiano Fernando, east by dewata road, south by the garden of Mr. Siman Fernando and others, and west by Ma-o-ya; containing in extent about 6 acres.

Amount to be levied Rs. 1,097.37, with interest on Rs. 964.75 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum from November 18, 1899, and poundage.

J. G. FRAZER,
 Deputy Fiscal.

Deputy Fiscal's Office,
 Chilaw, March 29, 1901.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

In the District Court of Ratnapura.

Leyna Suna Pana Letchiman Chetty of
 Rakwana Plaintiff.
 No. 982. Vs.

Kuppa Rawter of Rakwana Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on April 29, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property, viz.:—

The land, together with seven thatched houses and the plantations standing thereon, situate at Rakwana; bounded on the north by the road leading to Mohammedan church, east by high road, south and west by dola.

C. R. P. JAYAWARDENA,
 Deputy Fiscal.

Fiscal's Office,
 Ratnapura, March 30, 1901.

DRAFT ORDINANCES.

MINUTE.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance is published for general information :—

An Ordinance relating to the Ceylon Railways.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Ceylon railways and to the conveyance thereby of passengers, passengers' luggage, parcels, goods, and live stock : Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

Short title.
Commencement.

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1901;" and it shall come into operation at such time as the Governor shall by Proclamation, to be published in the *Government Gazette*, appoint.

Repeal of Ordinances.

2 The Ordinance No. 26 of 1885 is hereby repealed, provided that such repeal shall not affect—

- (a) The past operation of the enactment hereby repealed ;
- (b) Any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under such enactment ;
- (c) Any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against such enactment ; nor
- (d) Any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid ; and any such investigation, legal proceeding, and remedy may be carried on as if this Ordinance had not passed.

Interpretation clause :
"Railway."

3 "Railway" shall include all railways already constructed, or in the course of construction, or to be hereafter constructed, by or on behalf of the Ceylon Government.

"Railway official."

"Railway official" shall include the General Manager, the Assistant Manager, Traffic Superintendent, Locomotive Engineer, Engineer of Ways and Works, and all such officers, servants, agents, and other persons as shall be from time to time employed to do any act upon the railway.

"Passenger."

"Passenger" shall mean any person in or upon the railway and being in possession of a ticket duly issued according to the conditions provided therefor.

"Passengers' luggage."

"Passengers' luggage" shall mean such articles or personal effects as are conveyed free of charge in the luggage vans of passenger trains, and any such additional articles as may be paid for as excess luggage.

"Parcels."

"Parcels" shall mean dogs and other small animals, fish, fruit, poultry, and all other articles conveyed at parcels rates by passenger trains and subject to the conditions provided therefor.

"Goods."

"Goods" shall mean all merchandise, machinery, bales, boxes, casks, crates, and every article or thing comprised in the classification of goods which may be accepted for conveyance in goods wagons upon goods or mixed trains, under the terms and conditions of the contract contained in the consignment note made and entered into by the sender or his agent.

"Live stock."

"Live stock" shall mean all horses, ponies, donkeys, dogs, buffaloes, bulls, cows, oxen, calves, sheep, goats, pigs, or wild animals conveyed in cattle or goods trucks under the terms and conditions of the contract contained in the consignment note made and entered into by the sender or his agent.

General and assistant managers, clerks, and other officers.

4 The Governor may appoint a fit and proper person to execute the duties and powers hereinafter mentioned, who shall be called "the General Manager," and one or more persons, as he may deem necessary, to assist the General

Manager in the execution of the said duties and powers; who shall be called "assistant managers," and such other officers and clerks as to him may appear necessary. And all duties and powers hereinafter required to be performed and exercised by the General Manager shall and may be performed and exercised by any assistant manager.

Rules.

5 The Governor may from time to time, with the advice of the Executive Council, make (and when made, revoke, add to, and alter) rules regarding the conveyance of passengers, passengers' luggage, parcels, goods, live stock, and all and every article, animal, person, or thing to be conveyed by railway, and the classification of goods, the goods that are to be charged for at special rates, and the charges to be made for the conveyance of passengers and goods by the railway, and regarding all other matters not specially enacted by this Ordinance, and necessary to provide in every respect for the management and due and profitable working of the railway, provided that the charges for the conveyance of passengers, parcels, and goods at rates other than special shall in no case exceed the rates specified in schedule X.; provided that if, in any detailed classification of goods sanctioned by the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, special provision be made for any articles which are deemed exceptional, such provision shall prevail and be of force, anything in the schedule X. to the contrary notwithstanding.

Rules to be affixed publicly in railway stations, and persons using the railway legally presumed to be acquainted with them.

6 A copy of any rule or rules made under the authority of this Ordinance shall be hung up and affixed to the front or other conspicuous part of every railway station, and knowledge of the contents of such rule or rules shall be presumed as against any person using the railway, upon proof that such copy was hanging up and affixed as herein required.

Existing rules to continue in force until superseded.

7 All rules which are in force at the coming into operation of this Ordinance, and which are not inconsistent with any of its provisions, shall continue to be in force until revoked, added to, or altered in manner herein provided.

Fares to be prepaid.

8 No person shall enter any carriage used on the railway, for the purpose of travelling therein, without having a pass or having first paid his fare and obtained a ticket. Every person desirous of travelling on the railway shall, upon payment of his fare, be furnished with a ticket specifying the class of carriage for, and the station from, and the station to, which the fare has been paid, and shall, when required, show his ticket to any railway official duly authorized to examine the same, and shall deliver up such ticket upon demand to any of the railway officials duly authorized to collect tickets. Any person not producing or delivering up his ticket as aforesaid shall be liable to pay the fare from the place whence the train originally started, unless he can prove that he has travelled a less distance only, in which case he shall be liable to pay the fare only from the place whence he has travelled.

Passenger tickets to be given up on demand.

9 The fare paid for the conveyance of passengers shall be deemed to be accepted only upon condition that there be room in the train. In case there shall not be room for all the passengers, those passengers who shall have obtained tickets for the longest distance shall have the preference, and those who shall have obtained tickets for the same distance shall have the preference according to the order in which they shall have received their tickets, provided that all officers and troops of His Majesty on duty, and other persons travelling on the business of Government, shall be entitled to be conveyed on the railway in preference to, or in priority over, the public, without reference to the distance for which, or the order in which, they shall have received their tickets.

Fare to be accepted conditionally.

Penalty for certain offences.

10 Any person who shall travel or attempt to travel upon the railway without having previously paid his fare, or with a ticket out of date, or ride in or upon a carriage of a higher class than that for which he shall have paid his fare, or continue his journey in or upon any of the carriages beyond the station for which he shall have paid his fare,

without having previously either paid the fare for the additional distance, or obtained the sanction of the station master or guard of the train, or who shall knowingly and wilfully refuse or neglect, on arriving at the station to which he shall have paid his fare, to quit such carriage and railway premises, or who shall transfer or profit by the transfer of the return half of any ticket obtained by him, or who shall in any other manner whatever attempt to evade the payment of his fare, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence.

Enforcing payment of fare by passenger not producing ticket.

11 If any passenger shall fail to pay on demand any sum due for fares not prepaid, or for excess fares for overriding, or riding with a ticket out of date, or in a higher class of carriage than that for which he shall have paid his fare, or for the occupation of sleeping berths, or any other special accommodation provided for the use of passengers, it shall be lawful for the General Manager to detain all or any part of such person's luggage until the claim be satisfied, or, if the same shall have been removed from the premises appertaining to the railway, any other property of such person which shall then be on the railway premises or shall thereafter come into such manager's possession; and, after reasonable notice to such person, to sell by public auction so much of such property as such manager shall think fit, and out of the proceeds realized by such sale to retain any sum due as aforesaid, and all charges and expenses of such detention and sale, and to return the balance, if any, of the money arising by such sale and such of the property as shall remain unsold to the person entitled thereto, or the General Manager may recover any such sum by action at law.

Fine for entering carriage in motion or riding on the steps.

12 Any passenger who shall get into or upon, or attempt to get into or upon, or shall quit or attempt to quit any carriage upon the railway, while such carriage is in motion; or who shall ride or attempt to ride upon the railway on the steps or any other part of a carriage, except on those parts which are intended for the accommodation of passengers, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

Smoking, &c., and chewing of betel prohibited.

13 If any person shall smoke, or shall chew betel, bhang, tobacco, opium, or other like substance, to the annoyance of any other person, passenger, or official; or shall commit a nuisance by expectorating either on the premises or in or upon any of the carriages belonging to the railway, except in places or carriages which may be specially provided for the purpose, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence; and if any person persist in infringing this regulation after being warned to desist by any of the railway officials or passengers, such person, in addition to incurring the liability above-mentioned, may be removed by any such official from any such carriage and from the premises appertaining to the railway, and shall forfeit his fare.

Persons afflicted with smallpox, &c., not allowed to travel.

14 If any person afflicted with smallpox or other contagious disease shall travel by the railway, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees; and if any person whilst travelling be discovered to be so afflicted, it shall be lawful for any railway official to remove him from the carriage and from the railway premises at the first opportunity.

Penalty for intoxication or nuisance.

15 Any person who shall be in a state of intoxication, or be insufficiently or indecently clad, or who shall commit any nuisance or act of indecency in any railway carriage, or upon any part of the premises appertaining to the railway, or who shall wilfully and without lawful excuse interfere with the comfort of any passenger on the railway, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment of either description, for any term not exceeding three months, or to both; and, in addition to such liability, the offender may be removed by any of the railway officials from any such carriage, and also from the premises appertaining to the railway, and shall forfeit his fare.

Penalty for entering private room or carriage.

16 If any special carriage or portion of a carriage or any private room or apartment shall be provided for the exclusive use of females, any male person who, without lawful excuse, shall enter such carriage, or portion of a carriage, or any such room or apartment, knowing the same to be exclusively appropriated as aforesaid, or shall remain therein after having been informed of its exclusive appropriation, or if any passenger of one class shall knowingly and wilfully refuse or neglect to leave rooms or places set apart for passengers of higher classes, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and may be removed therefrom, and also from the premises appertaining to the railway, by any of the railway officials, and shall forfeit his fare.

Fine for riding on engine, tender, or luggage van.

17 Any person other than the engineman and fireman and assistant fireman, if any, who, without the special leave of the General Manager or Locomotive Engineer, shall ride or attempt to ride upon any locomotive engine or tender upon the railway; and any person other than the guard or brakesman who, without special permission of the General Manager or Traffic Superintendent, shall ride or attempt to ride upon the railway in or upon any luggage van or goods van or other vehicle not appropriated to the carriage of passengers, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence.

Penalty for false certificate.

18 Every person who shall give a false or untrue certificate as to coolies forming gangs, with intent to defraud or to entitle them to the low rate of fare allowed to gangs of coolies by the schedule X., shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Liability for goods lost, destroyed, or injured.

19 (1) The Government shall in no case be liable for loss or injury to any goods, parcels, passengers' luggage, or any other article carried by the railway, unless such loss or injury shall have been caused by negligence or misconduct on the part of their agents or servants, and unless the articles or goods in respect of which compensation is claimed shall have been booked and paid for or labelled and loaded in conformity with this Ordinance, or the rules and regulations in that behalf provided.

(2) The liability of the Government shall not extend beyond the actual value at the time and place of despatch of any goods, parcels, passengers' luggage, or other article in respect to which compensation is claimed.

(3) The onus of proof of the value of any article or thing in respect to which compensation is claimed shall lie with the claimant.

Goods accepted conditionally.

20 The Government shall not be bound to despatch by the first or any specified train any goods, parcels, passengers' luggage, live stock, horses, carriages, or any other article or thing tendered for conveyance, but freight shall be deemed to be accepted only upon condition that there is room in the train and suitable space or vehicle available, and sufficient time and opportunity for loading, invoicing, and all other matters and works necessary to and connected with the despatch thereof.

Carriage of goods of a dangerous nature

21 No person shall carry upon the railway any dangerous article, or be entitled to require any railway official to carry upon the railway any article which, in the judgment of any of the railway officials, shall be of a dangerous nature, or which it would be unsafe for the railway to convey, and if any person shall carry upon the railway any dangerous article, or shall deliver to such railway official any such article for the purpose of being carried upon the railway, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, and likewise giving notice in writing of the nature thereof to the station master or other principal railway official to whom the same shall be delivered for the purpose of being so carried, he shall be

guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence, and it shall be lawful for the railway officials to refuse to carry any goods, luggage, or parcel that they may suspect to contain articles of a dangerous nature, and to require the same to be opened to ascertain the fact previously to carrying the same; and in case any such goods, luggage, or parcel shall be received by the railway officials for the purpose of being carried on the railway, it shall be lawful for any railway official to stop the transit thereof until he shall be satisfied as to the nature of the contents of the goods luggage or parcel.

Written account of goods to be given on demand.

22 The owner or person having the care of any goods, package, or parcel which shall have been carried upon the railway, or shall be brought to the premises appertaining to the railway for the purpose of being carried on the railway, shall, on demand by any railway official, deliver to such official an exact account in writing signed by him of the number, quantity, value, and description of such goods.

Penalty for giving no account, or false account.

23 If any such owner or person as aforesaid shall, on demand by any such railway official as aforesaid, fail to give such account to such railway official, or if he shall wilfully give a false account thereof, he shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every ton of goods, and to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for any quantity of goods less than a ton.

Remedy for non-payment of the carriage of goods.

24 If any person shall fail to pay on demand any sum due for the conveyance of any live stock, goods, horses, carriages, or parcels, it shall be lawful for the General Manager to detain all or any part of such property, or, if the same shall have been removed from the premises appertaining to the railway, any other property of such person which shall then be on such premises, or shall thereafter come into the possession of such manager; and, after reasonable notice to such persons, to sell by public auction so much of such property as such manager shall think fit, and out of the proceeds realized by such sale to retain any sum due as aforesaid, and all charges and expenses of such detention and sale, and to return the balance, if any, of the money arising by such sale and such of the property as shall remain unsold to the person entitled thereto, or the General Manager shall recover any such sum by action at law. The luggage of passengers may also be detained, sold, and the proceeds disposed of as above provided for non-payment of the fare due by them.

Remedy for non-payment of freight and fares.

Penalty for removing stakes, or pegs, or defacing marks.

25 Any person who shall remove any stakes, or pegs, or other marks placed by any railway official or by any surveyor or his servants along the line of any railway already constructed, or any other line which may be hereafter undertaken with the sanction of the Government, or contiguous thereto, for the purpose of setting out, tracing, or showing such line, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty for injury to carriage, &c.

26 (a) Any person who shall wilfully or negligently damage or injure any carriage, engine, wagon, truck, station, warehouse, bridge, tunnel, culvert, building, machine, rail points, fence, or any other matter or thing belonging to the railway shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes, or fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or imprisonment of either description for any period not exceeding twenty years, or to any two or more of these punishments.

(b) Any person who shall tie up the wires of wire fencing, break down or destroy any fencing or hedges, or do or cause to be done any act that shall damage or be likely to damage any fence or hedge appertaining to the railway, or shall fell timber in the proximity of the railway in a manner likely to endanger the safety of passing trains or of any person in or upon such trains, or to cause damage to the permanent way, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

(c) Any person who shall wilfully divert any stream or drain, or by any means cause water to flow on to the railway, or cause damage to the railway in any way by water, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(d) Any person who having any contract for the supply of bricks, ballast, timber, fuel, or any other material to the railway, or being employed in connection with the supply to the railway of such material, shall negligently place or stack the said material in an unsafe or careless manner, or at less than the prescribed distance from the rails, so that the safety of passing trains or of any person in or upon such trains shall be endangered, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to a fine of fifty rupees; and any such person who shall throw or cause to be thrown, either by hand or otherwise, any tree or fuel upon the line in such a manner as to cause damage to the permanent way shall be liable to a fine of fifty rupees for every such offence, and shall be chargeable with the cost of the repairs consequent thereon.

Penalty for removing documents or notices.

27 Any person who shall remove, deface, or in any way injure any document exhibited by the railway authorities as required by section 6, or any notice, document, or advertisement posted by them at the station or anywhere upon the railway, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months.

Obstructing engine or carriages, or endangering safety of passengers.

28 If any person shall wilfully and maliciously put, place, cast, or throw upon or across the railway any wood, stone, or matter or thing, or shall wilfully and maliciously take up, remove, or displace any number, plate, milepost, gradient post, rail, sleeper, or matter or thing belonging to the railway, or shall wilfully and maliciously turn, move, or divert any points or other machinery belonging to the railway, or shall wilfully and maliciously make or show, hide, remove, alter, or imitate any signal or light upon or near the railway, or shall wilfully or maliciously do or cause to be done any other matter or thing with intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to upset, obstruct, overthrow, injure or destroy any engine, tender, carriage or truck used upon the railway, or to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon the railway, or cast, or throw, or cause to fall or strike against, into, or upon any engine, tender, carriage, or truck used upon the railway, any wood, stone, or other matter or thing, with intent to endanger the safety of any person being in or upon such engine, tender, carriage, or truck, every such offender shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes, or fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or imprisonment of either description for any period not exceeding twenty years, or to any two or more of these punishments.

Penalty for an act not wilful.

29 If any person shall rashly or negligently and without lawful excuse do any act which shall be likely to endanger his own safety or that of any person travelling or being upon the railway, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

Penalty for drunkenness or breach of duty by railway officials.

30 Any railway official who shall be in a state of intoxication whilst actually employed upon the railway, or any of the works connected therewith, in the discharge of any duty, and any railway official who negligently shall omit to perform his duty, or shall perform the same in an improper manner, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees; and if the duty in any of the cases in this section above mentioned be such that the omission or negligent performance thereof would be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon the railway, such official shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one year, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Penalty for wilful act or omission endangering a passenger.

31 Who ever shall wilfully do any act, or shall wilfully omit to do what he is legally bound to do, intending by such act or omission to cause, or knowing that he is thereby likely to cause, the safety of any person travelling or being upon the railway to be endangered, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to corporal punishment not exceeding twenty lashes, or fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding seven years, or to any two or more of those punishments.

Breach of rules.

32 If any person shall wilfully do any act, or wilfully omit to do any act, contrary to the provisions of the rules sanctioned by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, as already provided, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for trespass.

33 Any person who shall trespass upon the railway, or upon any of the lands, stations, or other premises appertaining to the railway, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees; and if any such person shall refuse to leave the railway or premises on being requested to do so by any railway official or by any other person on his behalf, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and may be immediately removed from the railway or premises by such officer or other person as aforesaid.

Precaution if the railway cross road.

34 If the railway cross any public carriage road (not declared to be a minor road crossing or an occupation crossing as hereinafter provided) on a level, the General Manager shall, before the line is opened for traffic, cause to be erected and afterwards maintained good and efficient gates closing across the railway, and such gates shall be kept closed, except when engines or vehicles passing along the railway shall have occasion to cross the road, and shall be of such dimensions, and so constructed as when opened to fence in the railway and prevent persons, cattle, or carriages from entering upon the railway. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in any case to order that the gates shall be across the road (or across the railway as the Governor may think fit), and in such case the gates shall be erected, maintained, and closed accordingly.

Proviso.

If the General Manager shall wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for each offence; and any police magistrate may, in case any such gates be not erected or maintained, order the General Manager to cause the same to be erected and maintained within a time to be specified in the order; and in case of wilful failure on his part to comply with such order, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every day that he shall wilfully fail so to do.

Minor road crossings.

35 It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to declare by Proclamation any road or path which the railway may cross to be a "minor crossing," and such Proclamation to alter, vary, or repeal. The gates of minor crossings shall close across the railway and not across the road, and shall be kept locked by means of padlocks, the keys of which shall be kept by a person authorized thereunto by the government agent of the province.

(2) Any person desiring to use the same shall give such notice of his intention to do so to such authorized person, or such other person as the General Manager of the Railway may from time to time appoint, to allow of arrangements being made for the opening of the gates with safety to the public.

(3) The General Manager shall provide such authorized person with a copy of the current time table applicable to the district in which such minor crossing shall be situated for his guidance as to the time at which such crossing gates may be opened, but the person authorized shall always satisfy himself before opening such gate that no train, special or ordinary, is within sight or hearing.

(4) Cattle passing over a minor crossing shall not be driven but led by suitable and properly secured halter.

(5) Any person using or attempting to use a minor crossing without such notice as aforesaid, and any person causing cattle to cross without such halter as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months.

(6) Any person authorized by the government agent to keep the keys of any minor crossing fails to keep the gates closed across the road and securely locked with padlocks, except at such times as the gates may require to be opened for the passage of vehicles or animals across the railway, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence.

(7) And it shall be the duty of the General Manager to provide and maintain at all minor crossings separate gates or styles of convenient dimensions and pattern for the use of foot passengers crossing the railway.

Occupation crossings.

36 (1) "Occupation" crossings are crossings provided and maintained for the sole use of private owners whose roads may at the time of the construction of any railway be intersected by such railway. The gates of such occupation crossings shall close across the road and not across the railway, and shall be kept closed and locked except at such times as with due and proper precaution they may be opened for the passage of cattle or vehicles, and the keys shall be retained in the custody of the person for whom such occupation crossing is provided.

(2) The owner or occupier of any such occupation crossing shall be bound to keep the gates closed across the road at all times of the day and night, except when with due and proper precaution they are opened for the passage of any person, animal, or vehicle, and the owner or occupier of any such occupation crossing who shall leave open any such occupation crossing gate shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

(3) The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage arising from the use of any such crossing:

(4) The General Manager shall provide and maintain crossing gate and the adjacent fences, together with the approaches thereto within the railway boundaries in good and proper order.

(5) Occupation crossings may be sanctioned and opened upon the existing line at the discretion of and upon conditions imposed by the General Manager, the first cost of construction and an annual rent for maintenance being payable by the person for whom such crossing may be constructed.

(6) All crossings which at the time of the publication of this Ordinance shall be deemed and proclaimed to be occupation crossings shall, upon due and proper notice being given to the occupier thereof, become subject to the conditions provided by this Ordinance for the rule and conduct of occupation crossings.

(7) It shall be at all times within the power and discretion of the General Manager to close any occupation crossing; or, in the event of the neglect of the owner or occupier to comply with the conditions imposed, to appoint and maintain at such crossing an officer of the railway at the expense of the owner or occupier, and such expense shall be payable in addition to any other sums recoverable under this Ordinance.

Penalty for driving an animal upon or across the railway.

37 (1) Any person who shall wilfully ride, lead, or drive upon or across the railway any animal (except in directly crossing the railway at a road or place appointed for that purpose, at a time at which he shall be lawfully authorized so to do) shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence.

(2) And any person who shall open any gate or pass, or attempt to pass, or drive or attempt to drive any cattle, carriage, or other animal or thing across the railway at a time when any engine or train approaching along the same shall

Penalty for opening gates.

be within sight or hearing, or who shall forcibly open any gate which has been closed across the road by any authorized gateman or person in charge of such gates, or who shall in any way impede or interfere with any such gateman or person while in the execution of his duty, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Rules for the construction of the Ordinance.

38 In the construction of this Ordinance, every railway official shall be deemed to be legally bound to do everything necessary for, or conducive to, the safety of the public, which he shall be required to do by this Ordinance, or by any rule which shall be made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and of which rule such official shall have such notice; and every such official shall be deemed to be legally prohibited from doing every act which shall be likely to cause danger, and which by any such rule he shall be prohibited from doing.

Apprehension of offenders.

39 Every person who shall commit any offence mentioned in this Ordinance may be lawfully apprehended, without any warrant or written authority, by any railway official, or by any other person whom such railway official shall call to his aid, or by any police officer, anything in "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to the contrary notwithstanding; and every person so apprehended shall, with all convenient despatch, be taken before a police magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Jurisdiction of magistrates.

40 For the purposes of this Ordinance the police magistrates of Colombo, Kalutara, Panadure, Kandy, Galle, Matara, Matale, Gampola, Hatton, Nuwara Eliya, Haldummulla, Badulla, and also any other police magistrate who may hereafter be specially authorized thereto by Proclamation issued by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall each have jurisdiction over all offences, acts, matters, and things cognizable by police courts, although such magistrates may otherwise have no jurisdiction in the place where the offence was committed, or where the act, matter, or thing took place.

Cases may be tried before police courts, though otherwise out of their jurisdiction.

41 And whereas the punishments assigned to certain offences under this Ordinance are beyond the jurisdiction of police courts, but it would be frequently more advantageous that such offences should be brought for trial before such courts in order that the punishment of offenders may be more prompt, even though it should be less severe: It is therefore enacted that in case of any person committing an offence under this Ordinance, and which offence would not otherwise be cognizable by a police court by reason of the punishment to which the same is subject, and a certificate shall be presented to any police court signed by the Attorney-General to the effect that such offence or act shall be prosecuted before such court, it shall be competent to such court to take cognizance of such offence or act, and to award in respect thereof so much of the punishment assigned thereto as police courts are empowered by law to award.

Punishment of children for breach of Ordinance.

42 And whereas many of the offences declared punishable by this Ordinance may be committed by children whom it would not be expedient to punish in manner herein provided: It is therefore enacted that it shall be competent to any police magistrate before whom any person under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of an offence to order the moderate chastisement of such person instead of subjecting him to the punishment prescribed by this Ordinance, and such chastisement shall be inflicted immediately if the magistrate shall so direct.

A copy and translation of Ordinance to be shown at railway stations.

43 A copy of this Ordinance and of the rules, time tables, and tariff of charges, which shall from time to time be duly made and published, shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place at each station of the railway, so that they may be easily seen and read; and all such documents shall be so exhibited in English and in the vernacular languages of the district in which the station is situate, and in such other language, if any, as shall be required by order of the Governor.

Rebate to be granted on freight.

44 It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to grant to any company or person conveying by railway goods the freight on which shall exceed an average amount to be fixed from time to time by the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, such rebate as to him shall appear reasonable.

SCHEDULE X.

Rate of Railway Fares.

Passengers.

- 1st class, not exceeding 17 cents per mile.
- 2nd class, not exceeding 8 cents per mile.
- 3rd class, not exceeding 3 cents per mile.

Detachments of pioneers of any nationality, or gangs of coolies of not less than 6 in number, each pioneer or cooly $1\frac{1}{4}$ cent per mile. Provided that no detachment or gang shall be conveyed at the rate aforesaid unless upon the production of a certificate on the authorized form from the importer of such coolies, or from the manager of the estate or work from or to which they are going, that such pioneer or coolies have been employed, or are about to be employed, on the said estate or work. Children of pioneers or coolies in gangs to be charged as adults. The minimum fare of pioneers and coolies' gangs shall be twenty-five cents each.

Reductions to be made for children and for return or periodical tickets. The right of reduction in the case of children must be determinable either by age or height, as shall from time to time be provided for by the rules.

Special trains or reserved accommodation shall be charged for at special rates.

Goods.

- 1st class from 24 cents to 59 cents per ton per mile.
- 2nd class from 16 cents to 44 cents per ton per mile.
- 3rd class from 12½ cents to 25 cents per ton per mile.
- 4th class from 10 cents to 20 cents per ton per mile.
- 5th class from 8 cents to 16 cents per ton per mile.
- 6th class from 4 cents to 16 cents per ton per mile.

Special rates to be charged for live stock, corpses, specie, plate, carriages, and for articles exceeding 3 tons in weight or measuring more than 200 cubic feet in bulk, or 14 feet in length, and gunpowder, kerosine oil and other volatile oils, vitriol, lucifer matches, and other articles which, in the judgment of any of the railway officials, may be of a dangerous nature.

As respects goods, the fractional part of half a hundredweight shall be reckoned as half a hundredweight.

Articles not herein enumerated to be charged according to any of the above classes, or at special rates, according to the provisions to be made from time to time in the rules and regulations.

The minimum distance on which a mileage charge shall be made is ten miles.

Goods of the 6th class in quantities less than 4 tons to be charged as 4 tons, or at 3rd class rate on actual weight, whichever is lower.

The minimum charge for a consignment of goods is 25 cents.

Demurrage, insurance on valuable articles, warehouse, loading, and like charges, shall be made in addition to the above rates, which apply only to the carriage of goods.

Definition of Classes.

CLASS 1.—Acids, gunpowder and other dangerous articles, pianos or other musical instruments, and plate glass.

CLASS 2.—Furniture, wine or other liquors in bottle, groceries oilmanstores, millinery, textile fabrics, glassware, crockery, and unpacked machinery.

CLASS 3.—Rice, grain of all kinds in bags or packages or in bulk, oil, wine, or other liquor in casks, jute, horns, jaggery, sugar, cinnamon, plants, seed, refined salt or saltpetre, bales of cotton, unmanufactured cordage, machinery packed in cases, manufactured metals, coir matting, castings, soap, hardware, tools, and agricultural implements.

CLASS 4.—Tea, coffee, cacao, cocoanut palm produce, country-grown grain, fibre, and timber wrought.

CLASS 5.—Fruit, vegetables, and unwrought timber.

CLASS 6.—Coke, coal, minerals, bricks, lime, tiles and stone, unworked metals, manure, and firewood.

As respects passengers and goods, the fractional part of a cent will be charged as a cent, and the fractional part of a mile will be charged as a mile.

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colombo, March 21, 1901.

MINUTE.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance is published for general information :—

An Ordinance to regulate the Sale of Poisons.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the sale of poisons: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Commencement of Ordinance.

1 This Ordinance shall come into operation on the day of 190 , and may be cited as "The Sale of Poisons Ordinance, 1901."

Articles named in schedule A to be deemed poisons.

2 The several articles named and described in schedule A hereto shall be deemed to be poisons within the meaning of this Ordinance, and the Principal Civil Medical Officer may from time to time, by order, declare that any article in such order named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of this Ordinance, and thereupon the said Principal Civil Medical Officer shall submit the same for the approval of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council; and if such approval shall be given, then such order and approval shall be notified in three consecutive numbers of the *Government Gazette*; and on the expiration of fourteen days from the last of such notifications the article named in such order shall be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of this Ordinance.

Poisons to be sold only with license.

3 It shall not be lawful for any person without a license from the government agent of the province to sell or expose or offer for sale any poison.

Issue of licenses for sale.

4 The government agent of each province shall issue to such persons as he may consider of sufficient skill and habitual caution a license to sell poisons.

Stamp.

5 (1) Such license shall bear a stamp of Rs. to be provided by the person to be licensed.

(2) Such license shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December in the year in and for which the same shall be granted and no longer.

License to be numbered and registered.

6 The government agent shall number each license issued by him consecutively, commencing at the beginning of every year with the number 1, and shall keep a book in which he shall register all the particulars stated in the license granted by him, and every entry in such register shall be numbered in accordance with the number of the license to which it has reference. Any authenticated copy or extract from the register shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the fact stated therein.

Restriction.

7 No license shall be granted to any persons for the sale of poisons in any shop or place where articles of food are sold or exposed for sale.

Annual register to be published.

8 (1) The Colonial Secretary shall in the month of February in every year cause to be printed and published in the *Government Gazette* a correct list of all persons licensed under this Ordinance. In each list the names shall be in alphabetical order according to the surname, with the respective residence in the form set forth in schedule B hereto or to the like effect, of all persons licensed under this Ordinance on the thirty-first day of January last preceding.

(2) Every such printed list purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid shall be evidence in all judicial courts of this island that the persons therein specified are licensed according to the provisions of this Ordinance; and the absence of the name of any person from such printed list

shall be evidence until the contrary be made to appear that such person is not licensed according to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Penalty.

9 From and after the coming into operation of this Ordinance any person selling, exposing, or offering for sale poison contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, or who shall fail to conform with any regulation as to the keeping or selling of poisons made in pursuance of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees; but nothing in this Ordinance contained shall prevent any person from being liable to any other penalty, damages, or punishment to which he would have been subject if this Ordinance had not passed.

Regulations to be observed in the sale of poisons.

10 It shall be unlawful to sell any poison, either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word "poison" and with the name and address of the seller of the poison; and it shall be unlawful to sell any poison of those which are in the first part of schedule A hereto or may hereafter be added thereto under section 3 of this Ordinance to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of any such article the seller shall before delivery make or cause to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose stating in the form set forth in the schedule C to this Ordinance the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to which entry the signature of the purchaser and of the person, if any, who introduced him shall be affixed. And any person selling poison or otherwise than is herein provided shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for the first offence, and to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for the second or any subsequent offence; and for the purposes of this section the person on whose behalf any sale is made by any apprentice, agent, or servant shall be deemed to be the seller.

Regulations by Principal Civil Medical Officer.

11 The Principal Civil Medical Officer may from time to time make, and when made may alter, amend, or rescind, such regulations as by him may be considered necessary for any of the following purposes:

- (a) For regulating the sale of poisons;
- (b) For regulating the possession of poisons, and for fixing the quantities which wholesale or retail dealers may respectively keep;
- (c) For prescribing the marks which wholesale dealers shall insert on vessels or cases containing poison in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing;
- (d) For prescribing the books to be kept and entries to be made therein by wholesale dealers when dealing wholesale with poisons.

Every such regulation shall be confirmed or disallowed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and on being confirmed shall be published in the *Government Gazette*, and all courts of justice in this island shall take judicial cognizance of all regulations that have been so confirmed and published.

Jurisdiction of police courts.

12 Every offence created by this Ordinance may be heard, tried, and determined summarily by a police magistrate having territorial jurisdiction, notwithstanding that the maximum punishment provided for such offence exceeds the ordinary jurisdiction of police courts.

Repeal.

13 The Ordinance No. 6 of 1876, intituled "An Ordinance to regulate the Sale of Poisons in Ceylon," is hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE A.

Part I.

Arsenic and its preparations.
 Prussic acid.
 Cyanides of potassium and all metallic cyanides.
 Strychnine and all poisonous vegetables.
 Alkaloids and their salts.
 Aconite and its preparations.
 Emetic tartar.
 Corrosive sublimate.
 Cantharides.
 Savin and its oil.
 Ergot of rye and its preparations.
 Datura and its preparations.

Part II.

Oxalic acid.
 Chloroform.
 Belladonna and its preparations.
 Essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid.
 Opium and all preparations of opium or of poppies.

SCHEDULE B.

Name.	Residence
A. B.	... The Fort, Colombo.
C. D.	... Trincomalee street, Kandy.

SCHEDULE C.

Date.	Name of Purchaser.	Name and quantity of Poison sold.	Purpose for which it is required.	Signature	
				Of Purchaser.	Of Person introducing Purchaser.

By His Excellency's command,
 W. T. TAYLOR,
 Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Colombo, March 21, 1901.

LIST OF JURORS AND ASSESSORS.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

LIST of Persons in the Chilaw District qualified to serve as Jurors and Assessors under the provisions of Ordinance No. 3 of 1883 for the year 1901 :—

SPECIAL JURORS.

Amarasekara, J C, mudaliyar	Nathandiya	Livera, Isaac, planter	Uraliya Agara
Corea, James Edward, mudaliyar	Chilaw	Murray, F J N, surveyor	Karukuwatawana
Corea, J A C, licensed surveyor	Karukkuwa	Panditasekera, J P, junior,	
Cooke, Engine B, estate superintendent	Mandalana	planter	Madampe
Jayawardane, Abraham Wijesinghe, notary	Madampe	Rajaratnam, C T, superintendent,	Chilaw
Lourensz, Johnson Ball, licensed surveyor	Chilaw	minor roads	
		Rowel, W J Francis Xavier, registrar	Waikkal
		Silva, James A de, planter	Marawila

ENGLISH-SPEAKING JURORS.

Anderson, T R, inspector, Local Board	Chilaw	Koch, E Lawson, head clerk, Kachcheri	Chilaw
Amarasekara, J C, mudaliyar	Nathandiya	Lourensz, Johnson Ball, licensed surveyor	do
Amarasekara, Daniel H, registrar	Madampe	Livera, Isaac, planter	Uralia Agara
Beven, Arthur Wilfred, estate superintendent	Horakele	Muttaiya, A, clerk, Public Works Department	Chilaw
Cooke, Montague E, estate superintendent	Mandalane	Murray, F J N, surveyor	Karukuwatawana
Cooke, Eugene B, estate superintendent	Kumarakattuwa	MacCarthy, E, superintendent	Rajakadaluwa
Corea, James Edward, mudaliyar	Chilaw	Munasinha, Joseph, landed proprietor	Mandalane
Corea, J A C, licensed surveyor	Karukkuwa	Paranavitane, N, secretary, District Court	Chilaw
Coste, Henry, land registry	Chilaw	Panditasekara, J P, junior, planter	Madampe
Dias, E F, registrar of lands	do	Panditasekara, Graham, surveyor	do
Fernando, Anthony Francis, teacher	do	Philips, James Douglas, clerk, Kachcheri	Chilaw
Fonseka, D J A, Kachcheri mudaliyar	do	Rajaratnam, C T, superintendent, minor roads	Chilaw
Hawkins, G, assistant inspector of village tanks	do	Silva, James A de, planter	Mudukatuwa
Jayawardane, Abraham Wijesinha, notary	Madampe	Stewart, George, planter	Budjampola
Jayawardana, Alexander Primrose, landed proprietor	do	Stewart, Alexander, planter	do
		Tissera, M L E, shopkeeper	Chilaw
		Venturi, Anthony, landed proprietor	Ulhitiyawa

SINHALESE-SPEAKING JURORS.

Appu, Anthony, conductor	Pambala	Fernando, Warneculasuriya Juse, planter	Marawila
Appuhami, Bartholemus, cultivator	Dummaladeniya	Fernando, Warneculasuriya Ambrose, planter	do
Appuhami, R A Don Joronis, planter	Weerahena	Fernando, Joseph Peter, landed proprietor	Chilaw
Appuhami, M W Appusinna, planter	Tabbowa	Fernando, W Wansalisto, notary	Tambarawila
Appuhami, A M Don Marthelis, planter	Ulhitiyawa	Fernando, Warneculasuriya Elaris, planter	Marawila
Appuhami, P P Elaris Peris, planter	Marawila	Fernando, Warneculasuriya Siman, planter	do
Appuhami, P P Charles Peris, planter	do	Fernando, Warneculasuriya Gregoris, planter	do
Appuhami, Baron Perera Rupasinha, planter	Madampe	Fernando, Warneculasuriya Cornelis, planter	do
Appuhami, Alahakon Arachchige Martino, planter	do	Fernando, Warneculasuriya Philippu, planter	Marawila
Abeyasekara Jagerias Mendis, planter	do	Fernando, Angampolage Gabriel, planter	do
Appuhami, Leanage Don Salaman, planter	do	Fernando, Warneculasuriya Lodevin, planter	Horagolla
Appuhami, K D Simon, trader	Horagolla	Fernando, Warneculasuriya Carolis, planter	do
Appuhami, P B Romanis, trader	do	Fernando, Warneculasuriya Charles, planter	do
Appu, Hettiarachchige Alexander, planter	Mahawewa	Fernando, Ambagahage Martelis, planter	Talwila
Appu, Hettiarachchige Joronis, planter	do	Fernando, Werasinha Arachchige Marasalvis, planter	Walhapitiya
Appu, Hewage Don Gabriel, planter	Toduwawa	Jayamanna, Don Moses, planter	Madampe
Appuhami, H A Don Romel, planter	Weerahena	Jayamanna, Stanislaus, planter	do
Appuhami, W Migel Tamel, planter	Angampitiya	Jayatilaka, Juanis Silva, planter	do
Abeyasekara, Abraham Mendis, planter	Madampe	Jayamaha, Adasinha William, police headman	Kirimetiya
Coste, Warneculasuriya Arachchige Angustino, planter	Toduwawa	Kurera, Caranis, trader	Horagolla
Dabarera, Manuel, planter	Marawila	Lowe, Warnecula Aditta Arsa	Marawila
De Mel, Warneculasuriya Aditha	do	Nilaita Stephen, planter	Horagolla
Arsa Nelaitha Francisco, planter	do	Lowe, Warnecula Aditta Arsa	Horagolla
Fernando, Anthony Bastian, cultivator	Chilaw	Nilaita Raphiel, planter	Madampe
Fernando, Anthony Juan, notary	do	Mendis, Wickrama Thomis, cultivator	Marawila
Fernando, Anthony Sawary, cultivator	do	Obris, Carolis, planter	do
Fernando, Anthony Manuel, cultivator	do	Perera, Gamamede Lianage Siman, registrar	Rajakadaluwa
Fernando, Manuel Gabriel, shopkeeper	do	Pinto, Diago Ambrose, notary	Chilaw
Fernando, Gabriel Nikulan, landed proprietor	do	Perera, Abilino Anthony, cultivator	do
Fernando, Joseph Thomas, stamp vendor	do	Perera, Don James, registrar	Kakkapalliya
Fernando, J Juan, cultivator	do	Pietersz, Lawrence Henry, notary	Ulhitiyawa
Fernando, Eshake Anthony, cultivator	do	Pietersz, Sebastian Hendrick, cultivator	do
Fernando, Ponnampemurage Juakino, cultivator	Ulhitiyawa	Patiratna, L C, planter	Yogyana
Fernando, Warneculasuriya Kalugamage Jagarias, cultivator	do	Pieris, Telge Joseph, superintendent	Kekulawadiya
Fernando, Warneculasuriya Clemento, planter	Marawila	Perera, Pallawala Arachchige Paulis, registrar	Madampe

Perera, Warnecula Aditta Arsa Nilaittha Don Alvino, planter	Marawila	Silva, Mahatantrige Asaneris, planter	Madampe
Ratnayaka, Don Migel Perera, planter	Horagolla	Silva, Don Moises de, teacher	Dummaladeniya
Ranasinha, Herat, deputy coroner	Yogiyana	Tissera, Warneculasuriya Juan, vidane arachchi	Tambarawila
Ranasinha, Punchappuhami, planter	do	Tissera, Warneculasuriya Paulu, planter	Talwila
Silva, Philip, notary public	Werahena	Tissera, W Michael, cultivator	Chilaw

TAMIL-SPEAKING JURORS.

Assen Saibo Gunun Saibo, trader	Chilaw	Muttu Kuna Pana Maiappen Chetty, trader	Madampe
Coste, Santiago, cultivator	do	Muttu Kuna Pana Sona Somindaram Chetty, trader	do
De Waas, Warneculasuriya Romanis, planter	Mattakkotuwa	Mohammadu Saibo Yapar Saibo, landed proprietor	do
De Waas, Warneculasuriya Thomas, planter	do	Muna Meera Saibo, trader	do
Fernando, Gabriel Anthony, trader	Udappu	Noordeen, T M, landed proprietor	Chilaw
Fernando, Santiago Gabriel, cultivator	Chilaw	Nella Rakku Nalla Wairan, cultivator	Udappu
Fernando, Warneculasuriya Elaris, cultivator	Waikkal	Noor Saibo Seyado, trader	Halpanwela
Fernando, Warneculasuriya Suse, cultivator	Nainamadama	Pakkeer Bawa Ibrahim Marakkar, trader	Madampe
Fernando, Warneculasuriya Paderikku, cultivator	do	Pulle, Anthony Fernando Bastian, cultivator	Dankotuwa
Fernando, Warneculasuriya Davido, cultivator	do	Pulle, Suse Fernando Domingo, planter	Tambarawila
Fernando, Warneculasuriya Abilino, planter	Kammala	Pulle, Christegu Fernando Peduru, cultivator	Morukkuliya
Fernando, Warneculasuriya Bastian, planter	Angampitiya	Ramalingam Sinna Kachchi, trader	Udappu
Fernando, Warneculasuriya Eugene, planter	do	Ramalingam, C, overseer, Public Works Department	Bathulu-oya
Fernando, Warneculasuriya Gabriel, planter	do	Rajaguru, Senapathi Mudalihami, vel-vidane	Madurankulama
Karutha Tamby Casi Mohideen, trader	Madampe	Sedaraman Vella Wairan, cultivator	Udappu
Kasila Marakkar Karasa Marakkar, trader	do	Sedaraman Kadirawel, registrar	do
Kuna Mana Kawanna Kumarappa Chetty, trader	do	Sinna Lebbe Tamby Marakkar, landed proprietor	Pulichakulam
Kuna Pena Ana Nana Muttaiya Chetty, trader	do	Sina Muna Kina Mohamadu Meera Saibo, trader	Madampe
Kawanna Kana Vena Ena Ana Muna Wairaman Chetty, trader	do	Suna Rana Sadakku Tulla, trader	Koswadiya
Lawanna Kadramen, cultivator	Udappu	Tinnakarum, S K, overseer, Public Works Department	Chilaw
Leyanna Mena Meera Saibo Marikkar, trader	Chilaw	Tamby Lebbe Nugu Lebbe, trader	Madampe
Meral, A Peter, mudaliyar's clerk	do	Tissera, Warneculasuriya Elaris, planter	Weehena
Muttu Tamby Segu Tamby, trader	do	Tissera, Warneculasuriya Manuel, planter	do
		Tissera Warneculasuriya Thelenis, planter	do
		Tissera, Warneculasuriya Santiago, planter	Bolawatta

Deputy Fiscal's Office,
Chilaw, March 27, 1901.

J. G. FRASER,
Deputy Fiscal.

NOTICES OF INSOLVENCY.

In the District Court of Colombo.

No. 2,017. In the matter of the insolvency of Amaratungagey William Perera of Bambalapitiya.

WHEREAS Amaratungagey William Perera has filed a declaration of insolvency, and a petition for the sequestration of the estate of Amaratungagey William Perera under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1853: Notice is hereby given that the said court has adjudged the said Amaratungagey William Perera insolvent accordingly; and that two public sittings of the court, to wit, on April 25, 1901, and on May 9, 1901, will take place for the said insolvent to surrender and conform to, agreeably to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and for the taking of the other steps set forth in the said Ordinance, of which creditors are hereby required to take notice.

By order of court,
J. B. MISSE,
Secretary.

Colombo, March 20, 1901.

No. 2,016.

In the matter of the insolvency of William Joseph de Silva of Kotahena in Colombo.

WHEREAS William Joseph de Silva of Kotahena in Colombo has filed a declaration of insolvency, and a petition for the sequestration of the estate of William Joseph de Silva under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1853: Notice is hereby given that the said court has adjudged the said William Joseph de Silva insolvent accordingly; and that two public sittings of the court, to wit, on April 25, 1901, and on May 9, 1901, will take place for the said insolvent to surrender and conform to, agreeably to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and for the taking of the other steps set forth in the said Ordinance, of which creditors are hereby required to take notice.

By order of court,

Colombo, March 23, 1901.

J. B. MISSE,
Secretary.

No. 2,018. In the matter of the insolvency of Munasinghe Arachchige Don Siman Appuhamy *alias* Arnolis Appu of Hyde Park, Slave Island in Colombo.

WHEREAS Munasinghe Arachchige Don Siman Appuhamy *alias* Arnolis Appu has filed a declaration of insolvency, and a petition for the sequestration of the estate of Munasinghe Arachchige Don Siman Appuhamy *alias* Arnolis Appu under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1853: Notice is hereby given that the said court has adjudged the said Munasinghe Arachchige Don Siman Appuhamy *alias* Arnolis Appu insolvent accordingly; and that two public sittings of the court, to wit, on the 25th day of April, 1901, and on the 9th day of May, 1901, will take place for the said insolvent to surrender and conform to, agreeably to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and for the taking of the other steps set forth in the said Ordinance, of which creditors are hereby required to take notice.

By order of court,
J. B. Misso,
Secretary.

Colombo, March 26, 1901.

No. 1,762. In the matter of the insolvency of Alston, Scott & Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named insolvents will take place at the sitting of this court on April 25, 1901, to audit accounts of the assignee.

By order of court,
J. B. Misso,
Secretary.

Colombo, March 28, 1901.

No. 2,001. In the matter of the insolvency of Horadugoda Gamage Andris of Bam-balapitiya in Colombo.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named insolvent will take place at the sitting of this court on April 25, 1901, for appointment of an auditor.

By order of court,
J. B. Misso,
Secretary.

Colombo, March 28, 1901.

No. 2,005. In the matter of the insolvency of Christian Rajaratnam Muttiah.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named insolvent will take place at the sitting of this court on May 2, 1901, to grant a certificate of conformity to the above-named insolvent.

By order of court,

J. B. Misso,
Secretary.

Colombo, March 30, 1901.

In the District Court of Kandy.

No. 1,436. In the matter of the insolvency of Peter Samuel Mitchell, a planter, Franklands in Gampola.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named insolvent will take place at the sitting of this court on May 17, 1901.

By order of court,

A. SANTIAGO,
Secretary.

Colombo, April 2, 1901.

In the District Court of Kegalla.

No. 24. In the matter of the insolvency of Uru-palawe Gamladdalage Siriwardana of Dehiowita.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second sitting has been adjourned to April 30, 1901.

By order of court,

L. DE SILVA,
Secretary.

Kegalla, March 28, 1901.