



Ceylon Government Gazette

Published by Authority.

No. 5,851—FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1902.

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PART II.—Legal and Judicial.

PART III.—Provincial Administration.

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PASSED ORDINANCES.

Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

No. 7 of 1902.

An Ordinance to amend "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, and 1896."

WEST RIDGEWAY.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend in the particulars hereinafter mentioned "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887" (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Ordinance"), "The Municipal Councils' Amendment Ordinance, 1890," and "The Municipal Councils' Amendment Ordinance, 1896": 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.

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Municipal Councils' Amendment Ordinance, 1902," and this Ordinance, the principal Ordinance, "The Municipal Councils' Amendment Ordinance, 1890," and "The Municipal Councils' Amendment Ordinance, 1896," shall be read as one, and may be cited collectively as "The Municipal Councils' Ordinances, 1887, 1890, 1896, and 1902."

Amendment of section 9 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887: standing committee.

2 In section 3 of the principal Ordinance for the words "standing committee means the committee specified in section 88" shall be substituted the words "standing committees, and standing committee shall respectively mean the committees and any one of the committees specified in section 88." And for the words "standing committee" in the last paragraph of section 3 shall be substituted the words "standing committee on law and general subjects."

Amendment of sections 65, 66, and 67 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

3 In sections 65, 66, and 67 respectively of the principal Ordinance for the words "standing committee" shall be substituted the words "standing committee which deals with the subject to which the contract relates."

Amendment of section 80 (b) of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

4 In section 80, clause (b), of the principal Ordinance for the word "committee" shall be substituted the word "committees."

Amendment of section 88 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

5 For section 88 of the principal Ordinance there shall be substituted the following section :

Standing committees.

88. The municipal council shall at their first general meeting in each year elect by ballot, out of their number, members to form, with the chairman, four standing committees; that is to say, a committee on law and general subjects, one on the regulation of markets and sanitation, one on finance and assessment, and one on municipal works. Each such committee shall consist of the chairman and three members elected as aforesaid; and the municipal council shall at a general or special meeting, in manner aforesaid, fill up all vacancies occurring during the year. Provided, however, that no one member of the municipal council shall at any time be elected to serve on more than two such standing committees.

Amendment of sections 101, 102, 103, and 104 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

6 For sections 101, 102, 103, and 104 of the principal Ordinance there shall be substituted the following sections :

Standing committees to assist chairman.

101. Standing committees provided for by this Ordinance shall, in respect of the matters with reference to which they are severally constituted, advise the chairman in giving effect to the provisions of this Ordinance, and shall attend to such other duties as are in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance or any Ordinance amending it. Provided that in the event of the chairman being in a minority in any decision of a committee on any matter in which it is required by law that he should act with the consent of the committee, the chairman may refer the matter at issue to the municipal council, and the resolution of the municipal council thereon shall be final. The said committees shall have access to all books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, and other documents and papers of the municipality, and the chairman shall furnish forthwith any explanation that is called for by any of the said committees with reference to the business for the transaction of which such committee has been appointed.

Standing committee on finance to conduct monthly audit.

102. The standing committee on finance and assessment shall have power to conduct a monthly audit of the municipal receipts and disbursements for the preceding month as furnished by the chairman, shall see to the due appropriation of the budget grants with reference to the progress report of work done, shall inquire into complaints against assessment, and shall dispose of all applications for pensions and gratuities.

Standing committee to consider contracts, &c.

103. The standing committee which deals with the subject to which any contract relates shall consider such contract as provided in sections 65 and 67.

Standing committees to make rules to regulate proceedings.

104. The municipal council may make rules for the regulation of the proceedings of each standing committee, and may define the scope and limits of work assigned to such committee.

Amendment of section 105 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

7 In section 105 of the principal Ordinance for the words "the standing committee" shall be substituted the words "each standing committee."

Amendment of section 107 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.
Quorum.

8 For section 107 of the principal Ordinance shall be substituted the following :

107. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of a standing committee unless there is present at such meeting the quorum fixed by the rules made under section 104.

Amendment of section 108 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

9 In section 108 of the principal Ordinance for the words "any three members of the standing committee call a special meeting of the standing committee" shall be substituted the words "any two members of a standing committee call a special meeting of such committee."

Section 109 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 amended.

10 For section 109 of the principal Ordinance shall be substituted the following :

Estimate of receipts and expenditure to be submitted by chairman to standing committee on finance in October every year.

109. At a meeting of the standing committee on finance and assessment to be held not later than in the month of October in every year the chairman shall lay before such committee an estimate of probable receipts and the proposed expenditure of the municipality for the year commencing on the 1st day of January then next succeeding in such detail and form as such committee may from time to time direct. The said standing committee shall proceed to consider such estimate and may approve, reject, or alter all or any of the items entered therein or add any item thereto; provided that no rejection, alteration, or addition be inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Amendment of section 110 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

11 In section 110 of the principal Ordinance for the words "the standing committee" shall be substituted "the standing committee on finance and assessment."

Amendment of sections 112, 114, 127, 140, and 144 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887

12 In sections 112, 114, 127, 140, and 144 respectively of the principal Ordinance for the words "the standing committee" shall be substituted the words "the standing committee on finance and assessment."

Amendment of section 127 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

13 For section 127 of the principal Ordinance shall be substituted the following section :

Council may assess rate on real property.

127. It shall be lawful to the municipal council, and they are hereby authorized and required, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, from time to time, so often as they shall think necessary, to make and assess, with the sanction of the Governor in Executive Council, any rate or rates on the annual value of all houses and buildings of every description and all lands and tenements whatsoever within the municipality. Such rate or rates shall endure for any period not exceeding twelve months, shall not exceed in the aggregate the maximum rate or rates from time to time determined by the Governor in Executive Council, and shall be payable by such instalments and at such times as the chairman, with the sanction of the standing committee on finance and assessment, shall direct, and shall be assessed and levied in the manner hereinafter mentioned or by any by-law provided.

Proviso.

Provided that no house, building, land, or tenement shall pay less than one rupee a year in respect of such rate or rates; and provided further, that all school buildings, buildings exclusively appropriated to religious worship, all public libraries, all burial and cremation grounds, and all buildings in charge of military sentries, shall be exempted from the payment of such rate or rates.

Proviso.

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of the Municipal Council of Kandy to continue to levy a water-rate within the Kandy Municipality under the provisions of "The Kandy Waterworks Loan Ordinance, 1884," and the Ordinance No. 29 of 1884, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Kandy Waterworks Loan Ordinance, 1884.'"

Amendment of section 138 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

Returns for purposes of valuation.

Penalties.

Amendment of sections 172, 237, 241, 244, 248, and 251 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

Amendment of section 176 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

Amendment of section 1 of Ordinance No. 26 of 1890.

Governor may authorize construction of works.

Notice.

Power to break up roads.

14 For section 138 of the principal Ordinance shall be substituted the following section :

138. In order to enable the municipal council to assess the annual value of any houses, buildings, or lands liable to the rate or rates, it shall be lawful to the chairman to require the owner and occupier of such houses, buildings, or lands to furnish returns of the rent or annual value thereof, and for the like purpose it shall be lawful to the chairman, or any person appointed by him for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset to enter and inspect such buildings or lands, and it shall be the duty of the owner of any house, building, or land to notify in writing to the chairman the completion of any new building intended for occupation. Whoever refuses or fails to furnish the return herein specified for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required to do so, and whoever knowingly makes a false or incorrect return, and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents the chairman, or any person appointed by him as aforesaid from entering or inspecting or, if need be, surveying any such houses, buildings, or lands, and whoever fails to notify the completion of any new building within fourteen days from the date of such completion, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

15 In sections 172, 237, 241, 244, 248, and 251 of the principal Ordinance for the words "the standing committee" shall be substituted the words "the standing committee on the regulation of markets and sanitation."

16 In section 176 of the principal Ordinance after the words "the standing committee" shall be inserted the words "to which such duty has been assigned by the municipal council under section 104."

17 In section 1 of "The Municipal Councils' Amendment Ordinance, 1890," for the words "standing committee" shall be substituted the words "standing committee on the regulation of markets and sanitation."

18 It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time to authorize any municipal council or any person, firm, company, or corporation to whom any municipal council shall propose to grant a license or concession under section 23 to construct the necessary works in any municipal town in this island for any purpose that the Governor with the like advice may approve.

19 Every such authority shall be notified in the *Government Gazette* and in at least two of the local newspapers.

20 The municipal council, person, firm, company, or corporation, and the agents, servants, or workmen of such municipal council, person, firm, company, or corporation, shall, upon such authority being granted and notified, be entitled to break up the soil, metal, and pavement of any streets, roads, or bridges within such municipal town, and to open and break up any sewers, drains, or tunnels within or under such streets, roads, or bridges, and to erect, set up, or lay down, either permanently or temporarily, in or along or under such streets, roads, bridges, or pavements, any posts, pillars, lamps, wires, pipes, rails, or other plant, material, or works that may be necessary for any of the purposes approved of by the Governor in manner provided in section 18, and to do all such other acts and things as may from time to time be necessary for such purposes, doing as little damage as may be in the execution of the powers hereby granted, and making compensation for any damage which may be done in the execution of such powers. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall authorize or empower such municipal council, person, firm, company, or corporation to erect, set up, or lay down any posts, pillars, lamps, wires, pipes, rails, or other plant, material, or works in, upon, into, through, or against any building or land not dedicated to public use, without the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof first had and obtained.

Plans and specifications to be approved.

21 Before any such work shall be commenced the municipal council shall cause a plan and specification of such work to be prepared and submitted for the approval of the Governor, and no street, road, or bridge, sewer, drain, or tunnel shall be broken up or opened under the provisions of this Ordinance except under the supervision of an officer appointed to supervise such work by such municipal council, and in accordance with such plan and specification. Notwithstanding anything in this section or section 18 contained, the municipal council shall have power to require or consent to any modification of the plan and specification as may be found necessary or desirable to enable the work to be carried out, without danger or inconvenience to the public or injury to property whatsoever.

Work to be speedily completed.

22 When any municipal council, person, firm, company, or corporation shall break up any street, road, or bridge, or the pavement thereof, or any sewer, drain, or tunnel under any of the provisions of this Ordinance, such council, person, firm, company, or corporation shall with all convenient speed complete the work for which the same shall be broken up or opened, and fill in the ground and reinstate and make good such street, road, bridge, or pavement, or the sewer, drain, or tunnel so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby, and shall at all times whilst any such street, road, bridge, or pavement, or such sewer, drain, or tunnel shall be so opened or broken up, cause the same to be fenced and guarded, and shall cause a light sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up and maintained against or near such street, road, bridge, or pavement, sewer, or drain where the same shall be opened or broken up every night during which the same shall continue open or broken up.

Municipal council may grant license or concession.

23 It shall be lawful for any municipal council from time to time to grant to any person, persons, firm, company, or corporation for any purpose license or concession, whether sole and exclusive or otherwise, for any period, and for any consideration, and subject to any regulations and conditions as to such council may seem meet. Provided that no license or concession shall be valid until the authority of the Governor has been obtained in manner provided by section 18.

Power to make repairs.

24 When any works have been constructed under the provisions of this Ordinance, the municipal council or their licensee or concessionaire under the preceding clause may break up any street, road, bridge, or the pavement thereof, or any sewer, drain, or tunnel for the purposes of effecting any repairs to such works. Provided always that such repairs shall be effected, and such street, road, bridge, or pavement, sewer, drain, or tunnel restored as near as may be to its former state with all possible speed in that behalf. And provided that such repairs shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of such rules as may be made from time to time under the provisions of the following section.

Rules.

25 The chairman of any municipal council may, with the approval of the council, from time to time make, and when made may, with like approval, rescind, alter, or repeal, rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance to be observed by all persons, firms, companies, or corporations executing or carrying out any work under the provisions of this Ordinance, and for determining the duties of any such persons, firms, companies, or corporations. Such rules shall be submitted to the Governor in Executive Council for approval, and when approved and published in the *Government Gazette*, shall be binding on the licensees or concessionaires and all other persons.

Penalty.

26 Every person committing a breach of any rule or regulation made and approved under the preceding section shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each such breach, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for every day after conviction during which the breach is continued.

Repealing clause. 27 Section 12 of "The Colombo Waterworks Ordinance, 1886," and the words "without the permission of the standing committee in sections 31 and 35 of 'The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887,'" and the words "and which are not (as respects carts, carriages, and coaches) the carts, carriages, other than hackeries, and coaches referred to in section 132" in section 128 of "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1887," and section 19 of "The Municipal Councils' Amendment Ordinance, 1896," and "The Municipal Councils' Amendment Ordinance, 1900," shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed in Council the Fourteenth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Two.

A. G. CLAYTON,
Clerk to the Council.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor the Twenty-fourth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Two.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

No. 8 of 1902.

An Ordinance for the prevention of Accidents by Explosives.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the prevention of accidents by explosives: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Preliminary.

Short title.

Commencement.

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Explosives Ordinance, 1902," and shall come into operation at such time as the Governor shall, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, appoint.

Repeal.

2 From and after the date on which this Ordinance shall come into operation, the Ordinance No. 18 of 1894, intituled "An Ordinance for the prevention of Accidents by Gunpowder and other Explosives," and the Ordinance No. 13 of 1895, intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Explosives Ordinance, 1894," shall be repealed.

Provided that such repeal shall not affect the past operation of, or any liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment under, the Ordinance hereby repealed, or any rules passed thereunder, or any investigation or legal proceeding in respect of any liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

Definitions.

"Explosive."

3 In this Ordinance—

The term "explosive"—

- (1) Means gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, blasting powder, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, and every other substance or mixture, whether similar to those above-mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion or a pyrotechnic effect; and
- (2) Includes fog signals, fireworks, fuzes, rockets, percussion caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined; and

	(3) Shall extend to any substance which may appear to the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to be specially dangerous to life or property, by reason of its explosive properties or of any process in the manufacture thereof being liable to explosion.
"Occupier."	The term "occupier" means proprietor, licensee, or other person in charge.
"Safety cartridges."	The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.
"Small-arm nitro-compound."	The term "small-arm nitro-compound" means Schultz gunpowder, E. C. sporting powder, E. C. rifle powder, or other nitro-compound adapted and intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small arms only, and otherwise designated small-arm nitro-compound, or of cartridges exclusively for small arms made with such small-arm nitro-compound.
"Weight of an explosive."	The term "weight of an explosive" means not only the weight of the explosive matter contained therein, but the gross weight of the whole explosive; thus, the weight of a firework includes the weight of the whole article, paper, clay, &c., complete; and the weight of a detonator includes the weight of the copper capsule. In the case of safety cartridges, however, the weight allowed is expressed as meaning that of the "explosive contained in" such cartridges.

Table of equivalents.

4 For the purposes of this Ordinance, except where expressly stated otherwise, the equivalents of other explosives to gunpowder shall be in accordance with the following table:

One pound Schultz powder shall equal one pound gunpowder.

One pound E. C. powder shall equal one pound gunpowder.

One pound small-arm nitro-compound shall equal one pound gunpowder.

Five pounds safety cartridges filled with gunpowder or small-arm nitro shall equal one pound gunpowder.

For the purposes of packing for conveyance and exposure for sale five pounds manufactured fireworks shall equal one pound gunpowder.

For all other purposes two pounds of manufactured fireworks shall equal one pound gunpowder.

Five pounds safety fuze shall equal one pound gunpowder.

Five pounds railway fog signals shall equal one pound gunpowder.

Five pounds percussion caps shall equal one pound gunpowder.

Of any explosive other than those named above half a pound shall equal one pound gunpowder.

Governor may make general rules for stores and registered premises.

5 The Governor may from time to time, with the advice of the Executive Council, make general rules—

(a) To be observed in stores for explosives.

(b) To be observed in premises registered by the government agent for the retail sale of explosives.

In the event of any breach (by act or default) of the general rules in any store or registered premises—

(a) All or any part of the explosives in respect to which the offence was committed may be forfeited; and

(b) The occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in addition (in the case of a second offence) one hundred rupees for every day during which such breach continues.

Governor to have power to make rules for altering or adding to the general rules contained in this Ordinance.

6 The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may from time to time make, and when made repeal, alter, and add to, rules for the purpose of rescinding, altering, or adding to the general rules contained in this Ordinance, and the rules so made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall have the same effect as if they were enacted in this section.

Governor may make regulations.

7 The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may from time to time make, and when made repeal, alter, or add to, regulations—

- (1) To regulate the construction, materials, and fittings of stores for explosive ;
- (2) To prescribe the buildings and works from which stores for explosive are to be separated, and the distance by which they are to be separated ;
- (3) To prescribe the maximum amount of explosive, not exceeding two tons, to be kept in store, graduated according to their construction and situation, and their distance from the said buildings and works ;
- (4) For the purpose of empowering and authorizing the search for and seizure and detention of explosives ;
- (5) For regulating the conveyance, loading, and unloading of explosives, and the description and construction of carriages, ships, or boats to be used in the conveyance of the same ;
- (6) For regulating the mode of storing and keeping of explosives for conveyance, and of giving notice by boards, labels, or otherwise of the nature of the package containing any explosive ;
- (7) For prohibiting or subjecting to conditions and restrictions the conveyance of explosives ;
- (8) For fixing the places and times at which explosives are to be loaded or unloaded, and the quantity of any explosive to be loaded or unloaded or conveyed at one time or in one carriage, ship, or boat ;
- (9) For determining the precautions to be observed in conveying explosives, and in loading and in unloading the carriages, ships, and boats used in such conveyance, and the time during which the explosives may be kept during such conveyance loading and unloading ; and
- (10) For every other purpose which may be deemed necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.

Rules and regulations when to have force of law.

8 All rules, general rules, and regulations, and all alterations and additions thereto made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be published in the *Government Gazette*, and shall thereupon become as legal and valid as if the same had been inserted herein.

Penalty for acts in contravention of by-laws.

9 The breach of any of the regulations made under the provisions of this Ordinance shall constitute an offence punishable, on conviction, by a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and the explosives in respect of which such breach is committed, or being in the carriage, ship, or boat, or train of carriages, ships, or boats in respect of which such breach of by-law has taken place, may be forfeited.

Definition and classification of explosives by the Governor.

10 It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to define, for the purposes of this Ordinance, the composition, quality, and character of any explosive, and to classify explosives. Where the composition, quality, or character of any explosive has been defined under the provisions of this section, any article alleged to be such explosive which differs from the said explosive, as defined, in composition, quality, or character, whether by reason of deterioration or otherwise, shall not be deemed for the purposes of this or the principal Ordinance to be the explosive so defined.

Appointment of inspectors.

11 The Governor may from time to time appoint, remove, and re-appoint any fit and competent persons to be inspectors of explosives for the purposes of this Ordinance, and assign them their duties.

Every order appointing an inspector shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

Powers of inspectors.

12 An inspector of explosives shall have power to make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether this Ordinance is complied with, and for that purpose—

(1) He may enter, inspect, and examine any magazine or store of any explosive, and every part thereof, at all times by day and night, but so as not to unnecessarily impede or obstruct the work in such magazine or store, and may make inquiries as to the observance of this Ordinance, and all matters and things relating to the safety of the public or of the persons employed in or about such magazine or store; and

(2) He may enter, inspect, and examine any premises registered under this Ordinance, and every part thereof in which any explosive is kept, or is reasonably supposed by him to be kept, at all reasonable times by day; and if he find any such premises or anything or practice therein or connected therewith, to be unnecessarily dangerous or defective so as in his opinion to tend to endanger the public safety or the bodily safety of any person, the inspector may require the occupier of such premises to abate the danger or supply the deficiency; and

(3) He may require the occupier of any magazine, store, or premises which he is entitled under this section to enter, or a person employed by such occupier therein, to give him samples of any explosive or ingredients of an explosive therein, or of any substance therein the keeping of which is restricted or regulated by this Ordinance, or of any substance therein which the inspector believes to be an explosive, or such ingredients or substance.

The occupier of every such magazine, store, and registered premises, his agents and servants, shall furnish the means required by the inspector as necessary for every such entry; inspection, examination, and inquiry.

Any person who fails to permit an inspector to enter, inspect, examine, or make inquiries in pursuance of this section, or to comply with any requisition of such inspector in pursuance of this section, or who in any manner obstructs such inspector in the execution of his duties under this Ordinance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees for each offence.

Offences under this Ordinance to be cognizable and bailable and triable in police courts.

13 Every offence under this Ordinance shall be cognizable and bailable, and may be inquired into, tried, and determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be lawful for such court to declare and adjudge all explosives and ingredients liable to forfeiture under this Ordinance to be forfeited, and to condemn the same, whatever may be the amount or value thereof, anything in "The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898," to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordinance not to apply to stores or explosives held for the use of the Crown.

14 This Ordinance shall not apply to any store, premises, wharf, place, or explosive under the control of the military, navy, or volunteers, or other department of Government, or otherwise held for the service of the Crown or of the Government, or for the use of His Majesty's army, navy, or volunteers.

Explosives not to be manufactured except with the license of the Governor.

15 If any person manufactures any explosive, or carries on any process of such manufacture at any place in this island, except with the license of the Governor, under the hand of the Colonial Secretary, and in accordance with any rules duly made as hereinafter provided, all or any part of such articles or the ingredients thereof which may be found

either in or about such place may be forfeited ; and the person so manufacturing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees a day for every day during which he so manufactures or carries on any process of manufacture.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the making of a small quantity of explosives for the purpose of chemical experiment, and not for practical or general use or for sale.

Governor may exempt fireworks or explosives for fireworks from the operation of this Ordinance.

Provided also that it shall be competent to the Governor to exempt by Proclamation from the operation of this Ordinance or any clause thereof any kind of manufactured fireworks, or any explosive or explosives, in such quantities as may appear to him reasonable.

Governor empowered to prohibit or regulate manufacture of explosive.

16 The Governor shall have power to prohibit entirely or regulate the manufacture of explosives in the island, and for purposes of such regulation it shall be competent for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council—

- (1) To grant licenses for the establishment of factories for the manufacture of explosives, upon payment of such fee as to him shall seem suitable, provided the fee due upon any such license shall not exceed ten rupees ;
- (2) To prescribe the terms and conditions under which such licenses shall be granted, and such factories established, maintained, and conducted ; and
- (3) To make and publish all rules necessary for such purposes.

Place for keeping explosive.

17 Explosives shall not be kept in any place except as follows ; that is to say,

- (1) Except in a store for explosive either lawfully existing or licensed under this Ordinance for keeping such explosives ; or
- (2) Except in premises registered under this Ordinance for keeping such explosive.

Provided that this section shall not apply—

- (1) To a person keeping for his private use and not for sale gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises thirty pounds, or of other explosive the equivalent of thirty pounds of gunpowder according to the table given in section 4 of this Ordinance ; or
- (2) To the keeping of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of conveyance, when the same is being conveyed or kept in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to the conveyance of such explosive.

Any explosive kept in any place other than as above in this section mentioned shall be deemed to be kept in an unauthorized place.

Where any explosive is kept in any unauthorized place—

- (1) All or any part of the explosive found in such place may be forfeited ; and
- (2) The occupier of such place, and also the owner of or other person guilty of keeping the explosive, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding one rupee for every pound of explosive so kept.

License for storage.

18 Any person may apply for a license for a store for explosive to the government agent of the province in which the store is situated stating his name, address, and calling, the proposed site and construction of the store, and the amount and description of explosive he proposes to store therein ; and the government agent shall, as soon as practicable, if the proposed site, construction of the store, and amount of such explosive are in accordance with the regulations made by the Governor, grant to the applicant, on payment of a stamp duty of two rupees and fifty cents, the license applied for.

The government agent may reject the application if the applicant is not, in his opinion, a fit person to keep explosive, and on such rejection it shall be the duty of the government agent to furnish to the applicant in writing the reasons of such rejection. Thereupon the applicant may appeal to the Governor in Executive Council, who, after such inquiry, local or other, as he may think necessary, may refuse or order the issue of the license applied for with or without conditions.

Non-transferability, renewal, and forms of store licenses.

19 A store license shall be valid only for the person named in it, and shall annually, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license would not be authorized by this Ordinance, on application by post or otherwise, and payment of a stamp duty of fifty cents, be renewed by the government agent by endorsement or otherwise for that year, and unless so renewed shall expire.

Store licenses shall be in the form from time to time directed by the Governor.

Special rules for regulation of workmen in stores.

20 Every occupier of a store may, with the sanction of the Governor, make, and when made may, with the like sanction, repeal, alter, or add to, special rules for the regulation of the persons managing or employed in or about such store, with a view to secure the observance of this Ordinance therein, and the safety and proper discipline of the said persons and the safety of the public.

There may be annexed to any breach of special rules made in pursuance of this section such penalties not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence as may be deemed just.

Existing store to be continued upon certificate of government agent.

21 An existing store for explosive shall not be deemed to be a lawfully existing store, unless, on application made to the government agent, it is certified by him that such store may be continued.

The occupier of the store desirous of obtaining a continuing certificate shall, before the expiration of three months after the date when this Ordinance shall come into operation, submit an application for such certificate to the government agent stating his name, address, and calling, and the situation and construction of the store, and accompanied by such particulars respecting the store as may be necessary to enable the government agent to make out the certificate.

The government agent shall, as soon as practicable, on payment of a stamp duty of two rupees and fifty cents, grant the continuing certificate, inserting therein such particulars as may appear to him to be sufficient to identify the store, and the maximum quantity and description of explosive which the store may hold.

Registration of premises by the government agent for purposes of retail sale.

22 A person desirous of having his premises registered for the keeping of explosives for purposes of retail sale shall apply to the government agent stating his name and calling, the situation of the said premises, and the quantity and description of explosive which he is desirous of so keeping, and the government agent, if satisfied that such premises may be registered, shall cause the same to be registered, and shall issue a certificate to that effect on payment of a stamp duty of fifty cents. Such registration shall not be taken to justify any person other than the person named in the certificate to keep such explosive in such premises, and shall be annually renewed on payment of a like duty of fifty cents.

Restriction on sale in highways, &c.

23 Explosive shall not be hawked, sold, or exposed for sale upon any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place.

If any explosive is hawked, sold, or exposed for sale in contravention of this section—

- (1) The person hawking, selling, or exposing for sale the same shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees; and

(2) All or any part of the explosive which is so hawked or exposed for sale, or is found in the possession of any person convicted under this section, may be forfeited.

Penalty for sale to children.

24 Explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of thirteen years; and any person selling explosive in contravention of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

To be exposed for sale in substantial case, &c.

25 The amount of explosive exposed for sale or sold otherwise than in a substantial case, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping, shall not exceed one pound, provided (a) that in the case of safety cartridges the amount may be a quantity containing of gunpowder or of small-arm nitro-compound not more than five pounds, and (b) in the case of manufactured fireworks the amount shall not exceed five pounds; and except when the same is sold to any person employed by or on the property occupied by the vendor for immediate use in the service of the vendor or on such property, the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the word "explosive" and the name of such explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a band or securely attached label or other mark.

If any explosive is sold or exposed for sale in contravention of this section—

- (1) The person selling or exposing for sale the same shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees;
- (2) All or any part of the explosive so exposed for sale may be forfeited.

Explosive not to be sold without license.

26 It shall not be lawful for any person to sell any explosive in this colony unless such person shall have previously obtained a license from the government agent of the province, or the assistant government agent of the district, within which such person proposes to sell such explosive.

Every such license, which shall be in force for one year from the date of issue, shall be substantially in the form A in the schedule to this Ordinance annexed, and shall bear a stamp duty of five rupees, and every annual renewal of such license shall bear a stamp duty of one rupee. Provided that it shall be lawful for a government agent or assistant government agent to refuse to issue a license if he shall consider that a sufficient number of licenses have been issued in the neighbourhood, or that the applicant is not a fit person, or that he has not provided registered premises for the keeping of explosive; and the government agent or assistant government agent may at any time recall and cancel such license should he see fit to do so.

Importation of explosive.

27 With respect to the importation of explosive from any place out of the colony the following provisions shall have effect; that is to say,

- (a) The owner and master of any ship having on board any such explosive shall not permit the same to be unloaded and delivered to any person who does not hold a license to import the same from the Governor in Executive Council, and any transshipment shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be delivery; and
- (b) The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may grant an importation license for any such explosive, and may annex thereto any prohibitions and restrictions with respect to the composition and quality of the explosive, and the unloading, landing, delivery, and conveyance thereof, and such further provisions and restrictions as he may think fit for the protection of the public from danger; and
- (c) The license shall be of such duration as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may fix, and shall be available only for the person or persons named in the license; and

(d) In the event of any breach by any act or default of the provisions of this section with respect to the importation of an explosive, or of the provisions of any importation license, or of any further provision or restriction made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of sub-section (b) of this section, all or any part of the explosive with respect to which such breach is committed, or being in any ship or boat in connection with which such breach is committed, may be forfeited, and the owner and master of such ship or boat, and the licensee or person to whom the explosive is delivered, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding one rupee for every pound of such explosive; and

(e) The customs officers shall have the same power with respect to any such explosive and the ship containing the same as they have for the time being with respect to any article on the importation of which restrictions are for the time being imposed by the law relating to the customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to the customs or any such article or ship shall apply accordingly.

Ordinance not to apply to the filling or conveying for private use of safety cartridge.

28 Nothing in this Ordinance shall apply to the filling or conveying for private use, and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by this Ordinance to be kept for private use.

Governor may prohibit absolutely or conditionally keeping, importing, &c., of any dangerous explosive.

29 Notwithstanding anything in this Ordinance, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time by special order, may prohibit, either absolutely or subject to conditions, the keeping, importing from any place out of the colony, conveying, and selling of any dangerous explosive.

Provided that such order shall not absolutely prohibit anything which may be lawfully done in pursuance of any continuing certificate under this Ordinance.

If any explosive is kept, imported, or sold in contravention of any such order—

- (1) All or any part of such explosives may be forfeited; and
- (2) The owner or master of the ship in which it was imported shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five rupees for every pound of such explosive brought in the ship; and
- (3) The person to whom it was delivered, and the person selling the same, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five rupees for every pound of such explosive delivered or sold or found in his possession.

Powers of customs officers to deal with prohibited explosive, &c., imported.

30 The customs officers shall have the same power with respect to any such prohibited explosive and the ship containing the same as they have with respect to any article prohibited to be imported by the law relating to customs and the ship containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to customs and any such article and ship shall apply accordingly.

SCHEDULE.

Form A.

I, A. B., Government Agent of the ——— Province (or Assistant Government Agent of the District in the ——— Province, as the case may be), hereby license C. D. to sell the explosives mentioned in the schedule hereto attached under the provisions of Ordinance

No. 8 of 1902, intituled "An Ordinance for the prevention of Accidents by Explosives." (*Here insert the conditions, if any, to which the license shall be made subject.*)

(Signed) A. B.

The ——— day of ———, 190 —.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Explosive.

Passed in Council the Fourteenth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Two.

A. G. CLAYTON,
Clerk to the Council.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor the Twenty-fourth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Two.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

No. 9 of 1902.

An Ordinance relating to the Ceylon Railways.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Ceylon railways and to the conveyance thereby of passengers, passengers' luggage, parcels, H, C, and D traffic, 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.

1 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1902;" and it shall come into operation at such time as the Governor shall by Proclamation, to be published in the *Government Gazette*, appoint.

Commencement.

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:

3 For the purposes of this Ordinance the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there is something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction:

"Railway."

"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, Accountant, 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 being in possession of a ticket duly issued according to the conditions provided therefor.
" Passengers' luggage."	" Passengers' luggage " shall mean such personal effects as are conveyed free of charge in the luggage vans of passenger trains, and any such additional personal effects as may be paid for as excess luggage.
" Parcels."	" Parcels " shall mean all parcels, packages, bicycles, fish, fruit, poultry, and every other article, matter, or thing conveyed at parcels rates by passenger trains and subject to the conditions provided therefor.
" H, C, and D traffic."	" H, C, and D traffic " shall mean all horses, carriages, dogs, bulls, cows, oxen, pigs, calves, sheep, goats, and every other animal or vehicle of any sort accepted for conveyance in horse boxes, carriage trucks, or brake vans, by passenger trains, and charged for at mileage rates.
" 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, or add to, or alter) rules regarding the conveyance of passengers, passengers' luggage, parcels, H, C, and D traffic, goods, live stock, and all and every article, animal, person, or thing to be conveyed by railway, for the classification of goods, the goods that are to be charged for at special rates, the charges to be made for the conveyance of passengers and goods by the railway, and all other matters not specially enacted by this Ordinance, which may be necessary to provide 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 not exceed the rates specified in the schedule, unless 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, in which case such provision shall prevail and be of force, anything in the schedule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Rules to be laid before Legislative Council.

6 All such rules shall be laid before the Legislative Council if in session within one month of being made, and if not in session within one month of the commencement of the session next ensuing, and in either case they shall be on the table during four sittings at least of the Council, and any rule which has been disapproved by resolution of the Council shall cease to have any force or effect.

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 hereinbefore 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, 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.

Fare to be accepted conditionally.

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 class and 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.

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 carriage 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 a station master, or who shall knowingly and wilfully refuse or neglect, on arriving at the station to which he shall have paid his fare, to quit the train and the railway premises, or who shall transfer the return half of any ticket obtained by him, or who shall in any 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 such offence.

Enforcing payment of fare by passenger not producing ticket.

11 If any person 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 person who shall get into or upon, or attempt to get into or upon, or shall quit or attempt to quit, any vehicle upon the railway, while such vehicle is in motion; or who shall assist or cause any person to enter or quit any vehicle upon the railway, while such vehicle is in motion, or who shall ride or attempt to ride upon the railway on the steps or any other part of a vehicle, 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 such 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 which may be specially provided for the purpose, or shall deface or injure by smearing with chunam or any other substance any railway building, carriage, or other property, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each such 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 person shall knowingly and wilfully enter or refuse or neglect to leave reserved carriages or compartments, or shall enter and refuse to leave rooms or places or seats set apart for passengers of higher classes, he 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 brakeman who, without special permission of the General Manager, Traffic Superintendent, or station master, 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.

Liability for goods lost, destroyed, or injured.

18 (a) 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 clearly and legibly addressed and booked and paid for or labelled and loaded in conformity with this Ordinance, or the rules and regulations in that behalf provided.

(b) 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 of which compensation is claimed.

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

Goods accepted conditionally.

19 The Government shall not be bound to despatch by the first or any specified train any goods, parcels, passengers' luggage, bicycles, 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 trains 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.

20 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 its 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.

21 The consignor, 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, package, or parcel.

Penalty for giving no account, or false account.

22 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 be guilty of an offence, and 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 fare for carriage of goods.

23 If any person shall fail to pay on demand any sum due for the conveyance of any live stock, goods, H, C, and D traffic, luggage, 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 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 said person entitled thereto, or the General Manager may recover any such sum by action at law.

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

24 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 under construction, 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 damage, wilful or negligent.

25 (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, or any other matter or thing belonging to the railway, or who shall remove sand or stone or earth or any other matter or thing from banks, bridges, culverts, retaining walls, or permanent way within railway limits, or shall fell timber 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 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, 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 not exceeding fifty rupees; and any person who shall throw or cause to be thrown, either by hand or otherwise, any 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.

26 Any person who shall remove, deface, or in any way injure any document exhibited by the railway authorities as required by section 42, or any notice, document, or advertisement posted by them at any 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.

27 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 signal wire, pulley, or stake, or 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 wilful act or omission endangering a passenger.

28 Whoever 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.

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 guilty of an offence, and 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.

Breach of rules.

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

Penalty for trespass.

32 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 any land, station, or other premises appertaining thereto, on being requested to do so by any railway official or by any other person on behalf of a railway official, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and may be immediately removed therefrom by such railway official or other person as aforesaid.

Precaution if the railway cross a road.

Proviso.

"Minor crossings."

"Occupation crossings."

33 If the railway cross any public carriage road on a level, at a place not declared to be a "minor crossing" or an "occupation crossing" as hereinafter provided, 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 off the railway from the road and prevent persons, cattle, or carriages from crossing the railway line. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in any case to order that the gates shall close across the road instead of across the railway, and in such case the gates shall be erected, maintained, and closed accordingly.

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.

34 (1) 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 whether such minor crossing shall be closed by gates or not, and such Proclamation to alter, vary, or repeal.

(2) The gates of minor crossings shall close across the road and not across the railway, and shall be kept locked by means of padlocks, the keys of which shall be kept by a person authorized thereunto by the General Manager of the Railway.

(3) Any person desiring to use a minor crossing closed by gates shall give such notice of his intention to do so to such authorized person, as will allow of arrangements being made for the opening of the gates with safety to the public.

(4) 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.

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

(6) Any person using or attempting to use a minor crossing closed by gates without such notice as aforesaid, and any person causing cattle to cross any minor crossing 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.

(7) Any person authorized by the General Manager to keep the keys of any minor crossing who 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.

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

35 (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 person for whom any such occupation crossing is provided 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 if the person for whom any such occupation crossing is provided shall leave open any such occupation crossing gate he 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 the crossing gates and the adjacent fences, together with the approaches thereto, within the railway boundaries, in good and proper order, but he shall be entitled to recover from the person for whom such occupation crossing is provided the cost of repairing such damage as may be caused to the crossing gates and the adjacent fences through the negligence of the said person or his servants.

(5) Occupation crossings may be sanctioned and opened upon any 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 regulation 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.

36 (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 and 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.

Penalty for opening gates.

(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 be within sight or hearing, or when it shall be due, 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.

37 In the construction to be placed upon 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 had notice; and every such official shall be deemed to be legally prohibited from doing every act which shall be likely to cause danger.

- Apprehension of offenders. 38 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. 39 For the purposes of this Ordinance the police magistrates of Colombo, Kandy, Matale, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya-Hatton, Badulla-Haldummulla, Panadure, Kalutara, Balapitiya, Galle, Matara, 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 beyond their jurisdiction. 40 In case of any person committing an offence under this Ordinance which would not otherwise be cognizable by a police court by reason of the amount of punishment which may be inflicted in respect thereof if a certificate shall be presented to such police court signed by the Attorney-General to the effect that such offence or act may 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. 41 It shall be competent to any police magistrate before whom any person under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of an offence under this Ordinance 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. 42 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 situated, and in such other language, if any, as shall be required by order of the Governor; and knowledge of the contents of such rules shall be presumed as against any person using the railway, upon proof that a copy of such rules was hanging up and exhibited as herein provided.
- Rebate to be granted on freight. 43 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.

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.

Reductions to be made for children, pioneers and coolies of any nationality, 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.

Special rates shall be charged for H, C, and D traffic, luggage, and parcels.

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 20 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 unmanufactured cotton, 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, firewood, and liquid fuel.

As respects passenger and goods traffic, 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.

Passed in Council the Fourteenth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Two.

A. G. CLAYTON,
Clerk to the Council.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor the Twenty-third day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Two.

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

NOTICES IN TESTAMENTARY ACTIONS.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction. } Adambaragey Simon de Alwis, de-
No. C 1,631. } ceased, of Wellawatta.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before D. F. Browne, Esq., District Judge of Colombo, on the 11th day of April, 1902, in the presence of Mr. C. A. Pereira on the part of the petitioner Adambaragey Agida de Alwis; and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated 3rd March, 1902, having been read: It is ordered that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased Adambaragey Simon de Alwis issued to her, as the widow of the deceased, unless the respondents—1, Adambaragey Helena de Alwis; 2, P. David Fernando; 3, Adambaragey Jane de Alwis; 4, Watutantrige Robtel de Alwis; 5, Adambaragey John de Alwis; 6, Adambaragey Marthelis de Alwis; 7, Adambaragey Arnolis de Alwis; 8, Adambaragey Welun de Alwis; 9, Adambaragey Alice de Alwis; 10, Adambaragey Edmund de Alwis—shall, on or before the 15th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

D. F. BROWNE,
District Judge.

The 11th day of April, 1902.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction. } Abdul Hameed, deceased, of Church
No. C 1,647. } street, Slave Island, Colombo.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before D. F. Browne, Esq., District Judge of Colombo, on the 11th day of April, 1902, in the presence of Messrs. R. F. de Saram and Alvis on the part of the petitioner Maas Danare Hamit of Slave Island; and his affidavit, dated the 9th April, 1902, and the petition of the same date having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner above-named be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased Abdul Hameed issued to him, as the sole heir of the deceased, unless (1) Rukiya Umma, (2) Maas Thajuddeen of Slave Island, shall, on or before the 15th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

D. F. BROWNE,
District Judge.

The 11th day of April, 1902.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Order Nisi declaring Will proved.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Last Will and
Jurisdiction. } Testament of Ummani Umma, de-
No. 1,656 C. } ceased, of Old Moor street in
Colombo.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before D. F. Browne, Esq., District Judge of Colombo, on the 28th day of April, 1902, in the presence of Messrs. R. F. de Saram and Alvis on the part of the petitioners Abdul Muhamed Cassim and Samsi Lebbe Marikar Aboo Salib; and the affidavit of the petitioners, dated 26th April, 1902, having been read: It is ordered that the will of said Ummani Umma, deceased, dated 9th June, 1900, be and the same is hereby declared proved, unless any person interested shall, on or before the 22nd day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Abdul Muhamed Cassim and Samsi Lebbe Marikar Aboo Salib are the executors named in the said will, and that they are entitled to have probate of the same issued to them

accordingly, unless any person interested shall, on or before the 22nd day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

D. F. BROWNE,
District Judge.

The 28th day of April, 1902.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Estate of Narana-
Jurisdiction. } pitilhangewatta Appuhamillagey Gre-
No. 591. } goris Perera Appuhamy of Madel-
gomua, deceased.

Heeralindippulige Louisa Perera Hamine
of Madelgomua.....Petitioner.

Vs.

1, Alfred Martin Perera; 2, Richard Perera;
and 3, Martha Cicilia Perera, all of Madel-
gomuwa.....Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before E. F. Hopkins, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on the 18th day of March, 1902, in the presence of Mr. W. M. Rajepakse on the part of the petitioner Heeralindippulige Louisa Perera Hamine of Madelgomuwa; and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated the 14th day of January, 1902, having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner aforesaid be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased issued to her, as wife of the said deceased, unless the above-named respondents or any other person interested shall, on or before the 16th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

E. F. HOPKINS,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Estate of Nawanna
Jurisdiction. } Somasundaram Ayar of Negombo
No. 592. } deceased.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before E. F. Hopkins, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on the 18th day of March, 1902, in the presence of Mr. W. M. Rajepakse on the part of the petitioner Sunderamma of Negombo; and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated the 18th day of February, 1902, having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner aforesaid be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased issued to her, as wife of the said deceased, unless any person interested shall, on or before the 16th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

E. F. HOPKINS,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Estate of Isabel
Jurisdiction. } Fernando Sinna Tamby of Bambu-
No. 593. } kulia, deceased.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before E. F. Hopkins, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on the 18th day of February, 1902, in the presence of Mr. W. M. Rajepakse on the part of the petitioner Lucas Fernando Ramanathen Pulle of Bambukuliya; and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated the 18th day of February, 1902, having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner afore-

said be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, unless the respondents—1, Ana Fernando Ramanaden Pulle; 2, Marian Fernando Ramanathen Pulle; 3, Pedro Fernando Ramanaden Pulle; and 4, Eusinia Fernando Ramanaden Pulle of Bambukuliya—or any other persons interested shall, on or before the 16th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

E. F. HOPKINS,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Estate of Tenahandi Sayaneris de Silva Gunasekera
Jurisdiction. } No. 597. } Arachchi of Henaratgoda, deceased.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before E. F. Hopkins, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on the 25th day of March, 1902, in the presence of Mr. W. M. Rajapakse on the part of the petitioner Ethige Catherina de Silva of Asgira; and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated the 20th day of February, 1902, having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner aforesaid be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased issued to her, as wife of the said deceased, unless the respondents—1, Tenahandi Guneris de Silva; 2, Tenahandi Theresia de Silva; 3, Tenahandi Alfred Silva, all of Asgira—or any other person interested shall, on or before the 14th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

E. F. HOPKINS,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Order Nisi.

No. 598. In the Matter of the Estate of Moderage Anthony Perera of Watumulla, deceased.

Morawakage Ceciliana Perera of Kumbaloluwa Petitioner.

Vs.

1, Moderage Juse Perera of Watumulla; 2, Moderage Ana Perera; 3, Moderage Michelia Perera and husband 4, Hettithanthirige Juan Perera, all of Watumulla..... Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before E. F. Hopkins, Esq., District Judge of Negombo, on the 25th day of March, 1902, in the presence of Mr. W. M. Rajapakse on the part of the petitioner Morawakage Ceciliana Perera of Kumbaloluwa; and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated the 20th day of February, 1902, having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner aforesaid be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased issued to her, as wife of the said deceased, unless the above-named respondents or any other person interested shall, on or before the 14th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

E. F. HOPKINS,
District Judge.

In the District Court of Kalutara.

Order Nisi declaring Will proved, &c.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Last Will and
Jurisdiction. } Testament of the late Kalutara-
No. 280. } gurunanselagey Don Alexander
Jayasingha Appuhamy, deceased, and
his wife Dona Elana Munasingha
Jayasingha Haminey of Kuda Hee-
natiyangala.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before C. Eardley-Wilmot, Esq., District Judge of Kalutara, on the 4th day of April, 1902, in the presence of Mr. S.

Goonetilleke, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Dona Elana Munasingha Jayasingha Haminey of Kuda Heenatiyangala; and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated 25th March, 1902, and of Weerawarna Kurukulasuria Boosabadugey Anthony Fernando, dated 4th April, 1902, having been read: It is ordered that the will of Kalutara-gurunanselagey Don Alexander Jayasingha Appuhamy, deceased, and his wife Dona Elana Munasingha Jayasingha Haminey, dated 14th February, 1899, and now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved, unless any one interested shall, on or before the 14th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Dona Elana Munasingha Jayasingha Haminey is the executrix named in the said will, and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly, unless any person shall, on or before the 14th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

C. EARDLEY-WILMOT,
District Judge.

The 4th day of April, 1902.

In the District Court of Kalutara.

Order Nisi declaring Will proved, &c.

Testamentary } In the matter of the Last Will and
Jurisdiction. } Testament of the late Kalutantirige
No. 281. } Bastian Pieris Appuhamy, deceased,
of Talpitiya.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before C. Eardley-Wilmot, Esq., District Judge of Kalutara, on the 3rd day of April, 1902, in the presence of Mr. T. A. D. Alwis, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Mestiagey Dona Simona Hamy alias Pinhamy Hamine; and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated 27th March, 1902, having been read: It is ordered that the will of Kalutantirige Bastian Pieris Appuhamy, deceased, dated 4th May, 1894, and now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved, unless any person interested shall, on or before the 14th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Mestiagey Dona Simona Hamy alias Pinhamy Hamine is the executrix named in the said will, and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly, unless any person interested shall, on or before the 14th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

C. EARDLEY-WILMOT,
District Judge.

The 3rd day of April, 1902.

In the District Court of Kalutara.

Order Nisi declaring Will proved, &c.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Last Will and
Jurisdiction. } Testament of Ponnehenedigey Jere-
No. 285. } mias Dias, deceased, of Pattia in
Panadure totamune.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before C. Eardley-Wilmot, Esq., District Judge of Kalutara, on the 3rd day of May, 1902, in the presence of Mr. Solomon Fernando, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Warne-deeptia Kurukulasooria Pattinihenedige Slestina Rodrigo of Pattia in Panadure; and the affidavits of the said petitioner and of Don Brampy Karunaratne (Notary Public), Harmanis Soysa Jayatileka Arsekularatne, and Thudugelagey Helenis Fernando, dated 3rd May, 1902, having been read:

It is ordered that the will of the said Ponnehenedigey Jeremias Dias, deceased, dated 13th March, 1900, and now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved, unless any person interested shall, on or before the 13th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Warnedeptia Kurukulasooria Pattinihennedige Selestina Rodrigo is the executrix named in the said will, and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly, unless any person interested shall, on or before the 13th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

C. EARDLEY-WILMOT,
District Judge.

The 3rd day of May, 1902.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction. } Valliammai, widow of Ampalavanar
No. 1,255. } Murugesar of Batticotta west, deceased.

Murugesar Nagamuttu of Batticotta west.....Petitioner.

Vs.

1, Parupati, daughter of Murugesar of Batticotta west ; 2, Visuvanatar Ampalavanar of Batticotta west ; 3, Visuvanatar Chinnappu of Batticotta west.....Respondents.

THIS matter of the petition of Murugesar Nagamuttu of Batticotta west praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Valliammai, widow of Ampalavanar Murugesar, coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders, Esq., District Judge, on the 25th day of March, 1902, in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner ; and affidavit of the petitioner, dated the 19th day of March, 1902, having been read : It is declared that the petitioner is the son and one of the heirs of the said intestate, and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 15th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

W. R. B. SANDERS,
District Judge.

This 25th day of March, 1902.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Estates of the late
Jurisdiction. } Chathar Kantar and wife Chinnachchi
No. 1,258. } of Palavi in Pallavarayakadu, deceased.

Kantar Ampalavan of Palavi.....Petitioner.

Vs.

1, Kanthar Theyakar ; and 2, Valliammai, widow of Kathiravelu of Palavi in Pallavarayakadu.....Respondents.

THIS matter of the petition of Kantar Ampalavan of Palavi praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Chathar Kantar and wife Chinnachchi coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders, Esq., District Judge, on the 2nd day of April, 1902, in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner ; and affidavit of the petitioner, dated the 26th day of March, 1902, having been read : It is declared that the petitioner is the son and one of the heirs of the said intestate, and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 15th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

W. R. B. SANDERS,
District Judge.

Signed this 2nd day of April, 1902.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction. } Kurnunathy Chivakuru of Karativu,
No. 1,265. } deceased.

Chivakuru Veluppillai of Karativu.....Petitioner.

Vs.

1, Valliammai, widow of Kurnunathy Chivakuru ; and 2, Chivakuru Tampipillai of Karativu, a minor under the guardianship of Valliammai, the 1st respondent...Respondents.

THIS matter of the petition of Chivakuru Veluppillai of Karativu praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Kurnunathy Chivakuru of Karativu coming on for disposal before W. B. Sanders, Esq., District Judge, on the 21st day of April, 1902, in the presence of Mr. G. N. H. Tampoe, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner ; and the affidavit of the petitioner, dated the 21st day of April, 1902, having been read : It is declared that the petitioner is the son of the said intestate, and as such is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 28th day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

W. R. B. SANDERS,
District Judge.

The 21st day of April, 1902.

In the District Court of Galle.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction. } Sinhara Odiris Silva, deceased, of
No. 3,390. } Kosgoda.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before James Peiris, Esq., Acting District Judge of Galle, on the 11th day of February, 1902, in the presence of Mr. Don William Subasingha, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Sinhara Davit Silva of Kosgoda ; and the affidavit of Sinhara Davit Silva, dated 11th February, 1902, having been read : It is declared that the said Sinhara Davit Silva of Kosgoda is an heir of the above-named deceased, and that he is as such entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the above-named deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the respondent Sinhara Arong Silva of Kosgoda shall, on or before the 26th day of March, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

JAMES PEIRIS,
Acting District Judge.

The 11th day of February, 1902.

The date of this *Order Nisi* be and the same is hereby extended to 12th May, 1902, for the purpose of publishing the same in the *Standard* and the *Gazette*.

JAMES PEIRIS,
Acting District Judge.

March 26, 1902.

In the District Court of Galle.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary } In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Jurisdiction. } Sipkaduwe Magage Ondiris de Silva,
No. 3,396. } deceased, of Ambalangoda.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before James Peiris, Esq., Acting District Judge of Galle, on the 12th day of March, 1902, in the presence of Mr. David George Goonewardene, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Sipkaduwe Magage Ondiris de Silva Gunaratne of Ambalangoda ; and the affidavit of the said Sipkaduwe Magage Ondiris de Silva Gunaratne, dated 6th January, 1902, having been read :

It is ordered and declared that the said Sipkaduwe Magage Ondiris de Silva Gunaratne of Ambalangoda is son of the above-named deceased, and that he is as such

entitled to have letters of administration of the above estate issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents—(1) Ponna Marakkala Agitahamy, (2) Sipkaduwe Magage Abraham de Silva, (3) Sipkaduwe Magage Siman de Silva, all of Ambalangoda, (4) Sipkaduwe Magage Balahamy, wife of (5) Mahabaduge Romanis Fernando, both of Beruwala in Kalutara District, (6) Sipkaduwe Magage Kovis Appu of Ambalangoda, by his guardian *ad litem* Ponna Marakkala Agitahamy of Ambalangoda—shall, on or before the 28th day of April, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

JAMES PEIRIS,
Acting District Judge.

The 12th day of March, 1902.

It is ordered that the above *Order Nisi* be and the same is hereby extended to 11th day of June, 1902, for the purpose of issuing copies thereof on the respondents.

JAMES PEIRIS,
Acting District Judge.

April 23, 1902.

In the District Court of Tangalla.
Order Nisi declaring Will proved, &c.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. { In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ekanayaka Munasing Arachchige Don Andris Appuhamy, deceased; of Polommaruwa. No. 351.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before John O'Kane Murty, Esq., District Judge of Tangalla, on the 23rd day of April, 1902, in the presence of the petitioner Wickramasekera Rajapakse Patiranage Don Samel of Polommaruwa: It is ordered that letters of administration be issued to the Secretary of the District Court of Tangalla, unless the respondents—(1) Wickramasekera Rajapakse Patiranage Don Samel of Polommaruwa, (2) Hatarasing Arachchige Juwanis Appu of Polommaruwa, (3) Hatarasing Arachchige Babahamy of Mahahilla, (4) Hatarasing Arachchige Niculashamy of Kadurupokuna, (5) Hatarasing Arachchige Kornelis Appu of Kadurupokuna, (6) Hatarasing Arachchige Silinduhamy of Kadurupokuna, (7) Wickremesekera Rajapakse Patiranage Babahamy of Belligalla, (8) Dissanayaka Arachchige Babahamy of Polommaruwa, (9) Dissanayaka Arachchige Punchihamy of Polommaruwa, (10) Kumarasing Wannu Arachchige Lokuhamy of Polommaruwa, (11) Kumarasing Wannu Arachchige Hamy of Ittademaliya, (12) Ekanayaka Munasing Arachchige Babahamy of Hangamuwa, (13) Ekanayaka Munasing Arachchige Hamy of Polommaruwa, (14) Ekanayaka Munasing Arachchige Kawenibamy of Kadurupokuna, (15) Ekanayaka Munasing Arachchige Balahamy of Polommaruwa, (16) Ekanayake Munasing Arachchige Don Davit of Polommaruwa, (17) Balagamage Kawerihamy of Polommaruwa, (18) Ekanayaka Munasing Arachchige Kuda Etana of Polommaruwa—shall, on or before the 31st day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

J. O'K. MURTY,
District Judge.

The 1st day of May, 1902.

In the District Court of Puttalam.
Order Nisi.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. { In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Savary Achi, widow of Lingappa Nayakker Swakinopulle, late of Kattakadu, deceased. No. 167.

Jeronimus Henry de Rosairo of Kattakadu.....Petitioner.
Vs.

1, Longinus Henry de Rosairo of Kalpitiya;
2, Thomas de Rosairo of Kattakadu; 3,
Victoria Carmel Eliyatamby of Kattakadu; 4, Reginald Eliyatamby of Puttalam.....Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before Henry William Brodhurst, Esq., District Judge of

Puttalam, on the 20th day of January, 1902, in the presence of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the petitioner Jeronimus de Rosairo and the 4th respondent, dated 23rd day of December, 1901, and the petition of the petitioner, dated 23rd day of December, 1901, having been read: It is ordered that the will of Savary Achi, widow of Lingappa Nayakker Swakinopulle, and now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved, and the petitioner J. H. de Rosairo is declared entitled to have letters of administration with the will annexed issued to him, unless the respondents or any person on whom the court directs the order to be served shall, on or before the 5th day of March, 1902, show sufficient cause to the contrary.

H. W. BRODHURST,
District Judge.

This 28th day of January, 1902.

The date for showing cause to the above *Order Nisi* is extended to 15th May, 1902.

By order of court,

April 9, 1902. C. B. PAULICKPULLE,
Secretary.

In the District Court of Puttalam.

Order Nisi.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. { In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of Bastianpillai Manuepillai, deceased, late of Mampury, Makkorapattu of the District of Puttalam. No. 169.

Between

Anthony Nicholas de Silva of Kotahena in Colombo.....Petitioner.

And

1, Manuepillai Mariannupillai; 2 Manuepillai Kaitanpillai; 3, Manuepillai Bastianpillai, all of Mampury aforesaid; and 4, the Secretary of the District Court of Puttalam ... Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before Baxandall Constantine, Esq., District Judge of Puttalam, on the 3rd day of April, 1902, in the presence of Mr. J. W. P. Senathi Raja, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner; and the petition of the above named petitioner and his affidavit, dated the 28th day of April, 1902, adduced in support thereof having been read: It is ordered that the above-named 1st, 2nd, and 3rd respondents, as the heirs of the above-named deceased Bastianpillai Manuepillai, be and they are hereby declared entitled to administer his estate and effects, and that letters of administration of the same do issue to them or any of them who is willing to accept the same accordingly, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 14th day of May, 1902.

It is further ordered in the alternative, in the event of the above-named 1st, 2nd, and 3rd respondents or any of them failing to come forward and appear before this court on the said 14th day of May, 1902, and undertake to take out letters of administration of the said estate, the Secretary of this Court be, and he is hereby declared entitled to administer the said estate, and letters of administration of the same do issue to him accordingly, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the said 14th day of May, 1902.

It is further ordered that the costs of and occasioned by this application be paid to the petitioner out of the state of the said deceased.

B. CONSTANTINE,
District Judge.

April 3, 1902.

In the District Court of Chilaw.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. } In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kachchakaduge Antoni Fernando of Katuneriya.

Between

Kachchakaduge Dominico Fernando of Katuneriya..... Applicant.

And

1, Kachchakaduge Porelentina Fernando ; 2, Kachchakaduge Katherina Fernando ; 3, Kachchakaduge Jermano Fernando ; 4, Kachchakaduge Betakino Fernando ; 5, Kachchakaduge Kaitano Fernando ; 6, Kachchakaduge Maria Fernando. 5th and 6th are minors, by their guardian *ad litem* Kachchakaduge Pedro Fernando of Kotugoda in Negombo District..... Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before J. H. Leak, Esq., District Judge of Chilaw, on the 4th day of April, 1902, in the presence of Mr. Charles Munasinha, Proctor, on the part of the applicant Kachchakaduge Dominico Fernando of Katuneriya ; and the affidavit of the said applicant, dated 4th day of April, 1902, having been read :

It is ordered that the applicant aforesaid be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the late Kachchakaduge Antoni Fernando of Katuneriya issued to him, unless the above-named respondents shall,

on or before the 2nd day of June, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

April 4, 1902. J. H. LEAK, District Judge.

In the District Court of Chilaw.

No. 630. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Agida Fernando of Chilaw.

Hugo Fernando of Chilaw.....Petitioner.

And

1, Mary Tissera ; 2, Patrick Fernando of Chilaw..... Respondents.

THIS matter coming on for disposal before John Henry Leak, Esq., District Judge of Chilaw, on the 12th day of April, 1902, in the presence of the petitioner ; and the petition of the above-named petitioner and the affidavit dated 12th day of April, 1902, adduced in support thereof having been read : It is ordered that the above-named petitioner be and he is hereby declared to be entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the Agida Fernando, deceased, issued to him, and the same given to him accordingly, unless the respondents shall, on or before the 2nd day of May, 1902, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

April 12, 1902. J. H. LEAK, District Judge.

Order *Nisi* extended for the 22nd May, 1902.

May 2, 1902. J. H. LEAK, District Judge.

NOTICES OF FISCALS' SALES.

Western Province.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Charles Perera Seneviratne Gunatilaka of Colombo. Proctor.....Plaintiff.

No. C 14,535. Vs.

Mathaver Mailaganam Pulle of Kotahena in Colombo.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, June 2, 1902, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by public auction at this office the following property, decreed to be sold by the decree entered in the above action, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 2,500, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from May 1, 1901, until payment in full, being the balance of the amount which the plaintiff has recovered against the defendant, viz. :—

All that bond No. 63, bearing date December 14, 1898, executed by Sir Frederick Richard Saunders of Colombo and attested by Mr. G. S. John Pulle of Colombo, Notary Public, in favour of the defendant, and the sum of Rs. 3,350 balance principal and interest thereon at 10 per cent. per annum from June 1, 1901, thereupon due and payable, and all security for the said sum and interest, the full benefit and advantage of the said bond ; and all the right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever of the defendant in and to the said bond primarily mortgaged with the plaintiff.

Fiscal's Office, Colombo, May 7, 1902. W. N. S. ASSERAPPA, Deputy Fiscal.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Una Lana Wana Narayanan Chetty, by his Attorney Una Lana Wana Sindamani Chetty of Negombo.....Plaintiff.

No. 3,988. Vs.

John Peter Perera Samarasekera of Udugampola.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on June 4, 1902, 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. :—

1. A land called Ratadelgahawatta and the buildings standing thereon, situate at Kotta Kampu, within the gravets of Negombo ; and bounded on the north by the high road, on the east by the land of Kurukulesuria Valenti Peries, on the south-west by the land of Bastian Peries, and on the west by a part of this land of Baddalijyanegge Francina Fernando ; in extent 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ perches more or less.

2. One-half of Ratadelgahawatta *alias* Dawatagahawatta, situate at do. ; and bounded on the north-west by the high road, on the north-east by the land of B. Juan Fernando, on the south-east by the land of Manuel Fernando, and on the south-west by the land of Kurukulesuria Romel Fernando ; containing in extent 6 perches more or less.

Amount to be levied Rs. 1,295.38 and interest on Rs. 500 at 15 per cent. per annum from January 16, and on Rs. 500 at 13 per cent. per annum from February 11 to August 22, 1901, and thereafter interest on Rs. 1,000 at 9 per cent. per annum, of which Rs. 500 recovered on March 2, 1902, by plaintiff.

Deputy Fiscal's Office, Negombo, May 7, 1902. FRED. G. HEPPONSTALL, Deputy Fiscal.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Sawanna Thana Sina Wana *alias* Sawanna
Thana Lena Muna Letchimanan Chetty
of Negombo.....Plaintiff.

No. 4,125. Vs.

1, Federick Mirando of Mnkulangomuwa ;
and 2, Richard Daniel of Colombo, assignee
of the insolvent estate of 1st defendant....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on June 9, 1902, commencing at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the following property, specially mortgaged by bonds No. 29,320 dated November 21, 1891, and No. 2,087 dated February 23, 1899, to wit:—

1. The undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ of Kaguwewatta *alias* Madamulla *alias* Madangahawatta, situate at Leyunegemulla in the Dasiya pattu of Alutkuru korale, the entire garden being bounded on the north by the garden of Jayeweerege Abraham Fernando, east by the high road leading to Colombo, south by the ela separating the portion of this land, and on the west by the Negombo lake; containing in extent 9 acres 1 rood and 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ perches more or less.

2. The undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ of Ambagahawatta, situate at do.; the entire land is bounded on the north by the live fence of the garden of Martino Fernando, on the east by the live fence of the garden of Francisco Perera, on the south by the land of Charles Fernando, and on the west by the land reputed to belong to Abraham Rodrigo; containing in extent 17 perches more or less.

3. The undivided $\frac{2}{3}$ of Dawatagahawatta, situate at do.; the entire land is bounded on the north by the land belonging to the estate of Pehandy Migel Silva, on the east by the land of Frederick Mirando, on the south by the land of Fidelis Silva, and on the west by the high road leading to Colombo; containing in extent 4 acres 2 roods and 20 perches more or less.

4. The land called Dawatagahawatta, situate at do.; bounded on the north by dewata road, on the east by the lands belonging to the estate of Hendrick de Silva Gunasekera Arachchi, on the south by the lands belonging to the estate of Martinu Lateru, and on the west also by the lands belonging to the estate of Hendrick de Silva Gunasekera Arachchi; containing in extent 2 acres more or less.

5. The undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ of Dawatagahawatta, situate at do.; the entire land is bounded on the north, east, and west by the land belonging to the estate of Martinu Lateru, and on the south by dewata road; containing in extent 3 acres more or less.

6. The undivided $\frac{2}{3}$ of the land called Dawatagahawatta *alias* Bowalamuhandirangewatta, situate at do.; the entire land is bounded on the north by a portion of this land which belonged to Susew de Soysa, now belonging to the heirs of Pehandy Migel Silva Gunasekera, Police Vidane, deceased, on the east and south by a portion of this land, and on the west by the high road; containing in extent 5 acres more or less.

7. The undivided $\frac{2}{3}$ of the field consisting of several contiguous lots called Tittagahakumbura, Diulgahakumbura, and Diulgahakumbura, situate at Amandolowa in do.; the entire field is bounded on the north by the field belonging to Udias Appuhami, on the east by Dandugama-oya, on the south by the field of Juan Appu and others, and on the west by the land of Davith Silva and others; containing in extent 2 acres and 23 perches more or less; and declared liable to be sold in satisfaction of the decree entered in the above case.

Amount to be levied, Rs. 3,216.87 and interest on Rs. 1,000 at 30 per cent. per annum from June 22, 1901, and on Rs. 1,000 at 18 per cent. per annum from June 22 to September 3, 1901, and thereafter at 9 per cent.

FRED. G. HEPPONSTALL,
Deputy Fiscal.

Deputy Fiscal's Office,
Negombo, May 7, 1902.

In the District Court of Negombo.

Sina Ana Nena Neina Markar of Bambukuliya.....Plaintiff.

No. 4,258. Vs.

Mathes Peries Paulu Pulle of Bambukuliya....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on June 7, 1902, commencing at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the following property, specially mortgaged by bond No. 12,341 dated March 31, 1898:—

1. The undivided half share of the garden called Millagahawatta, situate at Bambukuliya in the Dunagaha pattu of Alutkuru korale; the entire land is bounded on the north by land described in plan No. 57,410, on the south-east by land described in plan No. 54,948, on the south-west by the land of Paulu Peries Saviel Pulle, on the north-west by land claimed by Mathes Peries Paulu Pulle and Jose Fernando Necholan Pulle; containing in extent 1 acre and 31 perches more or less.

2. The undivided half share of the land called Milla-gahawatta, at do.; the entire land is bounded on the north by the ditch which separates the garden of Peduru Fernando Korala Vidanarala, on the east by the land of Domingo Perera, on the south by the land of Saviel Peries, and on the west by the land of Nicholas Fernando Simna Tambi and another; containing in extent 2 acres more or less; and declared liable to be sold in satisfaction of the decree in the above case.

Property not mortgaged.

3. The land called Millagahawatta and the buildings standing thereon, at do.; bounded on the north by the land of Anthoni Peries Christogu Pulle, on the east by dewata road, on the south by the lands of Anthoni Peries Christogu Pulle and others, and on the west by the land of Anthoni Peries Christogu Pulle; containing in extent 2 acres more or less.

Amount to be levied, Rs. 1,695.91 and interest on Rs. 1,000 at 16 per cent. per annum from September 1 to November 20, 1901, and thereafter at 9 per cent.

FRED. G. HEPPONSTALL,
Deputy Fiscal's Office, Deputy Fiscal,
Negombo, May 7, 1902.

Central Province.

In the Court of Requests of Kandy.

S. K. R. Caruppen Chetty of No. 389,
Trincomalee street, Kandy..... Plaintiff.

No. 1,667. Vs.

1, S. Mohideen Saibo; 2, K. Mohideen
Umma, both of No. 612, Colombo street
in Kandy.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on June 2, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendants in the following property, viz:—

The houses and premises bearing present assessment Nos. 159A to 159N, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, and 166, situate at Peradeniya road in the town of Kandy; and bounded on the east by No. 158 and the lane, on the south by bank, on the west by narrow path to railway approach road, and on the north by Colombo road.

Amount of writ, Rs. 271.52 and interest.

Fiscal's Office, A. V. WOUTERSEZ,
Kandy, May 6, 1902. Deputy Fiscal.

Southern Province

In the District Court of Galle.

Menikpurage Siyadoris and two others of
Dangedara.....Plaintiffs.

No. 3,027. Vs.

Walawe Durage Hendrick of Dangedara and
another.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, June 21, 1902, commencing at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon,

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

Half part of the two contiguous allotments of land called Nilhena *ali s* Kurunduwatta marked 1,542 and 1,542½ in preliminary plans therein referred to Nos. 157,397 and 157,398, both situated at Baddegama.

Amount to be levied Rs. 1,800-34½, less Rs. 450 already paid.

Fiscal's Office,
Galle, April 29, 1902.

C. T. LEMBRUGGEN,
Deputy Fiscal.

In the District Court of Colombo.

N. S. L. N. Arumugam Chetty of Colombo.....Plaintiff.
No. C 16,113. Vs.

Francis Perera and another, both of Galle....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, June 7, 1902, and the days immediately following, commencing at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendants in the following property, viz. :—

All that and those the estate, plantations, and premises called and known as Walahanduwa, comprising the following allotments of land, to wit :—

1. An allotment of land called Kewuladeniya, containing in extent 1 acre and 38 perches, at Kalahe.
2. An allotment of land called Gahalakoladeniya, containing in extent 23 acres 3 roods and 32 perches, at do.
3. An allotment of land called Pitamuldeniya, containing in extent 13 acres 3 roods and 2 perches, at do.
4. An allotment of land called Kewuladeniyagoda, containing in extent 29 acres and 30 perches, at do.
5. An allotment of land called Pitamuladeniyagoda, containing in extent 3 acres and 3 perches, situated at Akmimana.
6. An allotment of land called Pitamuladeniyagoda, containing in extent 6 acres 2 roods and 36 perches, at do.
7. An allotment of land called Pitamuladeniyagoda, containing in extent 4 acres 2 roods and 8 perches, at do.
8. An allotment of land called Yakgahawila-addarabedda, containing in extent (exclusive of the portions marked A and B) 45 acres and 6 perches, at do.
9. An allotment of land called Walahanduwa, containing in extent 3 acres 3 roods and 2 perches, at Manawila in Akmimana.
10. Two allotments of land called Yakgahakanda, containing in extent 24 acres 3 roods and 8 perches, at Yakgaha in Akmimana.
11. Four allotments of land called Galgamukanda, containing in extent 65 acres 3 roods and 36 perches, at Manawila.
12. Five allotments of land called Ketakalagahawatta and Punawegodakanda, containing in extent (exclusive of the path passing through the land) 35 acres and 15 perches, at Kalahe.
13. An allotment of land called Galgamukanda, in extent 1 acre and 18 perches, at Manawila.
14. Three allotments of land called Gallanegodabedda, in extent 5 acres 3 roods and 19 perches, at Yakgaha.
15. An allotment of land called Pahadamanagoda, in extent 6 acres 3 roods and 20 perches, at Walahanduwa.
16. An allotment of land called Nagaha-addarahena or Pengirihena, in extent 7 acres 2 roods and 35 perches, at Bataduwa.
17. An allotment of land called Puwakgahakanda, in extent 3 roods and 26 perches, at Yakgaha.
18. Six allotments of land called Puwakgaha-addarabedda, Puwakgahakandebedda, Puwakgahakandebeddwatta, and Puwakgahabedda, in extent 70 acres 1 rood and 10 perches, at Yakgaha.
19. An allotment of land called Yakgahakandebedda, containing in extent 2 roods and 12 perches, at Yakgaha.
20. Six allotments of land called Midellawalagoda-bedda and Manajekanatta, containing in extent 12 acres and 2 roods, at Pinnaduwa.
21. Seventeen allotments of land called Kabarayamullebedda, Midigahabedda, Midigahaowitebedda, Maragahakanatta, Kabarayamullewatta, Godaparagahaliyadda,

Godaparagahawatta, Galawaladeniya, Addarabedda Puwakgahadeniya, Puwakgahakumbura, Duwewatta, and Puwakgahakumburedeniya, containing in extent (exclusive of the portion marked A and the water-course passing through the land) 127 acres 3 roods and 37 perches, situate at Ankokkawala, Pinnaduwa, and Yakgaha.

22. An allotment of land called Indigasudumulle-duwa, containing in extent 2 acres 1 rood and 19 perches, at Kapuhempala.

23. An allotment of land called Dikdeniyebedda and Moragodayaudumulla, containing in extent 14 acres 1 rood and 27 perches, at Pilane.

24. An allotment of land called Yakgahakanda, containing in extent (exclusive of the portion marked A) 187 acres, at Yakgaha.

25. An allotment of land called Kabarayamullaihala-goda, containing in extent 6 acres and 16 perches, at Ankokkawala.

26. All that undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ part from the land called Abakotadeniya *alias* 'halalakotadeniyawatta and owita ground, containing in extent about 5 bags of 12 kurunies paddy sowing, at Kalahe.

27. All that portion or lot marked No. 1 of the garden called Siyanbalagaha Addaraparaveniambagahawatta, containing in extent 3 square roods and 32.25 square perches, at Kalahe.

28. All that undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the said plantation and 5 cubits tiled house standing on the land called Sinnakanatta *alias* Batadombagahawatta, containing in extent about 80 acres, at Kalahe.

29. All that $\frac{1}{2}$ part and $\frac{1}{4}$ out of and from the soil and plantation (save and except the planter's share from the new plantation) of the land called Kebellagahawatta, containing in extent about 12 kurunies of paddy sowing, at Kalahe.

30. All that field called Kandawalakumbura *alias* Pattinigewela, containing in extent 12 kurunies of paddy sowing, at Manawila.

31. All that undivided one-half part out of the land called Batadombagahaowita *alias* Andakumbura, containing in extent 1 amunam of paddy sowing or 2 acres 2 roods and 16 $\frac{1}{10}$ perches, at Kalahe.

32. All that eastern portion out of and from the field called Galagamuwaihalaudumullakumbura, containing in extent about 15 acres, at Kalahe.

33. All that western portion out of the land called Kajugahawatta with the house and all the plantations thereon, containing in extent 30 acres, at Kalahe.

34. All that land called Usowita, containing in extent about 16 kurunies, at Kalahe.

35. All that 6 kurunies of paddy sowing extent of and from the land called Galpawaudumulla at Paawil-yaya in Akmimana.

36. All that portion towards the eastern side of the old plantation from and out of Galwetiyyawatta, in extent about 20 acres, at Kalahe.

37. All that owita land called Puwakgaha-addarawita, in extent about 5 acres, at Kalahe.

38. All that $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the soil and old plantation of Galwetawatta, containing in extent about 15 acres, at Kalahe.

39. All that land called Pitamuladeniya, containing in extent 10 pelas of paddy, at Yakgaha.

40. All that land called Galwalakumbura, in extent about three bags of paddy sowing, at Yakgaha.

41. All that land called Migelkananangewatta and the adjoining field, containing in extent 4 acres and 2 perches, at Kalahe.

42. All that land called Gahalakoladeniya, containing in extent 5 pelas of paddy sowing, at Yakgaha.

43. All that $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the field called Pattuwemudiyansegekumbura, containing in extent about 40 acres, at Kalahe.

44. All that $\frac{3}{4}$ parts out of the owita land, in extent 1 acre 3 roods and 31.18 perches, adjoining Mohottidowa, at Kalahe.

45. All that owita land called Annasiduwa-addarawita, in extent 25 bags of paddy sowing, situate at Kalahe.

46. All that $\frac{1}{4}$ parts out of the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ parts of the owita land, in extent 1 amunam of paddy sowing, adjoining Annasidowa, at Kalahe.

Amount to be recovered Rs. 5,001-25, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from November 23, 1901. till payment in full, and costs.

C. T. LEEMBRUGGEN,
Deputy Fiscal.

Fiscal's Office,
Galle, May 5, 1902.

North-Western Province.

In the District Court of Kurunegala.

Pana Lana Kana Nana Kannappa Chetty
of Kurunegala.....Plaintiff.

No. 2.169. Vs.

Ina Mana Ismail of Kurunegala.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, June 2, 1902, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning, will be sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property, viz. :—

1. An undivided $\frac{3}{4}$ shares of the land and tiled house bearing assessment No. 8, containing in extent one-fourth of 16 square perches more or less in the whole, situate at the Esplanade street in the town of Kurunegala.

2. An undivided $\frac{7}{8}$ shares of the ground with tiled building bearing assessment No. 81, containing in extent $7\frac{4}{8}$ square perches, situate at the Bazaar street in the town of Kurunegala.

3. An undivided $\frac{3}{4}$ shares of the land called Dalupotekumburawatta with tiled building bearing assessment No. 32, containing in extent $7\frac{1}{8}$ square perches, situate at the Bazaar street aforesaid.

4. An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ shares of the field called Mahawela, in breadth 20 cubits and in length 35 cubits on the side 70 cubits, together with the house standing thereon, situate at Pallewalpola in the town of Kurunegala.

5. An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ shares of the land bearing assessment No. 47 and of plantations and buildings thereon, situate at the Bazaar-street in the town of Kurunegala.

6. An undivided $\frac{3}{4}$ shares of the land, in length 77 feet and width 1 foot, situate at the Bazaar street aforesaid.

On Wednesday, June 4, 1902, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning.

7. An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ shares of the land with the buildings standing thereon, containing in extent 1 rood and 24 perches more or less in the whole, situate at the Bazaar street aforesaid.

8. An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ shares of the garden, buildings, and plantations thereon bearing assessment No. 97, containing in extent 1 rood more or less in the whole, situate at the Bazaar street aforesaid.

9. An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ shares of the land with buildings standing thereon, containing in extent 4 perches more or less in the whole, situate at the Bazaar street aforesaid.

10. An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ shares of the contiguous lots of lands called Hitinawatta (marked A), Pillewa (marked B), Kuruppuwemullekumbura (marked C), the field Egoda Pillewa (marked D), all in extent 4 acres 3 roods more or less in the whole, situate at Malkaduwwa in the town of Kurunegala.

11. An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ shares of the land called Urangepitiyehena of about two lahas of kurakkan sowing extent, with the plantations thereon, situate at Malkaduwwa aforesaid.

Amount to be levied is Rs. 1,500 with interest, and poundage.

W. H. DE SOYSA,
Deputy Fiscal.

Fiscal's Office,
Kurunegala, May 6, 1902.

In the District Court of Chilaw.

Muttu Kuna Pana Palaniappa Chetty of
Madampe.....Plaintiff.

No. 2,495. Vs.

Ponnage Gordianu Fernando and another
of Marawila Mudukatuwa.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, June 14, 1902, 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. :—

1. The land called Veerahena Keenakele of about 14 acres in extent, with the plantations and buildings standing thereon, situate at Veerahena in Medapalata, Chilaw District; bounded on the north by land of Don Velun Vedarale, east by land of Henchi Appu, south by road leading to Mawila, west by land of Don Velun Vedarale and by land of Pasqual Vedarale.

On Saturday, June 14, 1902, at 3 P.M.

2. The cocoanut trees and other plantations and the residing tiled house standing on the land called Kohombagahawatta, exclusive of soil, 100 cocoanut trees, and the boutique standing towards the north, situate at Marawila Mudukatuwa; the entire land is bounded on the north by dewata road leading to Mawila, east by road veedipara, south by kohomba tree and dewata road leading to the church, west by road leading to Chilaw.

Amount recoverable Rs. 2,161-21, with interest on Rs. 1,847-21 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per mensem from October 31, 1901, up to February 3, 1902, and further interest on the aggregate sum at 9 per cent. per annum from February 3, 1902, and poundage.

J. H. LEAK,
Deputy Fiscal.

Deputy Fiscal's Office,
Chilaw, May 6, 1902.

In the Court of Requests of Chilaw.

P. L. Jayawardane of Mudukatuwa.....Plaintiff.

No. 8,117 Vs.

A. G. W. Jayawardane of Mugunuwatawana...Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, June 14, 1902, at 10 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. :—

All that lot No. 5, situate at Mudukatuwa in Medapalata, Chilaw District, which was allotted to the defendant in the partition suit No. 523 of the District Court of Chilaw; and is bounded on the north by lot No. 6 allotted to A. W. Jayawardane, Notary, east by the high road, south by lot No. 4 allotted to Miss Agnes B. Jayawardane, west by the seashore; containing in extent about 14 acres and 35 perches.

Amount recoverable, Rs. 282-35 and poundage.

J. H. LEAK,
Deputy Fiscal.

Deputy Fiscal's Office,
Chilaw, May 6, 1902

In the District Court of Negombo.

Suna Pana Kana Nana Kulandayan Chetty
of Negombo.....Plaintiff.

No. 4,295. Vs.

Colombage Padiricku Fernando of Angampitiya.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, June 7, 1902, 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 defendant in the following property, viz. :—

(1) The garden called Kongahawatta alias Kahatagahawatta, situate at Angampitiya in Kammal patta of the Petigal korale, in the District of Chilaw; and bounded on

the north by the live fences of the gardens belonging to Estakky Fernando and others, east by the limit fence of the garden Kahatagahawatta *alias* Kosgahawatta belonging to Santiago Fernando Annavirala, south by the fences of the gardens belonging to Gabriel Fernando and others, and on the west by the fence of the owita land belonging to Aberan Tissera and others; containing in extent about 3 acres.

(2) The $\frac{5}{8}$ share of the garden called Ebelangaowita, situated at Angampitiya aforesaid; entire land is bounded on the north by ela, east by the garden of Amaris Tissera and others, south by the land of Santiago Fernando Annavirala, and west by the fence of the owita land belonging to Bastian Fernando; containing in extent 2 acres 3 roods and 30 perches.

(3) The garden called Ambagahawatta, situate at Tambarawila in Otarapalata of the Pitigal korale; and bounded on the north by the paddy field belonging to the heirs of Santi Appubamy, east by the fence of the garden of Beneventur Perera Gurunnanse, south by the fence of the garden belonging to the defendant, and on the west by the fence of the garden of Amaris Tissera; containing in extent about 1 acre.

(4) The southern one-third share of the land called Maragahawatta, situate at Tambarawila; and bounded on the north by the garden belonging to the defendant, east by the garden belonging to Beneventur Perera and others, south by the garden belonging to Colabage Epalonia Fernando and others, and west by the garden belonging to the defendant and others; containing in extent 1 acre.

(5) The half share of the land called Nitullagahawatta, situate at Angampitiya aforesaid; and bounded on the north by the fence of the owita land belonging to Emaliano Tissera and others, east by the other half share of this land belonging to Colabage Santiago Fernando Annavirala and others, south by the limit fence of the gardens belonging to Francis Xavier Rowel Registrar and others, and west also by the limit of the garden belonging to Santiago Fernando Annavirala and others; containing in extent about half an acre.

Amount Rs. 4,213.19 with interest on Rs 750 at 21 per cent. per annum on Rs. 1,000 at 15 per cent. per annum, and on Rs. 1,200 at 15 per cent. per annum from October 1, 1901, till December 11, 1901, and thereafter at 9 per cent. per annum till payment in full, and poundage.

J. H. LEAK,
Deputy Fiscal.
Deputy Fiscal's Office,
Chilaw, May 6, 1902.

In the District Court of Colombo.

Gustinho Dewagey Athoris Fernando of
St. John's road in Colombo.....Plaintiff.
No. 13,135. Vs.

Kayawarnam Palle Ramasamy Palle of
Kiriyanakalli.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, June 4, 1902, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, will be

sold by public auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the following property, viz.:-

All that three-eighth parts or portions of the land, together with the buildings and plantations standing thereon, lying on the southern side which has been separated from the northern portion belonging to Mena Moona Mohidin Pitche, of the two allotments of land bearing Nos. 8,821 and 8,822 of about 46 acres 2 roods and 26 perches, situate at Tarakudivillu *alias* Tharandi in Anaivulundan pattu in the District of Chilaw, in the North-Western Province; and bounded on the north by Crown land bearing No. 8,820, on the east also by Crown land, on the south by land described in plan No. 155,599, and on the west by a reservation.

Amount Rs. 4,224.10 with interest on Rs. 3,998.85 at 9 per cent. per annum from October 13, 1899, till payment in full, and poundage.

J. H. LEAK,
Deputy Fiscal.

Deputy Fiscal's Office,
Chilaw, May 6, 1902.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

In the District Court of Ratnapura.

Kona Assena Marikar of Ratnapura.....Plaintiff.
No. 1,123. Vs.

Mrs. W. P. Hodgson, executrix of the will
of H. F. Dunbar, deceased.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on June 2, 1902, 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.:-

Galkaduwa estate; bounded on the north by Hiddellana, east by Madoldeniya, Weralupe, and the new trees, south by high road and the river Kalu-ganga, west by Saman dewale, Ketaliyanpalla, and Muttettupita; containing in extent 495 acres and 37 perches, together with all the buildings and the plantations standing thereon, and the tools, implements, machinery; live and dead stocks belonging or appertaining to the said estate.

Amount to be levied Rs. 3,911.56, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from February 28, 1902, until payment in full.

C. R. P. JAYAWARDANA,
Fiscal's Office,
Ratnapura, May 2, 1902. Deputy Fiscal.

NOTICES OF INSOLVENCY.

In the District Court of Kalutara.

No. 103. In the matter of the insolvency of
Ana Assen Marikar of Alutgama.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second sitting of this court in the above matter is adjourned for May 20, 1902.

By order of court,
WM. DE SILVA,
Secretary.
Kalutara, May 1, 1902.

No. 110. In the matter of the insolvency of Podi-
marakkelege Mathes Perera of Hore-
tuduwa.

WHEREAS Podimarakkelege Mathes Perera has filed a declaration of insolvency, and a petition

for the sequestration of his own estate under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1853: Notice is hereby given that the said court has adjudged the said Podimarakkelege Mathes Perera insolvent accordingly; and that two public sittings of the court, to wit, on the 2nd day of June, 1902, and on the 16th day of July, 1902, 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,
WM. DE SILVA,
Secretary.

Kalutara, May 7, 1902.