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[Despatch Abstract.]

RATE OF INTEREST ON PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.- Directing that the Government of India be addressed in view tothe rate of interest payable by Provincial Governments to Imperial revenues on the mean outstanding balances of their advance and loan accounts being reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. with effect from the 1st August 1895.

## BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

## FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to the recent reduction in the rate of interest on Government securities from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., I am directed to request that the rate of interest payable by Provincial Governments to Imperial revenues on the mean outstanding balances of their advance and loan accounts, which was fixed at 4 per cent. in paragraph 7 of Financial resolution, dated 1st January 1889, No. 13, may be reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with effect from the 1st August 1895.

2. In the despatch from the Government of India to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, reproduced in the resolution quoted above, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council admitted that the necessity existed for providing, from public funds, grants and loans to municipalities and other public corporations for works of proved utility and convenience; that it had been found by experience that any restriction placed on the grant of State aid in this direction, such as was attempted between 1876 and 1888, operated very unfavorably in delaying and preventing sanitary improvement and reform; that local bodies were, as they still are, unable to raise money in the market except upon extravagant terms and that, consequently, municipalities and other corporations had found it necessary in several cases to abandon or indefinitely postpone well-considered schemes of drainage and water-supply. The Government of India then further explained that it was not the object of the restrictive policy adopted in 1876 to impede sanitary reforms in smaller municipalities, though it appeared that this had been the result. One objection to making these loans from public funds—namely, that it necessarily involved an extension of the borrowing or at least of the guarantee of Government and thereby affected its credit—would be minimised, it was pointed out, by limiting the funds available for these purposes to a sum which would not appreciably raise the price at which the Government could borrow money.

3. As regards this Presidency, a reference to the statement of loans on pages 306 and 307 of the Finance and Revenue accounts for 1892–93 shows that no municipality has been able to borrow in the open market at less than 5 per cent. Of the

actual amounts provided for loans by this Government between 1889–90 and 1893–94 aggregating 22·05 lakhs, local bodies have been able to draw no more than 5·92 lakhs :—

| Years. | Amounts provided by this Government. | Amounts sanctioned by the Government of India. | Amounts actually drawn. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. |
| 1889–90 .. .. .. .. .. | 2·00 | 2·00 | ·28 |
| 1890–91 .. .. .. .. .. | 2·00 | 2·00 | ·50 |
| 1891–92 .. .. .. .. .. | 6·36 | 6·31 | ·64 |
| 1892–93 .. .. .. .. .. | 7·14 | 4·00 | 2·15 |
| 1893–94 .. .. .. .. .. | 4·55 | 2·55 | ·2·35 |
| Total .. | 22·05 | 16·86 | 5·92 |

4. These facts appear to prove the accuracy of the conclusions arrived at by the Government of India and, at the same time, to establish the necessity for reconsidering the rates of interest at which Local Governments can afford to advance money to these corporations.

5. From pages 228 to 237 of the Finance accounts, it would appear that the total outstanding balance on the Provincial loans and advance accounts over all India stood on the 1st April 1893 at 263·97 lakhs as shown below :—

| Classes of loans. | All India. | Madras. |
|---|---|---|
| | LAKHS. | LAKHS. |
| Loans to mofussil municipalities .. .. .. .. | 110·61 | 3·47 |
| Advances to cultivators .. .. .. .. .. | 93·40 | 40·73 |
| | 204·01 | 44·20 |
| Loans to Port funds .. .. .. .. .. .. | 24·07 | .. |
| Advances under special laws .. .. .. .. | 20·43 | .. |
| Loans to landholders, &c. .. .. .. .. | 8·50 | ·91 |
| Loans to district and local funds .. .. .. .. | 6·96 | ·97 |
| | 59·96 | 1·88 |
| | 263·97 | 46·08 |

6. It will be seen that while other provinces have utilised the system of Provincial loans and advances mainly for the benefit of mofussil municipalities, this Government has not succeeded in prevailing upon these bodies to take advantage of State aid to the same extent. This is due to the fact that most of them are so poor that, although assisted by liberal grants from Provincial revenues, they cannot afford to borrow, at the rates which the Provincial Government finds itself compelled to charge, the remaining sums which are required for the execution of those water-supply and drainage schemes which are urgently necessary for the preservation of life and health.

7. Similarly, the loans taken under the next class, *Advances to cultivators*, show remarkable variations according to the rates of interest levied. In August 1891, this Government extended the Special Well Rules, under which loans were granted at 3 and 4 per cent., to the whole presidency, and the outstanding balance rose from ·34 lakh at the end of 1890–91 to 23·17 lakhs on the 1st April 1894. On the other hand, loans for ordinary land improvement, which bear interest at 6¼ per cent., and which stood at 5 lakhs at the end of 1890–91 and rose to 19·81 lakhs on 1st April 1893, are rapidly falling off, the balance at the end of next year being estimated at 6·43 lakhs. The improvement of the seasons has doubtless partly contributed to bring about this result. Put the high rate of interest is answerable for the greater part of the reduction.



8. The total outstandings under the 4 per cent. loans of the Government of India (excluding local loans) are shown, on page 216 of the Finance and Revenue accounts, to have been over 9,507 lakhs—

| | | LAKHS. |
|---|---|---|
| Finance and Commerce Department Notifications Nos. 3257–3259, dated 30th June 1894. | 4 per cent. loan of 1842–43 .. .. | 2,741·44 |
| | 4 per cent. loan of 1854–55 .. .. | 2,510·79 |
| | 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 .. | 3,417·06 |
| | Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879 .. | 605·94 |
| | 4 per cent. loan of 1832–33 .. .. | 69·62 |
| | 4 per cent. loan of 1835–36 .. .. | 163·03 |
| | Total .. | 9,507·88 |

9. The recent reduction of the rate of interest on Government securities thus brings in an approximate saving of 47 lakhs to the Imperial exchequer. A reduction of ½ per cent. on the rate chargeable to Provincial Governments would impose an extra charge of 1·32 lakh only and would not therefore materially affect the position of the finances. But if the request now made were sanctioned, a reduction of ½ or ¾ per cent. could be allowed by this Government on Provincial loans and advances, which would be an immense boon to the agricultural classes of the country as well as to numerous mofussil municipalities which are, under existing circumstances, unable to finance their schemes of public utility.

10. It may be argued that the fact that the Government of India was able to reduce the interest payable on its debt is due to its financial credit and to the easiness of the money market: in other words, that because the Government of India can now obtain money on reduced terms, that is no reason why it should itself reduce the interest it demands from others who cannot raise the money in the open market more cheaply than before. I am, however, to observe that such an argument would be tantamount to an admission that the State is not interested in advancing sanitary and other works for the benefit of the people of the country. As a matter of fact it actually advanced money hitherto at 4 per cent. in aid of local improvements, when it cost 4 per cent. or a little less to raise the money; but now that it gets money at a shade under 3½ per cent., it appears to this Government that it is only reasonable to endeavour to facilitate local improvement by reducing the rate of interest charged on advances.

11. A large Engineering staff is maintained in this Presidency at the expense of Provincial revenues solely with a view to expedite sanitary reforms, while half or more than half the cost of almost every scheme of drainage and water-supply is defrayed from the same source by grants-in-aid, which are irrecoverable. His Excellency the Governor in Council earnestly trusts that the Government of India will render the assistance which has been asked for in a matter of such vital importance to the well-being of all classes in this country.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Fort St. George,
14*th February* 1895.

*Chief Secretary.*

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1895.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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*From the Government of*
*Fort St. George.*

*Issued*

*Read.* *Encl.*

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Letter, 14th February 1895,
No. 152.

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FEBRUARY.

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**Rate of Interest on Provincial Loans and Advances.**

Requesting that the rate of interest payable by Provincial Governments to Imperial revenues on the mean outstanding balances of their advance and loan accounts may be reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. with effect from the 1st August 1895.

FROM CIRCULATION
WITH REMARKS.

Chamber, Government House, on [illegible] His Excellency Lord Elgin presiding. [illegible] Council was a full one, the only absent member being the Hon. Babu Khem Singh Bedi, and the meeting lasted for five consecutive hours.

MR. ARTHUR ROGERS'S CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Playfair put the following questions :—

1. Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to certain statements which have appeared in the public Press regarding Mr. A. Rogers, and the remedy he states he has prepared for the prevention of quarrels between Mahomedans and Hindus in connection with kine-killing?

2. If so, will the Government say whether Mr. Rogers's scheme for the prevention of the anti-kine killing agitation was communicated to the Bengal Government last year?

3. Is it the case that the Bengal Police seized Mr. Rogers's papers as alleged by him?

4. Did the Behar Indigo Planters' Association address the Government of India on the subject of Mr. Rogers's remedy, and have the Government of India made any use of that remedy?

5. Is it the case that the Government of India or the Government of Bengal has brought any pressure to bear on the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company to induce it to dispense with Mr. Rogers's services?

The Hon. Sir Antony McDonnell replied as follows :—

1. The answer to the first question is yes.

2. Mr. Rogers's scheme was not communicated by him to the Bengal Government though information as to its nature reached that Government unofficially from a private quarter in December 1893.

3. The information before the Government on this question is obscure. Enquiries are being made, and I would suggest to my hon. friend that he should repeat his question at a future date. So far as the available information goes it seems doubtful whether any papers were seized; though a letter by Mr. Rogers, advocating a Pan-Indian Association of leading Hindus to promote his scheme, was taken by the Police from or received by them through a notorious emissary connected with the anti-kine killing agitation. It is however certain that the apology to which Mr. Rogers has referred had nothing to do with the alleged seizure of the papers, but was an apology written by a Police officer for a discourteous letter which he had written to Mr. Rogers.

4. The Behar Indigo Planters' Association did address the Government of India upon the subject of Mr. Rogers's remedy at the end of February last and was informed that under the rules regarding the submission of memorials to the Government of India it was necessary that its memorial should be forwarded through the Government of Bengal inasmuch as the Government of India required to have the views of the Government of Bengal upon its before it could be taken into consideration. The Association was therefore requested to forward the memorial through the Bengal Government, but has not thought fit, by adopting this suggestion, to urge upon the Bengal Government or the Government of India the further consideration of the scheme. The Government of India made no use of Mr. Rogers's remedy, which it appears contains no proposals of a practical character that the Government of India had not adopted independently yet.

5. No pressure was brought to bear upon the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company by the Bengal Government on the Government of India directly or indirectly, to dispense with Mr. Rogers's services, nor has any commendation been made to the Railway Company by either the Government of Bengal, or by the Government of India in connection with Mr. Rogers.

THE STATUTORY CIVILIANS OF BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta put the following questions:—Will Government be pleased to say if the Secretary of State for India has replied to the memorial submitted in December, 1892, by the Statutory Civilians of the Presidency of Bombay; and, if so, whether the reply has been communicated to the parties concerned?

(2.) Will Government be pleased to state what is the ultimate decision of the Secretary of State for Indian with regard to the claims of the above mentioned officers to promotion not to be considered with reference to the lists under Rule 2 of the Revised Rules under Statute 33 Vict., chap. 3, Section 6, published on the 2nd November, 1892, restricting their appointment to posts in the Provincial Civil Service, but with reference to the conditions which were understood to regulate their promotion when they were first appointed to posts in the Indian Civil Service?

(3.) Will Government be pleased to state if the Secretary of State has now ruled that these officers should, for the purpose of promotion, rank from the date of appointment as they did for a period of ten years from 1880 to 1890 and in conformity with Government of India Notification No. 1187 of 8th June, 1880, and not from date of confirmation, as was subsequently ruled; and, if so, whether these officers will be restored

[illegible] under the Cantonments Act which should have effect of giving legal sanction to any portion of [illegible] system then condemned. Although the Secretary of State has the absolute executive control, and therefore see that no rules are passed which could have this effect; yet it appears that, owing to the unfortunate carelessness of the Government of India in enforcing its own orders, an impression has arisen in England that there is a desire or intention in India to revive the old system by means of rules. This impression may give trouble in the House of Commons. It may be allayed by this otherwise unnecessary Bill. As the Secretary of State for India has consented to this unnecessary manacle being placed upon his hands and those of the Governor-General in Council,—I say upon his hands as well as those of the Governor-General in Council—because no objectionable rules could be passed without his sanction; I do not think that is it worth while for this Council to fight over such a measure, provided it can be satisfied that it will work no harm, but will merely embody in legislative form that which has been already agreed to. But there is a heavy responsibility on this Council to see that the words of this section do not go further than what I have indicated. The responsibility lies upon us, and we cannot avoid it by a reference to any orders from the Secretary of State.

THE POSITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The position of this Council is defined by law. Its and the Secretary of State are alike the creatures of statutes passed by the Imperial Parliament, and each has its duties and responsibilities. The Secretary of State has the supreme executive control with all its responsibilities. This Council has entrusted to it the duty of passing such laws as under all the circumstances of the case seem to it best for the interest of India. As regards the position of this Council I adhere to what I have said in the two debates which took place last month, and I do not propose to weary the Council by repeating those observations, but I desire to add somewhat to them. Before 1853 the legislative power was entrusted to the Governor-General and the Executive Council. In 1853 legislative councillors were added, and in 1855 the Council so constituted asserted in no uncertain term its legislative independence. Subsequently when the Government of India was taken over directly by Her Majesty's Government, the powers which had been vested in the Board of Control and the Court of Directors were transferred to the Secretary of State in Council, and in 1861 the present Council was constituted by Imperial statute. But there is no indication that it was intended to give the Secretary of State any control over this Council more than it was possessed by the old Court of Directors and Board of Control. In the debate in the House of Lords in 1861 the question of the desirability of giving full legislative powers to this Council was discussed, and the contingency of their refusing to pass measures recommended by the Executive Government of India was considered, and the conclusion that was come to by the then Government was that if the Council as constituted did refuse to pass measures introduced by the Government of India, it would be a sign that there was some very grave objection to the passing of those measures. The power of the Council to refuse to pass any measure is not, I understand, denied by anyone, but it is suggested that it is their duty to bow to the opinion of the Secretary of State, as to the desirability of the measures introduced. These views I cannot accede to as regards any portion of the Council. This Council must always treat with respect and consideration resolutions of the House of Commons, or expressions of opinions of the Secretary of State in Council or of the Executive Government. But they cannot evade the responsibility of deciding in the end for themselves what course should, in the interests of the country, be pursued. Such decisions must be come to in full consideration of all the circumstances, and of the position of India as regards England, the difficulties which may arise from their action, and the undesirability of unnecessary opposition either to the Secretary of State or the Executive Government. But we must remember also that the Secretary of State, however honest and well-meaning, is only human, and is subject to extreme pressure at times from the exigencies of party warfare. We must also remember that if India ever becomes a party football, or the sport of faddists in England, the question whether a democracy can govern an Empire will have to be answered in the negative. This seems to be undoubtedly the position of the non-official members; but it has been suggested of late that the official additional members are in a different position, and that they ought either to vote in accordance with the wishes of the Executive Government, or resign. This is, so far as I know, an entirely novel doctrine. Over and over again during the many years I have sat in this Council official members have voted against the Government of India upon important measures, and it has never been suggested to them that they were failing in their duty or that they ought to resign, nor did they, in fact, resign. Lord Ellenborough, in the debate of 1861 to which I have above referred, said their Lordships would hardly be aware of the entire and absolute independence of the gentlemen of the Civil Service that they might depend upon [illegible] that they could not induce gentlemen of high char[illegible] is not wantonly sacrificed. In saying this, [illegible] no desire to revert to the old compulsory lock [illegible] system which the British Army Sanitary Commission has declared to have broken down as a sanitary measure, but only to enforce those precautions which the Sanitary Commission has recommended, and which can be enforced without directly or indirectly reviving the condemned system. I think that very small verbal alterations will be necessary for this purpose, and I am, therefore, willing that this Bill should be committed to a Select Committee which will be able to judge what alterations, if any, are necessary to be made.

We must bear in mind that, so long as we maintain a large European army in India under conditions of enforced celibacy, where only a proportion of them can be given leave to marry, we cannot hope that prostitution will cease in cantonments; for, as the Apostle remarks, all men have not the gift of continence; and the examination for the British army enquires only into the health, height and chest measurement and does not include any examination as to their fitness to enter into celibate orders. Yet, once enlisted, celibacy is compulsorily imposed by Government upon the major part of them. Also there is in India a regular caste of hereditary professional prostitutes—an immemorial caste, with their own laws of succession, recognised by our courts; and it is shown by the evidence taken by the Committee of 1893 that by far the larger proportion of the prostitutes in cantonments belong to this class.

If for the safety of the Empire and consideration for its finances, England is bound to maintain this state of things, the least we can do is to adopt such measures as are possible to mitigate evils arising from diseases which seem at present to be inseparable from prostitution. I hope that in time much may be done to decrease the spread of venereal diseases by means of women doctors, who have of late been admitted to medical degrees. When there are a sufficient number of medical women to attend to the treatment of the diseases of women we may hope that much of the difficulty attending the examination of women will be removed.

The element of shame and degradation which exists when such examination is conducted by men will be removed, and as no women, even prostitutes, can desire to suffer from this dreadful disease, we may hope that they will voluntarily resort in large numbers to hospitals superintended by women and that women themselves, moved by compassion not only for their sister women, but for the unborn generations at present doomed to hideous disease, will themselves take determined steps to check the sacrifices to the Moloch of syphilis. The subject is one of national importance.—The disease strikes at the vitality of the race sooner or later the English nation must deal with it.

MR. CHITNAVIS' SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis said :—My Lord,—In supporting the motion that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee, without going into the history of the Bill, so fully and ably elucidated just now by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, I may at once express my disapproval of the measure now before the Council. Personally speaking, I have had no experience of the working of the law in cantonments either as it now stands, or as it stood before 1888. But I have before me the opinions of a very large number of officials of the Government who either from personal experience or from information gathered, have almost unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the Bill under discussion, if passed into law, would be "cruel, immoral, oppressive and inexpedient." My Lord, I am inclined to share in the opinion that "we should legislate for men as they are and not as they ought to be," and when it is declared that "out of an army of 80,000 Europeans, some 30,000 are in hospital daily with venereal," I must at once say that such a state of things could hardly have been due solely to what the promoters of the Bill are pleased to call the State regulation of vice. There is a very cogent truth embodied in the following observations made by the officiating Acting Magistrate of Ahmedabad :—"Private soldiers are young men taken from the classes least habituated to exercise of self-control; classes who in their natural state marry very early in life. You take such men, you do not allow them to marry, you feed them well—better in most instances than they have been accustomed to be fed, and you give them a sufficient amount of physical work to put them into good condition and no more. It is asking too much to expect that a large majority of such men will exhibit the continence of the cloister." The evil, therefore, is inherent in the manner in which the army in India is recruited and keeps up, and the remedy, if any is to be found, must be sought elsewhere than in any legislation of the present kind.

My Lord, as regards Section 3 of the Bill, I think it was wholly uncalled for, and I am glad to see that steps have been taken to expunge it. I believe that few medical officers would have been so jealous for the welfare of the army as to take at the risk of loss of their appointments to the hardly agreeable work of examining diseased women against their will, especially when it had been forbidden both by law and by the executive orders of the Government they serve. The reasons, therefore, which seemed to have suggested Section 3 of the Bill were rather of a theoretical than of a practical nature.

There is, therefore, not one redeeming feature in

[illegible] passengers will [illegible] their [illegible] until after midnight. It however, [illegible] could be reduced to 48 hours, then [illegible] and [illegible] be landed at either terminus [illegible] o'clock in the evening, and [illegible] thus be saved a third night [illegible] by which this large saving of time could be effected is that *via* Nagpur, but before proceeding to show the feasibility of this proposal, let us see what is the present timing, and how it can be improved.

As already stated, the mails leave Calcutta and Bombay in the evening, and proceeding *via* Allahabad reach their destination in from 55¼ to 57½ hours, the total distance being 1,408 miles, and the through speed 24½ to 25 miles an hour. Now travellers who wish to take the Nagpur route must leave Calcutta in the morning at the inconvenient hour of 7 o'clock, and after 60½ hours they reach Bombay, a distance of 1,279 miles, the through speed being thus 21 miles an hour. On the return journey the time of starting from Bombay is also the morning and the time occupied in transit is 58 hours, giving a through speed of 22 miles an hour. While, therefore, there is a saving of 120 miles in distance over the Allahabad route, there is a loss of from two to four hours in time, due to there being no proper through service as we will now proceed to show.

The E. I. R. train which leaves Calcutta at 7 A. M. and connects with the B. N. R. mail at Asansol accomplishes the distance of 132 miles in 6 hours 20 minutes, or at a speed of 20·9 miles an hour. The speed of the E. I. R mail over the same section in 34·3 miles per hour. From Asansol to Nagpur the speed is 22 miles an hour; and considering that the gradients are stiff in places and the line unfenced, this is not a bad performance. Over the G. I. P. the speeds are 22·8 miles Nagpur to Bhusawal, and 20·9 miles beyond. On the return journey the G. I. P. section is covered at a speed of 22 miles, the B. N. R at 23·6 and the E. I. R. at 19·7 miles per hour.

In order to accomplish the whole journey from Calcutta to Bombay (*or vice versa*) in 48 hours an average speed of 27 miles an hour would have to be maintained, distributed, say, as follows :—

| Miles. | Section. | Hours. | Speed Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 132 | E. I. R. | 4½ | 30 |
| 627 | B. N. R. | 25 | 25 |
| 520 | G. I. P. | 18½ | 28 |
| 1,279 | | 48 | 27 |

Now, the main ground on which increased speed on railways has been opposed hitherto, is the extra cost involved owing to the greater consumption of fuel. This myth probably had its foundation in the published results of fast ocean going steamers, the fuel consumption of which is so largely affected by the speed. In the case of trains there are no such differences, and it may be said that an engine carrying the same load will burn almost as much coal at 30 miles an hour as at 35. The main items of expense are the wear and tear of rolling stock and permanent way, but though unascertainable they are not important considerations on well equipped lines built for heavy traffic. The only difficulty that remains is the adjustment of the time tables so as to conform to the general requirements of the different railways. The controlling factor is obviously the G. I. P. That line will probably stipulate for a morning departure from Bombay and an evening arrival as at present. Whether they will agree to such an innovation as increasing their speed from 24 to 28 miles an hour is doubtful, considering the ultra-conservative spirit that actuates their traffic management. As Calcutta would be the gainer from the improved service, it is public opinion on that side that should make its voice heard, for until this is done effectually, the B. N. R. will not agree to move. As regards the B. N. R, it may safely be said the authorities of that line, having a keen sense of their own interests, would lose no time in rearranging and improving their mail service. The E. I. R may also be counted on to offer no opposition when the true issues are clearly recognised. An evening departure of the E. I. R. mail for upcountry from Calcutta is a necessity, and it is practically impossible by the present route to land mails and passengers by this train in Bombay on the evening of the second day, or in 48 hours. By the Nagpur route it could be done, and the best manner in which it can be effected is by compromise and mutual agreement. There is however yet another authority to be dealt with, to wit, the Post Office. It is believed the Postal authorities are opposed to the Nagpur route on the ground that there are no important

Africa. He managed to live with a towel round his head the first year. The second year, when he had got acclimatised, he was called home to London, where he got a chill, and, as was supposed, died. As he had expressed a wish to be cremated when dead, his friends sent him to the crematory, where he was put into a hot furnace. When the usual time had elapsed, the door was opened to scrape his ashes out, and the attendants were surprised to hear a sneeze, and a voice explaim: 'Shut that door please. There is an awful draught!' He had got acclimatised you see."

Sir George Birdwood is seeing the English edition of the Czar's "Travels in the East" through the press. The translation has been made direct from the Russian, and there are also to be French and German translations. Add an American edition, and the work will appear in more countries at the same time than any book of recent years. The illustrations in all the editions will of course be the same, and they are very numerous. Many are from photographs, and others are provided by the special artist the Czar, when Czarevitch, took with him on his Eastern travels. The first volume of the English edition is almost ready, and the second will follow within a couple of months.

The appeal of the French officer, Captain Romani, against the sentence passed on him for espionage in Italy came up for hearing before the Court of Appeal at Genoa on the 23th December. The prisoner was conveyed to the court in a carriage, accompanied by a Captain and Lieutenant of gendarmerie. After the usual formalities had been gone through, the Public Prosecutor demanded that the appeal should be heard *in camera*, and the Court assented to his demand. The public were, therefore, compelled to withdraw. The Court eventually confirmed the sentence passed on the prisoner, and condemned him to pay the costs of the trial. The Rome correspondent of the *Times* says that the evidence in the case of Captain Romani makes it clear that he was getting information of the Italian frontier defences. His only defence was that he believed he was still on French territory.

A most interesting case (says the *Central News*) is now under consideration of the Prime Minister. It appears that a well-known member of the Irish Parliament was offered a peerage in recognition of his services in 1791; but having died suddenly, the intention of the King could not be carried out. The eldest son, on coming of age, was elected a member of the Irish House of Commons, and he was one of the few who steadily declined to vote for the Union. When that motion was placed before the House he was, it is known, offered by the Government in return for his vote its assistance in completing the patent designed for his father, but refused all terms, and this action lost him the peerage. His grandson and heir, an adherent of the present Government, has received great support from the Irish party and many influential Liberal M.P.'s in his endeavour to have the intentions of George III. towards his great-grandfather carried into effect.

An expedition to Abyssinia, headed by Captain Leontief, and carrying numerous presents for the Negus and the subordinate chiefs of that country from the Russian Government, started from Odessa on the 1st January. The route to be taken is as follows :—From Alexandria by road to Suez, thence by steamer to Aden, and from there to Obok. From Obok, where the French Government has promised every assistance, the expedition goes on to Abyssinia, visiting the petty chiefs in that country. This expedition is being sent out and equipped by the Government, and has been provided with many beautiful presents to be distributed in Abyssinia, those for the Negus being especially magnificent. The last Russian expedition to Abyssinia five years ago was under the notorious Captain Atchinoff and the Archimandrite Paisi, and was shelled by the French at Sagallo, but this one is very differently equipped, and, as it is well known that Russia does not give costly presents without having some idea of *quid pro quo*, the results of this venture will, no doubt, be of great interest to the different European Powers now taking an active part in the scramble for Africa.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sun burn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

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| Do. | do. | *on Demand* | | | |
| Credits | do. | 6 m's | " 1s. 0⅓d. | | |
| Do. | do. | 3 | " 1s. 0⅓d. | | |
| Ex. on France 3 m.'s Credits | | | ... 1·34½. | | |


# The Madras Mail.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1895.


## The Sea-Borne Trade of India.

IN THESE HARD TIMES the annual home review of the Foreign Trade of Br.tish India ought perhaps to be regarded as a document in which every endeavour is exerted to make the best of a bad job. There is, of course, no disguising disagreeable facts when they are passed through the sieve of honest analysis, and figures fairly writ cannot be gainsaid. Nevertheless, the tender hearted examiner of statistics always seeks for a rift in the clouds, and, turning over the page on which the hard case is recorded, does his level best to let in a little of the light of hopefulness. Fallings off are accounted for quite in the natural order of things, and opportunities likely to produce a wholesome reaction are cheerfully indicated. All this forces itself before us when we look back to the time when India was for the merchant only, and even to the years that immediately followed the creation of Governments, the spread of our sphere of influence in Hindustan, and the embodiment of troops to maintain our authority. Internal troubles having been disposed of, "The United Company of Merchants Trading in the East" during the latter half of the eighteenth century set about in real earnest to develop an extensive trade with India, and when we consider their business transactions, apart from the complications which from time to time arose from the action of their servants in extending their territories, their success was complete. It is interesting to call to mind the small way in which this great enterprise was commenced. For fifty years no vessel over six hundred tons was employed. At first, indeed, the trade was carried in craft of smaller burden than four hundred. In 1773 a change was effected, and for the first time vessels were in that year despatched from the Downs with tonnage varying from six to nearly nine hundred tons. Fourteen years later further progress was made, and a ship of over a thousand tons was launched. This may be considered the first East Indiaman of the later type, a class which ultimately increased in size till the *Ganges*, of fifteen hundred tons, was built about 1820. Fine vessels were thenceforward used, till by degrees the power of steam asserted itself, when one by one the sailing ships dropped behind in the race. But the effacement of the East Indiaman really commenced in 1833, when the Government of the day, in renewing the Company's Charter, struck out of it the clause which had hitherto extended to "honest JOHN'S" exclusive trading privileges. This opened the sea borne trade of India to public competition. Shortly afterwards the Overland Route was opened up, the P. and O. Company commenced operations, and the merchantmen carrying the flag of the Honourable East India Company disappeared. The last fine sailing ships that held on to the Cape route were known as "Green's Navy"; but these were replaced by steamers in the early sixties.

Magnificent full-rigged vessels of two thousand tons and upwards, built of iron

[illegible] active participation in politics is to be deprecated for young men. Politics meet the National Congress, and the National Congress is the worst conceivable school of politics, simply because by the very law of [illegible] being anything like discussion is tabooed."

Here are given the true and real objection to students taking part, as it is phrased, in politics. They mean Congress, but Congress unfortunately does not mean the *criticism* of Government and its servants (otherwise the question would wear a very different aspect), for, to quote Carlyle's definition of criticism, "we are firm believers in the maxim that in all right judgment of any man or thing its useful, nay essential, to see his good qualities before pronouncing on his bad." Omitting the stock *formula* of loyalty, there is nothing the faintest attempt made on any Congress platform to discuss the good qualities of the Government with the bad; solely to pronounce on its bad qualities, both of great and small degree, is what the Congress-man terms criticism, and he is surprised that it is made a mock of. There is no task that comes easier to mankind all the world over than to find fault, and there is no object that lends itself so readily as a target for censure and abuse as the government of the land. Until the day dawns on Utopia or the blessed isle of Arlantis, the Governments and administrations, alien or native, on this globe must ever form the theme of the Thersites of the day. Criticism, we maintain, is one thing; censure is another, and until "taking part in politics" means in this country the former, until political discussion implies defence of the Government as well as the abuse of it, until politics stand on a separate platform to agitation, so long is it advisable to discourage students from having anything to do with them. "I would commend," writes Mr. Stone, "the ancient wisdom of the Hindus, which divided life into three periods, those of learning, active life in the world, and retirement. Politics belongs to the second, why should it trench on the first?" In conclusion, we will quote the sentence with which Mr. Stone brings his article to a close:—"Not only is the student not likely to get good from engaging in politics, he may easily be harmed. He may quite easily waste his time over them and get ploughed, he is likely to get an exaggerated opinion of his own importance, and he may fall into the habit of regarding the institutions under which he lives with gloomy discontent, and become blind to the generally favourable conditions of his life and anxious only to find fault."

## The Viceregal Legislative Council.

THE MEETING OF THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL on Friday last may be said to mark an epoch in the history of the Legislature of the country, for the withdrawal of the third Section of the Cantonment Act Amendment Bill was, to quote the words of a contemporary, "a substantial acknowledgment on the part of the Secretary of State that India has not yet sufficiently gone back upon her political development to have become the helpless victim of a system of legislation to order." The most remarkable speech in the debate on this Bill was that by Sir Griffith Evans, the full text of which will be found on another page. He gave the history and origin of the measure, and then proceeded to discuss the attitude assumed by the Secretary of State for India towards the Imperial Legislative Council. This, he said, is a deliberative body and no power is given to the Secretary of State to direct the votes of any member of it. In the debate of 1855 on the Administrator-General's Bill, it was pointed out by the then

[illegible] Order reminds the [illegible] of God and fidelity to the throne alone preserve the greatness of Germany.

## The Nicaragua Canal Bill.

NEW YORK, 26*th Jan.*—The Senate at Washington has passed a measure proving for the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal. By the terms of the Bill, America guarantees the sum of seventy million dollars, principal and interest during the progress of the works.

## The New Governor of Bombay.

LONDON, 26*th Jan.*—Lord and Lady Sandhurst visited Osborne to-day for the ceremony of kissing the Queen's hand on the former's appointment to the Governorship of Bombay. Lord and Lady Sandhurst afterwards dined with Her Majesty.

## The Greek Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, 26*th Jan.*—Intelligence received from Athens states that three members of the new Greek Cabinet command many more in the Army. It is probable that Prefects in military officers will be appointed in authorivarious districts replacing the civilian as the ties. The Greek newspaper looks attacking the organ of M. Tricoupis is bitterly ages. King for these unprecedented ch.

## Death of M. de Giers.

LONDON, 27*th Jan*, 1-20 A.M.—A telegram just received announces the death of M. Nicholas Carlovitch de Giers, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, 27*th Jan.*—Accumbed to an medical report, M. de Giers s attack of *angina pectoris*.

[illegible]NDENTS.]

## [illegible] Case.

### A Newspaper Libel Case in which

CALCUTTA, 27*th Jan.*—Tried the *Sunday Times* for defamation was tried on the *Competition wallah* prosecu Saturday. The accused, Gasper, having made a full apology, the complainant withdrew the charge and the accused was discharged.

### The Calcutta University.

The annual Convocation of the Calcutta University for conferring degrees on graduates took place at the Senate House on Saturday evening. There was a large and distinguished assembly. Sir A. Croft, Vice-Chancellor, in presiding, addressed the Convocation.

### A Burns Dinner.

A Burns Dinner took place at the Dalhousie Institute last night. About 200 Scotchmen were present. Between each toast some of Burns's most popular songs were sung.

### Mrs. Annie Besant.

Mrs. Annie Besant is expected to arrive in Calcutta on 3 d March.

### The Bishop of Lucknow.

The Right Rev. A. Clifford, Bishop of Lucknow, is visiting Calcutta this week.

### A Museum Proprietor in Trouble.

The Police have obtained process against J. Simon, proprietor of a Museum in Bentinck Street, under Section 293 on a charge of exhibiting obscene figures.

### The Resident at Hyderabad.

ALLAHABAD, 26*th Jan.*—Colonel Mackenzie will again act as Resident at Hyderabad when Mr. Plowden proceeds home on leave in March next.

### The Installation at Mysore.

At the installation Durbar at Mysore, fixed for February 1st, the *Khurita* from the Viceroy will be read to the young Maharajah.

### The Buffer State Commission.

Messrs. Scott and Warry reached Kiang Chaing on Christmas Day, when the French Commissioners had not arrived. Consequently, the work of settling the limits of the Buffer

[illegible] Africa.

## Commercial.

### London Telegram.

LONDON, 25TH JAN.

REUTER'S]

The Liverpool Cotton Market quiet. ... 2⅝d.
Good Westerns Cotton ... .. ... 106.
M. P. Coffee ... 27⅝ ... Consols ...105⅝.
Bar Silver ... 64 5/16. 4½ per ct.. Unquotable
Rupee Paper 3½ p.cb... Sterling Loan ... .. .. ...114¼.
Manchester Market quiet.
The demand is for Light qualities for India.
London Coffee Market firm.
Prices generally 1 higher.
East Indian descriptions. Good competition and prices generally firm. Price generally 1 higher.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mysore good Middling | ... | ... 105 |
| Nilgiri (B) Middling | ... | ... 98 |
| Wynaad Middling | ... | ... 106 |
| Mid Plantation | ... | ... 98 |
| Medium Mysore (B) size Coorg kind | | ... 16 |
| Rio Coffee | ... | ... |

### The Indian Gold Mines.

REUTER'S] LONDON, 25TH JAN.

| *Shares.* | *Companics.* | *Paid up.* | *Last Quotn.* | *Present Quotn.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 250,000 | Mysore ... | 1 0 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 |
| 220,000 | Nundydroog ... | 1 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 18 9 |
| 145,000 | Ooregum (Ordy.). | 1 0 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 0 0 |
| 120,000 | Do. (Pref.).. | 1 0 0 | 3 11 3 | 3 8 9 |
| 160,000 | Balaghat ... | 1 0 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 4 6 |
| 250,000* | Nine Reefs ... | 0 9 0 | 0 3 9 | 0 3 3 |
| 220,000 | G. F. of Mysore.. | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 |
| 200,000† | Champion Reefs. | 1 0 0 | 4 2 6 | 4 2 6 |
| 698,650‡ | Kempinkote ... | 0 3 0 | 0 3 3 | 0 3 0 |
| 200,000§ | Mysore Reefs ... | 0 19 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 |
| 130,000 | Mysore West ... | 1 0 0 | 0 13 6 | 0 14 6 |
| 133,074‖ | S.-E. Mysore .. | 0 3 9 | 0 3 6 | Unqs. |

* 50,000 shares are fully paid. The par value of these shares is ten shillings.
† Only 182,495 shares are issued.
‡ 183,333 shares are fully paid. The par value of these shares is five shillings.
§ Only 135,000 shares are issued.
‖ The par value of these shares is four shillings.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### Madras Arrivals and Departures.

*Arrivals.*—Per s. s. *Avoca*, to-day:—

From *London*—Mr. and Mrs. Alms, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. G. Foulkes, Mrs. Speak, Miss Telfer, Miss N. Crawford, Capt. J. Nicholson, Mr. W. H. Biddick, Mr. E. Vinton, Mr. H. R. East, Mr. O. Newbold, Mr. R. Renfrey, Mr. R. D. Phookum, Mr. C. W. Wootton, Mr. A. B. Hyslop, Mr. J. Cooke, Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. E. M. Rosier, Mr. A. Sheridan, Mr. Peters, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Devenport, Mr. Pierce, and Mr. A. Bennington.

### Bombay Departures.—By Sea.

*Departures.*—Per s. s. *Peninsula*, on Saturday:—

For *Ismailia*—Mr. Allcroft and two Bros., Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Aldrich, Capt. Hon. C. E Bingham, Mrs. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. E. D Buffington, Mr. E. L. Buffington, Miss Buffington, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dymond, Mr. C. P. Johnston, Hon. H. L. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Shittenhelm, Mr. J. C. Singer, Mr. T. Timpson, Miss Voshel, Mrs. White, and Miss White.

For *Brindisi*—Mr. Brewster, Mr. D. Cruickshank, Major J. W. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. Erdie, Mr. Etchell, Miss Turle Evans, Miss N. Furnival, Mr. A. Harminis, Mr, C. M. Hayes, Mr. J. M. P. Heath, Mr. J. Neuman, Mr. F. B. P. Oldfield, Miss Parslee, Mr. R. W. Reid, Mr. Renault, Mr. A. Roeper, Mr. S. Thomas, and Miss Wanton.

For *London*—Mr. Th. Beech, Rev. C. H. Bradburn, Miss M. Chenery, Mr. Cunliffe and three children, Mr. J. Hennessey, Miss Hordern, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Martin, Mr. H. M. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McNeill and child, Mr. A. R. Mody, Miss Monypenny, Mr. E. Murray, Mrs. Pedroza, Miss L. R. Safford, Mr. P. Shattock, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Lieut. E. G. Vaughan, Mr. J. H. Vickers, Rev. and Mrs. Whiteside, child and 2 infants, and Miss A. White.

### The Madras Observatory.

| *Mean Meteorological Results.* | *26th Jan.* | *27th Jan.* |
|---|---|---|
| Reduced atmospheric pressure | 30·000 | 30·024 |
| Mean temperature of air ... | 77·5 | 75·8 |
| Do. of evaporation ... | 69·9 | 69·0 |
| Percentage of humidity ... | 67 | 70 |
| Maximum solar heat *in vacuo* | 145·2 | 154·3 |
| Do. in shade ... | 87·1 | 87·2 |
| Minimum in shade ... | 66·4 | 66·8 |
| Do. on grass ... | 64·7 | 64·8 |
| Daily velocity of wind in miles | 117 | 157 |
| General direction of wind ... | E. by N. | N.E. by E. |
| Depth of rain in inches ... | None | None |
| Rain since January 1st ... | None | None |
| Percentage of cloudy sky ... | 25 | 55 |
| Hours of bright sunshine ... | 10·2 | 10·2 |

General weather on the 26th... Fine with passing clouds. On the 27th ..Passing clouds.

| At 8 A.M. | *27th Jan.* | *28th Jan.* |
|---|---|---|
| Unreduced barometer reading | 30·152 | 30·143 |
| Attached thermometer ... | 73·9 | 73·2 |
| Reading reduced to 32° F. ... | 30·031 | 30·024 |
| Rain since midnight ... | None | None |

C. MICHIE SMITH,
*Offg. Government Astronomer.*

Chamber, Government House, on [illegible]. His Excellency Lord Elgin presiding. The Council was a full one, the only absent member being the Hon. Babu Khem Singh Bedi, and the meeting lasted for five consecutive hours.

MR. ARTHUR ROGERS'S CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Playfair put the following questions :—

1. Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to certain statements which have appeared in the public Press regarding Mr. A. Rogers, and the remedy he states he has prepared for the prevention of quarrels between Mahomedans and Hindus in connection with kine-killing ?

2. If so, will the Government say whether Mr. Rogers's scheme for the prevention of the anti-kine killing agitation was communicated to the Bengal Government last year ?

3. Is it the case that the Bengal Police seized Mr. Rogers's papers as alleged by him ?

4. Did the Behar Indigo Planters' Association address the Government of India on the subject of Mr. Rogers's remedy, and have the Government of India made any use of that remedy ?

5. Is it the case that the Government of India or the Government of Bengal has brought any pressure to bear on the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company to induce it to dispense with Mr. Rogers's services ?

The Hon. Sir Antony McDonnell replied as follows :—

1. The answer to the first question is yes.

2. Mr. Rogers's scheme was not communicated by him to the Bengal Government though information as to its nature reached that Government unofficially from a private quarter in December 1893.

3. The information before the Government on this question is obscure. Enquiries are being made, and I would suggest to my hon. friend that he should repeat his question at a future date. So far as the available information goes it seems doubtful whether any papers were seized ; though a letter by Mr. Rogers, advocating a Pan-Indian Association of leading Hindus to promote his scheme, was taken by the Police from or received by them through a notorious emissary connected with the anti-kine killing agitation. It is however certain that the apology to which Mr. Rogers has referred had nothing to do with the alleged seizure of the papers, but was an apology written by a Police officer for a discourteous letter which he had written to Mr. Rogers.

4. The Behar Indigo Planters' Association did address the Government of India upon the subject of Mr. Rogers's remedy at the end of February last and was informed that under the rules regarding the submission of memorials to the Government of India it was necessary that its memorial should be forwarded through the Government of Bengal inasmuch as the Government of India required to have the views of the Government of Bengal upon it before it could be taken into consideration. The Association was therefore requested to forward the memorial through the Bengal Government, but has not thought fit, by adopting this suggestion, to urge upon the Bengal Government or the Government of India the further consideration of the scheme. The Government of India made no use of Mr. Rogers's remedy, which it appears contains no proposals of a practical character that the Government of India had not adopted independently yet.

5. No pressure was brought to bear upon the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company by the Bengal Government on the Government of India directly or indirectly, to dispense with Mr. Rogers's services, nor has any commendation been made to the Railway Company by either the Government of Bengal, or by the Government of India in connection with Mr. Rogers.

THE STATUTORY CIVILIANS OF BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta put the following questions : —Will Government be pleased to say if the Secretary of State for India has replied to the memorial submitted in December, 1892, by the Statutory Civilians of the Presidency of Bombay ; and, if so, whether the reply has been communicated to the parties concerned ?

(2.) Will Government be pleased to state what is the ultimate decision of the Secretary of State for Indian with regard to the claims of the above mentioned officers to promotion not to be considered with reference to the lists under Rule 2 of the Revised Rules under Statute 33 Vict., chap. 3, Section 6, published on the 2ad November, 1892, restricting their appointment to posts in the Provincial Civil Service, but with reference to the conditions which were understood to regulate their promotion when they were first appointed to posts in the Indian Civil Service ?

(3.) Will Government be pleased to state if the Secretary of State has now ruled that these officers should, for the purpose of promotion, rank from the date of appointment as they did for a period of ten years from 1880 to 1890 and in conformity with Government of India Notification No. 1187 of 8th June, 1880, and not from date of confirmation, as was subsequently ruled ; and, if so, whether these officers will be restored

[illegible] the Secretary of
[illegible]wer to withdraw the matter from
Governor[illegible]ace of the Legislative Council of the
[illegible]eneral and the Legislative Councils of
Madras [illegible] Bombay to which the duty of making
laws for I[illegible]a has been delegated by Parliament."
A debate [illegible]ok place in June, and on the 5th June,
1888, it w[illegible] resolved that "in the opinion of this
House [illegible] mere suspension of measures for the
compulso[illegible]examination of women and for licens-
ing and r[illegible]ating prostitution in India is insuffi-
cient, and [illegible]ue legislation which enjoins, author-
rises, or [illegible]rmits such measures ought to be re-
pealed," [illegible]s a resolution was communicated by the
Secretary [illegible]State to the Government of India, and
on the 5th [illegible]ptember, 1888, the Legislative Coun-
cil repealed [illegible]he Contagious Act of 1868, and the
Cantonme[illegible]Act of 1889, which had been introduced
in 1888, w[illegible]passed in October, 1889, and rules
thereunder[illegible]ere passed in 1890. The Government
of India al[illegible]issued executive orders prohibiting the
system and [illegible]ractice which had been in operation
under the [illegible]Acts. After the publication of the
proposed [illegible]s of 1890, Messrs. Stansfeld and
Stuart, t[illegible]members of Parliament, addressed
a letter to [illegible]d Cross, stating that they did not see
any words [illegible]the Act limiting or directing the
method of [illegible]cising of the powers, and suggesting
that it wo[illegible]e possible under the new rules to set
up the old [illegible]m. In reply, Sir John Gorst, on the
6th of Marc[illegible]90, said :—"I am desired by the
Secretary of [illegible]tate for India in Council to reply
to your letter [illegible]the 14th of February. With re-
gard to your c[illegible]plaints that there are no words
in the Act l[illegible]ing or directing the method of
the exercise [illegible] the power given by the Act of
making rules[illegible]e is right in the judgment of
the Secretary [illegible] of State that no such words
should be ent[illegible]died in the text of the Act.
The effect [illegible] such words would be to
make the val[illegible]y of every order issued under
the Act a ma[illegible]er of controversy depending on
the various i[illegible]pretations of which its language
might be held [illegible] admit. The Secretary of State
prefers to re[illegible]on the consideration that the
Viceroy, for w[illegible]se acts the Secretary of State is
responsible, wi[illegible]ot use the power in the manner
you suggest a[illegible]possible." The rules were ac-
cordingly pass[illegible]unaltered. They were des-
cribed in the [illegible]port of the majority of the
Committee of 1[illegible]3 as being in themselves com
patible either w[illegible] the old system of compulsory
examination o[illegible]he intended one of volun-
tary examinati[illegible]. But they were supplement-
ed by numerous[illegible]ers of the Government of India,
prohibiting peri[illegible]cal examination of women and
compulsory exam[illegible]ation. These orders appear, how-
ever, in some cas[illegible]ot to have been sufficiently pro-
mulgated and [illegible]ot to have been understood, and [illegible] other cases no sufficient steps appear to have been taken by [illegible] way of supervision to ascertain whether they were in fact being carried out. In 1892 the Free Church of Scotland and other religious bodies sent in protests to the Home and Indian authorities, stating that the old system was being carried out under the new rules. This was denied by the military authorities, they being under the impression that these orders had been properly carried out. But the complaints being reiterated, and an enquiry in India having shown there were grounds for them, a departmental committee was appointed by the Secretary of State on the 20th April, 1893, "to enquire into the rules and regulations, in the Indian Cantonments, and elsewhere in India, with regard to prostitutes, and the treatment of [illegible] diseases, in order to ascertain and report how far they accord with the resolution of the House of Commons of the 5th of June, 1888, above quoted." This Committee consisted of Mr. Russell, the Under Secretary for India, and Messrs. Stansfeld and Wilson, Members of Parliament, and Sir Donald Stewart and Sir James Peile, Members of the India Council. They were divided in opinion, the majority consisting of Messrs. Russell, Stansfeld, and Wilson. In the report of the majority dated 31st August, 1893, it is said :—"There ought to have been such a republication of all such orders as would have prevented the resuscitation of the former system. It appears to us that the only effective method of preventing the systematic practices which have been maintained in co-operation with these rules is by means of express legislation. The minority differed, and reported that they considered legislation unnecessary and undesirable for the resons given in the Secretary of State's letter of the 6 h of March, 1890. They said that there will be prostitution whatever steps may be taken, and that the resolution of 1888 objects only to coercion, that there will be [illegible] diseases and that there must be hospitals, either separate buildings or separate wards for the treatment of it, that the periodical and compulsory examination of women had been already prohibited by departmental rules in June, 1892. There was no reason to doubt that renewed attention having been called to the matter, those rules would be carried out. On the 20th of September, 1893, in reply to a question asked in the House as to whether it was intended to proceed with early legislation as recommended, the answer was given that it was intended to do so, but that the details would have to be considered and further reports received. On the 23rd of April, 1894, Mr. Stansfeld asked a question whether a certain despath from India had been received, and what action was about to be taken. The answer given by the

It is not desirable that any rules should be [illegible] under the Cantonment Act which should have [illegible] effect of giving legal sanction to any portion of [illegible] system then condemned. Although the Secretary of State has the absolute executive control, and therefore see that no rules are passed which con[illegible] have this effect ; yet it appears that, owing to the unfortunate carelessness of the Government of India in enforcing its own orders an impression has arisen in England that there is a desire or intention in India to revive the old system by means of rules. This impression may give trouble in the House of Commons. It may be allayed by this otherwise unnecessary Bill. As the Secretary of State for India has consented to this unnecessary manacle being placed upon his hands and those of the Governor-General in Council,—I say upon his hands as well as those of the Governor-General in Council—because no objectionable rules could be passed without his sanction ; I do not think that it is worth while for this Council to fight over such a measure, provided it can be satisfied that it will work no harm, but will merely embody in legislative form that which has been already agreed to. But there is a heavy responsibility on this Council to see that the words of this section do not go further than what I have indicated. The responsibility lies upon us, and we cannot avoid it by a reference to any orders from the Secretary of State.

THE POSITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The position of this Council is defined by law. It and the Secretary of State are alike the creatures of statutes passed by the Imperial Parliament, and each has its duties and responsibilities. The Secretary of State has the supreme executive control with all its responsibilities. This Council has entrusted to it the duty of passing such laws as under all the circumstances of the case seem to it best for the interest of India. As regards the position of this Council I adhere to what I have said in the two debates which took place last month, and I do not propose to weary the Council by repeating those observations, but I desire to add somewhat to them. Before 1853 the legislative power was entrusted to the Governor-General and the Executive Council. In 1853 legislative councillors were added, and in 1855 the Council so constituted asserted in no uncertain term its legislative independence. Subsequently when the Government of India was taken over directly by Her Majesty's Government, the powers which had been vested in the Board of Control and the Court of Directors were transferred to the Secretary of State in Council, and in 1861 the present Council was constituted by Imperial statute. But there is no indication that it was intended to give the Secretary of State any control over this Council more than it was possessed by the old Court of Directors and Board of Control. In the debate in the House of Lords in 1861 the question of the desirability of giving full legislative powers to this Council was discussed, and the contingency of their refusing to pass measures recommended by the Executive Government of India was considered, and the conclusion that was come to by the then Government was that if the Council as constituted did refuse to pass measures introduced by the Government of India, it would be a sign that there was some very grave objection to the passing of those measures. The power of the Council to refuse to pass any measure is not, I understand, denied by anyone, but it is suggested that it is their duty to bow to the opinion of the Secretary of State, as to the desirability of the measures introduced. These views I cannot accede to as regards any portion of the Council. This Council must always treat with respect and consideration resolutions of the House of Commons, or expressions of opinions of the Secretary of State in Council or of the Executive Government. But they cannot evade the responsibility of deciding in the end for themselves what course should, in the interests of the country, be pursued. Such decisions must be come to in full consideration of all the circumstances, and of the position of India as regards England, the difficulties which may arise from their action, and the undesirability of unnecessary opposition either to the Secretary of State or the Executive Government. But we must remember also that the Secretary of State, however honest and well-meaning, is only human, and is subject to extreme pressure at times from the exigencies of party warfare. We must also remember that if India ever becomes a party football, or the sport of faddists in England, the question whether a democracy can govern an Empire will have to be answered in the negative. This seems to be undoubtedly the position of the non-official members ; but it has been suggested of late that the official additional members are in a different position, and that they ought either to vote in accordance with the wishes of the Executive Government, or resign. This is, so far as I know, an entirely novel doctrine. Over and over again during the many years I have sat in this Council official members have voted against the Government of India upon important measures, and it has never been suggested to them that they were failing in their duty or that they ought to resign, nor did they, in fact, resign. Lord Ellenborough, in the debate of 1861 to which I have above referred, said their Lordships would hardly be aware of the entire and absolute independence of the gentlemen of the Civil Service that they might depend upon it that they could not induce gentlemen of high char-

[illegible] is not wantonly sacrificed. In saying this, [illegible]ve no desire to revert to the old compulsory lock [illegible]spital system which the British Army Sanitary Commission has declared to have broken down as a sanitary measure, but only to enforce those precautions which the Sanitary Commission has recommended, and which can be enforced without directly or indirectly reviving the condemned system. I think that very small verbal alterations will be necessary for this purpose, and I am, therefore, willing that this Bill should be committed to a Select Committee which will be able to judge what alterations, if any, are necessary to be made.

We must bear in mind that, so long as we maintain a large European army in India under conditions of enforced celibacy, where only a proportion of them can be given leave to marry, we cannot hope that prostitution will cease in cantonments ; for, as the Apostle remarks, all men have not the gift of continence ; and the examination for the British army enquires only into the health, height and chest measurement and does not include any examination as to their fitness to enter into celibate orders. Yet, once enlisted, celibacy is compulsorily imposed by Government upon the major part of them. Also there is in India a regular caste of hereditary professional prostitutes—an immemorial caste, with their own laws of succession, recognised by our courts ; and it is shown by the evidence taken by the Committee of 1893 that by far the larger proportion of the prostitutes in cantonments belong to this class.

If for the safety of the Empire and consideration fos its finances, England is bound to maintain this state of things, the least we can do is to adopt such measures as are possible to mitigate evils arising from diseases which seem at present to be inseparable from prostitution. I hope that in time much ma be done to decrease the spread of venereal diseases by means of women doctors, who have of late been admitted to medical degrees. When there are a sufficient number of medical women to attend to the treatment of the difficulty attending the examination of women will be removed.

The element of shame and degradation which exists when such examination is conducted by men will be removed, and as no women, even prostitutes, can desire to suffer from this dreadful disease, we may hope that they will voluntarily resort in large numbers to hospitals superintended by women and that women themselves, moved by compassion not only for their sister women, but for the unborn generations at present doomed to hideous disease, will themselves take determined steps to check the sacrifices to the Moloch of syphilis. The subject is one of national importance.—The disease strikes at the vitality of the race sooner or later the English nation must deal with it.

MR. CHITNAVIS' SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis said :—My Lord,—In supporting the motion that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee, without going into the history of the Bill, so fully and ably elucidated just now by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, I may at once express my disapproval of the measure now before the Council. Personally speaking, I have had no experience of the working of the law in cantonments either as it now stands, or as it stood before 1888. But I have before me the opinions of a very large number of officials of the Government who either from personal experience or from information gathered, have almost unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the Bill under discussion, if passed into law, would be "cruel, immoral, oppressive and inexpedient." My Lord, I am inclined to share in the opinion that "we should legislate for men as they are and not as they ought to be," and when it is declared that "out of an army of 80,000 Europeans, some 30,000 are in hospital daily with venereal." I must at once say that such a state of things could hardly have been due solely to what the promoters of the Bill are pleased to call the State regulation of vice. There is a very cogent truth embodied in the following observations made by the officiating Acting Magistrate of Ahmedabad :—"Private soldiers are young men taken from the classes least habituated to exercise of self-control ; classes who in their natural state marry very early in life. You take such men, you do not allow them to marry, you feed them well—better in most instances than they have been accustomed to be fed. and you give them a sufficient amount of physical work to put them into good condition and no more. It is asking too much to expect that a large majority of such men will exhibit the continence of the cloister." The evil, therefore, is inherent in the manner in which the army in India is recruited and kept up, and the remedy, if any is to be found, must be sought elsewhere than in any legislation of the present kind.

My Lord, as regards Section 3 of the Bill, I think it was wholly uncalled for, and I am glad to see that steps have been taken to expunge it. I believe that few medical officers would have been so jealous for the welfare of the army as to take at the risk of loss of their appointments to the hardly agreeable work of examining diseased women against their will, especially when it had been forbidden both by law and by the executive orders of the Government they serve. The reasons, therefore, which seemed to have suggested Section 3 of the Bill were rather of a theoretical than of a practical nature.

There is, therefore, not one redeeming feature in

[illegible] useless, since passengers [illegible] their destination until after midnight. If, however, the timing could be reduced to 48 hours, then mails and passengers could be landed at either terminus between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, and through passengers would thus be saved a third night in the train. The route by which this large saving of time could be effected is that *via* Nagpur, but before proceeding to show the feasibility of this proposal, let us see what is the present timing, and how it can be improved.

As already stated, the mails leave Calcutta and Bombay in the evening, and proceeding *via* Allahabad reach their destination in from 55¼ to 57½ hours, the total distance being 1,408 miles, and the through speed 24½ to 25 miles an hour. Now travellers who wish to take the Nagpur route must leave Calcutta in the morning at the inconvenient hour of 7 o'clock, and after 60½ hours they reach Bombay, a distance of 1,279 miles, the through speed being thus 21 miles an hour. On the return journey the time of starting from Bombay is also the morning and the time occupied in transit is 58 hours, giving a through speed of 22 miles an hour. While, therefore, there is a saving of 120 miles in distance over the Allahabad route, there is a loss of from two to four hours in time, due to there being no proper through service as we will now proceed to show.

The E. I. R. train which leaves Calcutta at 7 A. M. and connects with the B. N. R. mail at Asansol accomplishes the distance of 132 miles in 6 hours 20 minutes, or at a speed of 20·9 miles an hour. The speed of the E. I. R mail over the same section in 34·3 miles per hour. From Asansol to Nagpur the speed is 22 miles an hour ; and considering that the gradients are stiff in places and the line unfenced, this is not a bad performance. Over the G. I. P. the speeds are 22·8 miles Nagpur to Bhusawal, and 20·9 miles beyond. On the return journey the G. I. P. section is covered at a speed of 22 miles, the B. N. R at 23·6 and the E. I. R. at 19·7 miles per hour.

In order to accomplish the whole journey from Calcutta to Bombay (*or vice versa*) in 48 hours an average speed of 27 miles an hour would have to be maintained, distributed, say, as follows :—

| Miles. | Section. | Hours. | Speed Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 132 | E. I. R. | 4½ | 30 |
| 627 | B. N. R. | 25 | 25 |
| 520 | G. I. P. | 18½ | 28 |
| 1,279 | | 48 | 27 |

Now, the main ground on which increased speed on railways has been opposed hitherto, is the extra cost involved owing to the greater consumption of fuel. This myth probably had its foundation in the published results of fast ocean going steamers, the fuel consumption of which is so largely affected by the speed. In the case of trains there are no such differences, and it may be said that an engine carrying the same load will burn almost as much coal at 30 miles an hour as at 35. The main items of expense are the wear and tear of rolling stock and permanent way, but though unascertainable they are not important considerations on well equipped lines built for heavy traffic. The only difficulty that remains is the adjustment of the time tables so as to conform to the general requirements of the different railways. The controlling factor is obviously the G. I. P. That line will probably stipulate for a morning departure from Bombay and an evening arrival as at present. Whether they will agree to such an innovation as increasing their speed from 24 to 28 miles an hour is doubtful, considering the ultra-conservative spirit that actuates their traffic management. As Calcutta would be the gainer from the improved service, it is public opinion on that side that should make its voice heard, for until this is done effectually, the G. I P. will not agree to move. As regards the B. N. R. it may safely be said the authorities of that line, having a keen sense of their own interests, would lose no time in rearranging and improving their mail service. The E I. R may also be counted on to offer no opposition when the true issues are clearly recognised. An evening departure of the E I. R. mail for up-country from Calcutta is a necessity, and it is practically impossible by the present route to Bombay on the evening of the second day, or in 48 hours. By the Nagpur route it could be done, and the best manner in which it can be effected is by compromise and mutual agreement. There is however yet another authority to be dealt with, to wit, the Post Office. It is believed the Postal authorities are opposed to the Nagpur route on the ground that there are no important

Second class Rs. 375
[illegible] London via Naples in

Africa. He managed to live with a tower round his head the first year. The second year, when he had got acclimatised, he was called home to London, where he got a chill, and, as was supposed, died. As he had expressed a wish to be cremated when dead, his friends sent him to the crematory, where he was put into a hot furnace. When the usual time had elapsed, the door was opened to scrape his ashes out, and the attendants were surprised to hear a sneeze, and a voice explain : 'Shut that door please. There is an awful draught !' He had got acclimatised you see."

Sir George Birdwood is seeing the English edition of the Czar's "Travels in the East" through the press. The translation has been made direct from the Russian, and there are also to be French and German translations. Add an American edition, and the work will appear in more countries at the same time than any book of recent years. The illustrations in all the editions will of course be the same, and they are very numerous. Many are from photographs, and others are provided by the special artist the Czar, when Czarevitch, took with him on his Eastern travels. The first volume of the English edition is almost ready, and the second will follow within a couple of months.

The appeal of the French officer, Captain Romani, against the sentence passed on him for espionage in Italy came up for hearing before the Court of Appeal at Genoa on the 23th December. The prisoner was conveyed to the court in a carriage, accompanied by a Captain and Lieutenant of gendarmerie. After the usual formalities had been gone through, the Public Prosecutor demanded that the appeal should be heard *in camera*, and the Court assented to his demand. The public were, therefore, compelled to withdraw. The Court eventually confirmed the sentence passed on the prisoner, and condemned him to pay the costs of the trial. The Rome correspondent of the *Times* says that the evidence in the case of Captain Romani makes it clear that he was getting information of the Italian frontier defences. His only defence was that he believed he was still on French territory.

A most interesting case (says the *Central News*) is now under consideration of the Prime Minister. It appears that a well-known member of the Irish Parliament was offered a peerage in recognition of his services in 1791 ; but having died suddenly, the intention of the King could not be carried out. The eldest son, on coming of age, was elected a member of the Irish House of Commons, and he was one of the few who steadily declined to vote for the Union. When that motion was placed before the House he was, it is known, offered by the Government in return for his vote its assistance in completing the patent designed for his father, but refused all terms, and this action lost him the peerage. His grandson and heir, an adherent of the present Government, has received great support from the Irish party and many influential Liberal M.P.'s in his endeavour to have the intentions of George III. towards his great-grandfather carried into effect.

An expedition to Abyssinia, headed by Captain Leontief, and carrying numerous presents for the Negus and the subordinate chiefs of that country from the Russian Government, started from Odessa on the 1st January. The route to be taken is as follows :—From Alexandria by road to Suez, thence by steamer to Aden, and from there to Obok. From Obok, where the French Government has promised every assistance, the expedition goes on to Abyssinia, visiting the petty chiefs in that country. This expedition is being sent out and equipped by the Government, and has been provided with many beautiful presents to be distributed in Abyssinia, those for the Negus being especially magnificent. The last Russian expedition to Abyssinia five years ago was under the notorious Captain Atchinoff and the Archimandrite Paisi, and was shelled by the French at Sigallo, but this one is very differently equipped, and, as it is well known that Russia does not give costly presents without having some idea of *quid pro quo*, the results of this venture will, no doubt, be of great interest to the different European Powers now taking an active part in the scramble for Africa.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sun burn ; soothes and heals stings of insects ; cures prickly heat, &c. ; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

MODERN HOUSE FURNISHING.

It is interesting to note during the last ten years the progress accomplished in the furnishing and arranging of modern houses. We are now far from the old house of other days, and what would our grand-fathers say to the fact that, thanks to the Theatrephone, we can hear a whole opera comfortably installed in bed or in a long arm chair, not "Scraps for the Long Armchair" this time but a whole long opera! What would they say to telephoning your orders to your butcher, baker and candlestick maker; to driving about the streets in a carriage without horses, etc. In the old days the possession of a well built, handsomely furnished house was considered the first and best of blessings. Saint Evremond writes that all happiness lies in such a possession:—

Avoir une maison, commode, propre et belle
Un jardin tapissé d'espaliers odorants,
Des fruits, d'excellent vin, peu de train, peu d'enfants
Posséder seul, sans bruit, une femme fidèle.

"This, in the seventeenth century, was the wise man's dream. Nowadays, however, though there exists a mania for travelling, for visiting watering places and living off and on here, there, and everywhere, as fashion and health dictate, still the love of a comfortable house and luxuriously furnished appartments, downy cushioned sofas, soft arm-chairs, brittle bric-a-brac, is, if anything, increased. If art in some ways threatens to become a trade, trade on the other hand is fast becoming art; especially in the furnishing line. The tapestries and silks for furniture now being exhibited are marvels of harmonious colouring and magnificent texture. Rosewood, a novelty in French furniture, is being now largely used with lime wood for inlaid work. There is a decided return in taste towards the sombre solid style of furniture, and a campaign is being commenced against crazy feeble bamboo structure and the horrid ill bred tendency to overcrowd one's reception rooms, to the detriment of the sleeping apartments, which are generally furnished, as Max O'Rell has it, with only a bed, a cupboard, a washing stand "complete" and a card board text over the couch bearing the alarming words:—*Dieu, tu me vois!*

CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

To-morrow, the degradation of Captain Dreyfus, of the Artillery, who has recently been found guilty by Court-Martial of betraying military secrets to a foreign Power, will take place in the great courtyard of the Ecole Militaire. The lugubrious ceremony will begin at nine in the morning, detachments from all the regiments in Paris and the neighbourhood will be present, the gunners and cavalry of the Ecole Militaire will form the square. The officers of the Reserve and Territorial Army, in uniform, also the Press reporters will all be admitted to the parade ground. Captain Dreyfus will be marched into the middle of the square, the sentence will be read out and then the senior Non-Commissioned Officer present will deprive the culprit of all his badges of rank, the miserable man will then be marched round the square close to the troops and then taken off to prison. If the trial took place with rigidly closed doors, the punishment at all events will be very public. It is a fearful lot to befall a man who only a few weeks ago was a wealthy Captain of Artillery on the Head-quarter Staff in Paris. The case is so inexplicable that, of course, everyone here, with a solemn shake of the head, says:—*Cherchez la femme!*

CHIFFONS AND FASHIONS.

The fashion kings or creators of novelties are all busy combining new ideas for the spring, and from what I can gather there will be some very distinct innovations, all tending more than ever towards the modes of 1830. There are some new, very pretty, arrangements for ball dresses in which mousseline de soie, lace and fur admirably arranged are simultaneously introduced at the same time in one costume. At first this bizarre mixture surprises one, but when good taste has for the ... soap. Sapoceti, for instance, is excellent. Any combination of honey and pounded almonds whitens and softens the hands. Avoid with care all mixtures made with glycerine, the daily use of glycerine only tans the skin, dries it up, and makes it like parchment. As to the nails, a little nail powder and a polisher is all that is necessary. Some ladies, especially those so unfortunate as to be tormented with those little white spots, apply a light coating of red varnish or *cire rosat* which is supposed to give the nail that rosy transparency so dear to the lovers of smart transparency! In the way of general hygiene, especially after the bath, the present rage is for frictions of Russian Eau-de-Cologne; it aids the circulation, braces up the body and keeps the skin firm and soft.

I will not end my little gossippings without protesting energetically against the use of strong scents. The horrid German scents remind one forcibly of the odious musk rat! Some women simply reek of scent, which instead of being smart, merely denotes an unrefined taste and is dangerous to the health, as well as to the brain. Whatever scent you prefer, take care not to use that scent alone, change it now and then for another; if not, you will become insensible to the favoured perfume and thereby are apt, because you can no longer smell it yourself, to use too much of it and render yourself unbearable to your friends. Choose for preference natural perfumes and not those made up of chemical mixtures. Taking everything into consideration I think "Iris" is about the best and most discreet scent to adopt. "Paris Caprice" is certainly more fashionable. I have seen flannel strongly impregnated with iris which one can tear into bits and place about in one's wardrobes. Nowadays women of taste and refinement are all for extreme simplicity and they take a pleasure in scattering among their clothes the mild perfume, known in these regions as the "*parfum de la femme honnête*!"

# Madras News.

## TO-MORROW.

| | |
|---|---|
| Madras Hunt, Meet at 7th Milestone, Poonamalle Road ... ... ... | 5-45 A.M. |
| Football on the Island ... ... ... | 5- 0 P.M. |
| Vepery Debating Society, Pursewalkum School Room ... ... ... ... | 6-30 P.M. |
| Annual General Meeting, Doveton College Committee, Doveton College Hall | 6-30 P.M. |
| Madras Musical Association, 1st Anniversary Concert, Banqueting Hall ... | 9 30 P.M. |

A GRATUITY.—Mr. A Lee Pogson, Engineer, Madras Harbour, has recommended to the Harbour Trust Board the grant of a gratuity of Rs. 1,000, equal to about six months' salary, to the widow and family of Driver Minnie, who was killed recently by a fall from the Titan Crane.

PERSONAL.—*Departures on Saturday evening*:—The Honble Mr. C. Sankara Nair, to Cochin, and Mr. H. G. Turner, to Hyderabad. *Yesterday morning*:—The Bangalore cricket team, to Bangalore. *Yesterday evening*:—H. H. the Rajah of Pudukottah and Mr. F. F. Crossley to Pudukottah.

THE MADRAS MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wenlock have signified their intention of being present at the anniversary concert to-morrow night, which will commence punctually at half past 9. We are informed that Mr. H. C. West, as well as Colonel Drake Brockman, has consented to be a Vice-Patron of the Association.

POSTPONED PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—Owing to a meeting at Government House in connection with Mrs. S. Satthianadhan Memorial Fund on Wednesday, at 5-30 P.M.., the prize distribution of the C. M. S. and C. E. Z M. S. Girls' Schools will be held in the Napier Park Girls' School at 4 30 P.M., on that day (Wednesday, 30th January) instead of 5 P.M. as previously announced.

THE TOWN POLICE COURT.—A correspondent suggests that a shed should be erected in the compound of the Town Police Court for the convenience of parties and witnesses who have to attend that Court. As matters are at present, a large number of people have to take advantage of the verandah of the Mercantile Bank, and the shelter afforded by the trees in front of the General Post Office.

His Lordship made the following observations:—

MR. ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND MR. RAMA RAO,—We are assembled here to express our regret at the loss we have sustained by the death of Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer. His death is undoubtedly a loss to the whole country and the Crown. A profound Hindu jurist, a man of very excellent knowledge of English Law, of very great strength of mind, possessing that most useful quality in a Judge—commonsense, he was undoubtedly a great Judge. Very unassuming in manners, he had great strength and independence of character. His judgments were very carefully considered and the decision he ultimately arrived at was in the great majority of instances upheld by the Final Court of Appeal. His advice was often asked by the Judges of the Court and—I can speak from experience—was freely given and was most valuable. He was a man who did honour to the great profession of the Law, an upright Judge who administered justice without distinction of race or creed, a well read scholar and a gentleman in the best and truest acceptation of the word. The High Court by his death has sustained a heavy loss, a loss which undoubtedly it can ill bear. We must express our deep sympathy with his family. It must be a consolation for them to know that the name of Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer is one which is and will be honoured and respected as that of a great Judge and a good man.

The Hon'ble The Advocate-General said:—

MY LORD,—It was only a few days before that on which the great Judge passed away that most of us appeared before him in this very Court. Little did we then think that we were addressing him for the last time. The news of his death, though not altogether unexpected, was such a shock to us when on Friday we were informed of it that we were not prepared either to realise the great loss we had sustained or to adequately express the grief we felt. My Lord, I take the opportunity now offered on behalf of the Advocates and Attorneys of this Court to pay our tribute of respect to the memory of the great Judge we have lost. He was the first Hindu Judge, or rather native Judge, who sat in this Court and he fully justified the selection made. He had a long and varied judicial experience, and his patience, his learning and the thoroughness with which he did his work well qualified him for the appointment. His judgments commanded the respect they always received, and when they dealt with the difficult and intricate questions of Hindu Law, I think it was conceded universally that they were unrivalled in the research they displayed and the lucidity of exposition. My Lord, by his faithful discharge of his duties as a public servant during many years of official life he well earned the honours which he bore with such characteristic modesty. I think I am justified in saying that the value of those honours were enhanced to him by the knowledge that in the universal opinion of the public the recipient was considered indeed worthy of them. My Lord, I speak now as one who had the honour, for a short time at any rate, of sitting with him when he was Judge of the Small Cause Court, and I can quite appreciate what your Lordship has said with regard to the assistance which his colleagues derived from him. I remember—I was then acting as the Chief Judge of that Court—I looked to him many and many a time, and did not look in vain, for help when I had difficult questions to decide. My Lord, his life work teaches many valuable lessons, and not the least valuable amongst them is the importance of thoroughness and correctness, those essentials of all good work, which he justly demanded from all who appeared before him. I do not know one who set a higher example of what was meant by thoroughness and correctness than the learned Judge. His sterling qualities as a man endeared him to all those who had the privilege of knowing him. I feel certain that there are many in this Court who, like myself, will long mourn the loss of an esteemed and old friend.

Rajah T. Rama Row said:—

MY LORD.—On behalf of the Vakils of this Court I beg to express our deep and heartfelt sorrow on the melancholy occasion of the death of the Hon'ble Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer. He was appointed a Judge of the High Court in September, 1878, on account of his rare abilities and his constant connection with the Judicial Department, and he has ever since been discharging uninterruptedly the most onerous and responsible duties of his high office, except on one occasion, when he took leave for a few months. He was the first native who was raised to the honourable position of a Judge of this Court, and his appointment marked an epoch in the judicial administration of this Presidency. Many volumes of the Madras Law Reports bear undying testimony to the excellent work he has done. His conscientious devotion to duty, his ripe experience, his wide and varied knowledge of the Law, his remarkable powers of comprehension, very soon commanded the love, respect and esteem of his colleagues on the Bench. His calm and judicial temperament, his constant solicitude to find out the truth and to administer perfect justice to suitors endeared him to the general public and evoked unqualified admiration and regard for him. In him we have lost an eminent Judge, your Lordship a worthy and estimable colleague and coun-

...propriate speech dwelling on [illegible] may be necessary in [illegible] traits of the deceased judge, [illegible] of such [illegible] the patience and goodness of heart that [illegible] leading characteristics of the distinguished illustrious man. He wished to see among entrusted with the sacred office of dispensjustice between man and man, a desire to w in the footsteps of the lamented judge. Mr. O. S. R. Kristnama, the District nsiff, dwelt on the courteous and affable anners of Sir Muthusawmy Iyer in his incourse with men occupying lesser positions in e world, and moved "That this meeting gs to express its deep regret at the sudden d untimely death of a great and distinguished dge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judica-, the late Justice Sir Tiruvalur Muthuswamy Iyer, K.C.I.E."

Mr. K. Narayana Iyer, Deputy Collector, conded the proposition, giving a brief history f the deceased's life.

The Chairman put the proposition to the eeting, and it was passed unanimously by the whole meeting, standing and in silence.

Mr. N. Chengala Rau, a leading Pleader, then moved, with a few remarks:—"That a communication be made to Mr. T. M. Swaminatha Iyer, expressing the condolence of this meeting with the family in their sad bereavement."

Mr. A. S. Ponoosawmy Iyer, B.A., Tahsildar, seconded the proposition. This proposition was also carried by the meeting standing and in silence.

Mr. P. Kesava Pillay proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Nicholson for his kindness in attending the meeting and joining them in their sorrow over the death of the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court who had held the office with such distinction and unqualified success, and proved the capacity of Indians to hold such a high office in Her Majesty's Service.

The Resolution was passed unanimously.

The Chairman, while acknowledging the vote of thanks, said that no Indian could feel more than he did the death of such a great and good man.

The following telegram was despatched by Mr. Nicholson to Mr. Swaminatha Iyer:—"A public meeting held here this evening expresses its sense of sorrow and of the great and national loss in the sudden and lamented death of your distinguished and talented father and offers its condolence to you and the family at this sad bereavement."

AS A CAUTIOUS REFORMER.

The following paragraphs from Mr. J. D. Rees's article entitled "Meddling with Hindu Marriages" that appeared in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century* of 1890, were written by the late Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer, whom Mr. Rees calls "one of the most distinguished Lawyers in India":—

"According to custom now obtaining, a Brahmin girl is bound to marry for fear of social degradation, before she attains maturity. The marriage is of the nature of a sacrament which no Brahmin is at liberty to neglect without forfeiting his caste. Although this restriction is binding on Brahmins only and the other regenerate classes, according to Hindu Shastras, yet many respectable Sudra families recognise it as regards the prohibition of widow-marriage as a matter of family or caste usage. The party of reform is radical in its views, and advocates legislation in an aggressive spirit with more enthusiasm than judgment. No statesman should be invited to commit himself to a course of legislative action, which would invalidate marriages that are performed in accordance with national custom, and which would thereby involve an irritating interference with the most important domestic event of the majority of Her Majesty's Hindu subjects.

"The Hindu law which the Courts are bound to administer, and which the legislature ought to respect, is not what may have been the law of the Vedic period or of any other period in the history of this country, but the law which, whether rightly or wrongly, is at present received by the people as law. It is respected by the State and by the Judges of the land, not because it is in accordance with the Vedic law, not because the Vedic law is the revealed law which no sovereign can change, but because sound policy suggests that the customary law of a nation should be preserved to them as regards inheritance and marriage, and that it is a matter of no moment to the State, whether it is the outcome of a civilisation other than Brahminical or Aryan. Doubtless there was a time in India when the women of the upper classes were married after maturity; but the notion that such marriages were valid was overruled during the progress of the Brahminical religion, and another notion took its place at a later date, namely, that after the marriage rite was completed so as to create the relation of husband and wife, their competency to go through the same rite again ceased, whether the wife, because

...of God and fidelity to the ... alone preserve the greatness of ...

The Nicaragua Canal.

NEW YORK, 26th *Jan.*—... at Washington has passed a measu... ding for the early construction of the Ni... Canal. By the terms of the Bill, Ameri... the sum of seventy million dolla... antees pal and interest during the prog... incipal works. ... of the

The New Governor of P...

LONDON, 26th *Jan.*—Lord a... y. Sandhurst visited Osborne to-day for ... of kissing the Queen's hand o... remony appointment to the Governorshi... former's Lord and Lady Sandhurst aft... mbay. with Her Majesty. ... s dined

The Greek Cabinet C...

LONDON, 26th *Jan.*—Intelli... received from Athens states that th... of the new Greek Cabinet ... embers in the Army. It is probable that ... officers military officers will be appoi... many more various districts replacing the ... prefects in ties. The Greek newspaper Lo... n authori- organ of M. Tricoupis is bitte... pon as the King for these unprecedented ... attacking the

Death of M. de ... ges.

LONDON, 27th *Jan*, 1-20 A... just received announces t... —A telegram Nicholas Carlovitch de Giers, ... death of M. for Foreign Affairs. ... sian Minister

LONDON, 27th *Jan.*—Ac... ling to the medical report, M. de Giers s... umbed to an attack of *angina pectoris*.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRES... NDENTS.]

A Newspaper Libe...

CALCUTTA, 27th *Jan.*—Th... case. the *Competition-wallah* prose... case in which *Times* for defamation was tr... The accused, Gasper, having mi... the *Sunday* the complainant withdrew the charg... Saturday. accused was discharged. ... apology, ... d the

The Calcutta University.

The annual Convocation of the Calcutta University for conferring degrees on graduates took place at the Senate House on Saturday evening. There was a large and distinguished assembly. Sir A. Croft, Vice-Chancellor, in presiding, addressed the Convocation.

A Burns Dinner.

A Burns Dinner took place at the Dalhousie Institute last night. About 200 Scotchmen were present. Between each toast some of Burns's most popular songs were sung.

Mrs. Annie Besant.

Mrs. Annie Besant is expected to arrive in Calcutta on 3 d March.

The Bishop of Lucknow.

The Right Rev. A. Clifford, Bishop of Lucknow, is visiting Calcutta this week.

A Museum Proprietor in Trouble.

The Police have obtained process against J. Simon, proprietor of a Museum in Bentinck Street, under Section 293 on a charge of exhibiting obscene figures.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

ALLAHABAD, 26th *Jan*.—Colonel Mackenzie will again act as Resident at Hyderabad when Mr. Plowden proceeds home on leave in March next.

The Installation at Mysore.

At the installation Durbar at Mysore, fixed for February 1st, the *Khurita* from the Viceroy will be read to the young Maharajah.

The Buffer State Commission.

Messrs. Scott and Warry reached Kiang Chaing on Christmas Day, when the French Commissioners had not arrived. Consequently, the work of settling the limits of the Buffer

# Commercial.

## London Telegram.

REUTER'S] LONDON, 25TH JAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Liverpool Cotton Market quiet. | |
| Good Westerns Cotton ... ... ... | 2⅝d. |
| M. P. Coffee ... ... ... | 106. |
| Bar Silver ... 27⅞ Consols ... | 105⅝. |
| Rupee Paper 3½ p.ct...64⅞. 4½ per ct.. | Unquotable |
| Sterling Loan ... ... ... | 114¼. |
| Manchester Market quiet. | |
| The demand is for Light qualities for India. | |
| London Coffee Market firm. | |
| Prices generally 1 higher. | |
| East Indian descriptions. Good competition and prices generally firm. Price generally 1 higher. | |
| Mysore good Middling ... ... | 105 |
| Nilgiri (B) Middling ... ... | 98 |
| Wynaad Middling ... ... | 98 |
| Mid Plantation ... ... | 106 |
| Medium Mysore (B) size Coorg kind ... | 98 |
| Rio Coffee ... ... ... | 16 |

## The Indian Gold Mines.

REUTER'S] LONDON, 25TH JAN.

| *Shares.* | *Companies.* | *Paid up.* | *Last Quotn.* | *Present Quotn.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 250,000 | Mysore ... | 1 0 0 | 2 15 0 | 2 15 0 |
| 220,000 | Nundydroog ... | 1 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 18 9 |
| 145,000 | Ooregum (Ordy.). | 1 0 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 0 0 |
| 120,000 | Do. (Pref.).. | 1 0 0 | 3 11 3 | 3 8 9 |
| 160,000 | Balaghat ... | 1 0 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 4 6 |
| 250,000* | Nine Reefs ... | 0 9 0 | 0 3 9 | 0 3 3 |
| 220,000 | G. F. of Mysore.. | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 |
| 200,000† | Champion Reefs. | 1 0 0 | 4 2 6 | 4 2 6 |
| 698,650‡ | Kempinkote ... | 0 3 0 | 0 3 3 | 0 3 0 |
| 200,000§ | Mysore Reefs ... | 0 19 6 | 0 6 0 | 0 6 0 |
| 130,000 | Mysore West ... | 1 0 0 | 0 13 6 | 0 14 6 |
| 133,074‖ | S.-E. Mysore .. | 0 3 9 | 0 3 6 | Unqt. |

* 50,000 shares are fully paid. The par value of these shares is ten shillings.
† Only 182,495 shares are issued. The par value of these shares is five shillings.
‡ 183,333 shares are fully paid.
§ Only 135,000 shares are issued.
‖ The par value of these shares is four shillings.

# Shipping Intelligence.

## Madras Arrivals and Departures.

*Arrivals.*—Per s. s. *Avoca*, to-day:—

From *London*—Mr. and Mrs. Alms, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. G. Foulkes, Mrs. Speak, Miss Telfer, Miss N. Crawford, Capt. J. Nicholson, Mr. W. H. Biddick, Mr. E. Vinton, Mr. H. R. East, Mr. O. Newbold, Mr. R. Remfrey, Mr. R. D. Phookum, Mr. C. W. Wootton, Mr. A. B. Hyslop, Mr. J. Cooke, Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. E. M. Rosier, Mr. A. Sheridan, Mr. Peters, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Devenport, Mr. Pierce, and Mr. A. Bennington.

Bombay Departures.—By Sea.

*Departures.*—Per s. s. *Peninsula*, on Saturday:—

For *Ismailia*—Mr. Allcroft and two Bros., Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Aldrich, Capt. Hon. C. E. Bingham, Mrs. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Buffington, Mr. E. L. Buffington, Miss Buffington, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dymond, Mr. C. P. Johnston, Hon. H. L. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Shittenhelm, Mr. J. C. Singer, Mr. T. Timpson, Miss Voshel, Mrs. White, and Miss White.

For *Brindisi*—Mr. Brewster, Mr. D. Cruickshank, Major J. W. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. Erdie, Mr. Eichell, Miss Turle Evans, Miss N. Furnival, Mr. A. Harminis, Mr. C. M. Hayes, Mr. J. M. P. Heath, Mr. R. W. Reid, Mr. F. B. P. Oldfield, Miss Parslee, Mr. R. W. Reid, Mr. Renault, Mr. A. Roeper, Mr. S. Thomas, and Miss Wanton.

For *London*—Mr. Th. Beech, Rev. C. H. Bradburn, Miss M. Chenery, Mr. Cunliffe and three children, Mr. J. Hennessey, Miss Hordern, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Martin, Mr. H. M. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McNeill and child, Mr. A. R. Mody, Miss Monypenny, Mr. E. Murray, Mrs. Pedroza, Miss L. R. Safford, Mr. P. Shattock, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Lieut. E. G. Vaughan, Mr. J. H. Vickers, Rev. and Mrs. Whiteside, child and 2 infants, and Miss A. White.

## The Madras Observatory.

| *Mean Meteorological Results.* | *26th Jan.* | *27th Jan.* |
|---|---|---|
| Reduced atmospheric pressure | 30·000 | 30·024 |
| Mean temperature of air ... | 77·5 | 75·8 |
| Do. of evaporation ... | 69·9 | 69·0 |
| Percentage of humidity ... | 67 | 70 |
| Maximum solar heat *in vacuo*. ... | 145·2 | 154·3 |
| Do. in shade ... ... | 87·1 | 87·2 |
| Minimum in shade ... ... | 66·4 | 66·8 |
| Do. on grass ... ... | 64·7 | 64·8 |
| Daily velocity of wind in miles | 117 | 157 |
| General direction of wind ... | E. by N. | N.E. by E. |
| Depth of rain in inches ... | None | None |
| Rain since January 1st ... | None | 55 |
| Percentage of cloudy sky ... | 25 | 10·2 |
| Hours of bright sunshine ... | 10·2 | Fine with passing clouds. |

General weather on the 26th...Passing clouds. On the 27th ..Passing clouds.

| At 8 A.M. | *27th Jan.* | *28th Jan.* |
|---|---|---|
| Unreduced barometer reading ... | 30·152 | 30·143 |
| Attached thermometer ... | 73·9 | 73·2 |
| Reading reduced to 32° F. ... | 30·031 | 30·024 |
| Rain since midnight ... | None | None |

C. MICHIE SMITH,
*Offg. Government Astronomer.*

Sovereigns, each ... ... ... 15 19
Bank Bills on London 6 m.'s ... ... 1s. 0 15/16d.
Do. do. 4 " ... 1s. 0 15/16d. Canal.
Do. do. *on Demand* 1s. 0 15/16d.
Credits do. 6 m's " 1s. 0 15/16d.
Do. do. 3 " 1s. 0 15/16d.
Ex. on France 3 m.'s Credits ... 1-34 1/2.

# The Madras Mail.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1895.

## The Sea-Borne Trade of India.

IN THESE HARD TIMES the annual home review of the Foreign Trade of British India ought perhaps to be regarded as a document in which every endeavour is exerted to make the best of a bad job. There is, of course, no disguising disagreeable facts when they are passed through the sieve of honest analysis, and figures fairly writ cannot be gainsaid. Nevertheless, the tender hearted examiner of statistics always seeks for a rift in the clouds, and, turning over the page on which the hard case is recorded, does his level best to let in a little of the light of hopefulness. Fallings off are accounted for quite in the natural order of things, and opportunities likely to produce a wholesome reaction are cheerfully indicated. All this forces itself before us when we look back to the time when India was for the merchant only, and even to the years that immediately followed the creation of Governments, the spread of our sphere of influence in Hindustan, and the embodiment of troops to maintain our authority. Internal troubles having been disposed of, "The United Company of Merchants Trading in the East" during the latter half of the eighteenth century set about in real earnest to develop an extensive trade with India, and when we consider their business transactions, apart from the complications which from time to time arose from the action of their servants in extending their territories, their success was complete. It is interesting to call to mind the small way in which this great enterprise was commenced. For fifty years no vessel over six hundred tons was employed. At first, indeed, the trade was carried in craft of smaller burden than four hundred. In 1773 a change was effected, and for the first time vessels were in that year despatched from the Downs with tonnage varying from six to nearly nine hundred tons. Fourteen years later further progress was made, and a ship of over a thousand tons was launched. This may be considered the first East Indiaman of the later type, a class which ultimately increased in size till the *Ganges*, of fifteen hundred tons, was built about 1820. Fine vessels were thenceforward used, till by degrees the power of steam asserted itself, when one by one the sailing ships dropped behind in the race. But the effacement of the East Indiaman really commenced in 1833, when the Government of the day, in renewing the Company's Charter, struck out of it the clause which had hitherto extended to "honest JOHN'S" exclusive trading privileges. This opened the sea borne trade of India to public competition. Shortly afterwards the Overland Route was opened up, the P. and O. Company commenced operations, and the merchantmen carrying the flag of the Honourable East India Company disappeared. The last fine sailing ships that held on to the Cape route were known as "Green's Navy"; but these were replaced by steamers in the early sixties.

Magnificent full-rigged vessels of two thousand tons and upwards, built of iron

## Commercial.

London Telegram

REUTER'S ... The ... Good ... king. Alas, this excellent alterna... M. P. ... Bar ... Rupinger composed of the purely Bri... Secretary ... tent, that all sorts of foreigners are ... Man... ing them, including Asiatics, and ... that ... handedness makes work so hard ... that ... is rarely time for drill or gun... practice. It might also be asked, if the Navy ... itself undermanned and in straits for skil... hands, where are the instructors to come ... om? In the days of John Company it ... notorious that service on board an East ... diaman was more popular among the sea... ing classes at home than that of the ... g. They found that they were under ... erous masters who fed and paid ... well, while much of the bullying ... that time disgraced the Navy was rare ... practised on the Company's ships. No difficulty was consequently experienced in ... ting men of the right stamp to sign indentures for a voyage to India. All this has ... ng since passed away and we have only ... o consult the statistics so frequently ... ted by those who have identified themselves ... with the question of Great Britain's supremacy at sea to convince ourselves of the gra... difficulties with which the provision ... self-defence for merchant vessels is su... ounded. This being the case, it is some... hat comforting to observe that steps are ... o be taken by the patriotic party—in t... ranks of which Sir CHARLES DILKE and few Radicals who still retain some inter... t in the stability of the Empire are to be ... und—to force thorough Naval efficiency ... ward at the earliest opportunity in the com... g Session as a question no longer to ... fenced with and shelved for Party purposes.

Touching our export sea-borne trade itself, we observe that several of the Home papers have quoted the advice given by Mr. Justice RANADE at the Poona Industrial Congress:—"Let us learn by organised co-operation to compete with the foreigner, and to take in as much raw produce from abroad as we need, and work it up here. Then let us send, in place of our exports of raw produce, the same quantities in less bulky but more valuable forms after they have undergone the operation of art manipulation, and afforded occupation to the industrial classes." Home critics see from this and from other signs of the times that India is at last alive to the importance of working up her own raw products, and typify it as an industrial change that in process of time must profoundly affect her commercial relations with England. "Suppose," says a writer in regard to this prospect, "that India were to make considerable strides in sugar refining, woollen and silk manufacturing, tanning and leather preparing, cigar making, paper-making and the like, England might be inconvenienced by the loss of custom unless her manufacturers were prepared to march with the times, and adapt themselves and their businesses to the changing conditions of international trade. The ceaseless growth and modifications of commerce have, however, their compensations, and we may rest assured that, with due foresight we shall gain as much as, if not more than, we lose by increased industrial activity in India." It is to be hoped that this rosy view may be realised. For ourselves, we are inclined to doubt the adaptability of the Home manufacturer. Lancashire does not seem disposed to "march with the times" in the matter of the cotton duties, and we may be quite sure that the fact of India sending out things that she formerly took in will scarcely commend itself to the quondam suppliers.

India again there are special re... active participation in politics is ... deprecated for young men. Politics ... the National Congress, and the National C... gress is the worst conceivable school of po... tics, simply because by the very law of ... being anything like discussion is tabooed."

Here are given the true and real objection to students taking part, as it is phrased, in po... tics. They mean Congress, but Congress un... fortunately does not mean the *criticism* of the Government and its servants (otherwise the question would wear a very different aspect), for, to quote Carlyle's definition of criticism, "we are firm believers in the maxim that for all right judgment of any man or thing it is useful, nay essential, to see his good qualities before pronouncing on his bad." Omitting the stock *formulæ* of loyalty, there is never the faintest attempt made on any Congress platform to discuss the good qualities of the Government with the bad; solely to pronounce on its bad qualities, both of great and small degree, is what the Congress-man terms criticism, and he is surprised that it is made a mock of. There is no task that comes easier to mankind all the world over than to find fault, and there is no object that lends itself so readily as a target for censure and abuse as the government of the land. Until the day dawns on Utopia or the blessed isle of Atlantis, the Governments and administrations, alien or native, on this globe must ever form the theme of the Thersites of the day. Criticism, we maintain, is one thing; censure is another, and until "taking part in politics ... country the former, until political discussion implies defence of the Government as well as the abuse of it, until politics stand on a separate platform to agitation, so long is it advisable to discourage students from having anything to do with them. "I would commend," writes Mr. Stone, "the ancient wisdom of the Hindus, which divided life into three periods, those of learning, active life in the world, and retirement. Politics belongs to the second, why should it trench on the first?" In conclusion, we will quote the sentence with which Mr. Stone brings his article to a close:—"Not only is the student not likely to get good from engaging in politics, he may easily be harmed. He may quite easily waste his time over them and get ploughed, he is likely to get an exaggerated opinion of his own importance, and he may fall into the habit of regarding the institutions under which he lives with gloomy discontent, and become blind to the generally favourable conditions of his life and anxious only to find fault."

## The Viceregal Legislative Council.

THE MEETING OF THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL on Friday last may be said to mark an epoch in the history of the Legislature of the country, for the withdrawal of the third Section of the Cantonment Act Amendment Bill was, to quote the words of a contemporary, "a substantial acknowledgment on the part of the Secretary of State that India has not yet sufficiently gone back upon her political development to have become the helpless victim of a system of legislation to order." The most remarkable speech in the debate on this Bill was that by Sir Griffith Evans, the full text of which will be found on another page. He gave the history and origin of the measure, and then proceeded to discuss the attitude assumed by the Secretary of State for India towards the Imperial Legislative Council. This, he said, is a deliberative body and no power is given to the Secretary of State to direct the votes of any member of it. In the debate of 1855 on the Administrator-General's Bill, it was pointed out by the then

—Capital.

...are yellow, but ... must appear to be dropping out of the tea trade.

Salteellers, Mustard Pots, Pepper Pots, Tea spoons, Match Boxes, ...

...been offered to and accepted by ... Bahadur S. Subramania Iyer, C. I. E., ... pending confirmation in the usual course by ... Secretary of State. Mr. S. Subramania Iyer ... a leading member of the High Court Bar, and ... not a stranger to the High Court Bench, ... ving officiated for Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer ... en he went on short leave at the end of ... 91. Mr. Subramania Iyer started life, ... r being educated at the Presidency Col... in a subordinate position in the Revenue ... artment in the Madura District and rose ... e a Tahsildar. He resigned his appoint... t and qualified for the legal profession by ... ing his B.L. Examination. He was enrolled ... High Court Vakil in 1869 and practised ... attained local distinction as a member ... the Madura Bar. He was appointed a ... mber of the Madras Legislative Council ... 1885 through the influence of Sir Philip ... tchins, who was for a long time District ... Sessions Judge of Madura and had a very ... h opinion of Mr. Subramania Iyer's abi... as a lawyer. He took this opportunity ... transferring the sphere of his work to ... dras, where also he soon established his ... utation as a clever and successful Vakil. ... was reappointed to the Legislative Coun... in 1887 and successively received the ... norific titles of Dewan Bahadur and C.I.E. ... e Government of Madras further recognis... his abilities by appointing him acting Gov... ment Pleader in 1890, the duties of which ... discharged to the great satisfaction both ... the Government and the High Court. He ... s then prominently connected with the ... ngress party, and in 1891, when the Con... gress met at Nagpore, he was elected to fill the Presidential chair. This honour, however, he relinquished on being called upon to officiate as a High Court Judge in November, 1891. On being relieved of his acting appointment on the High Court Bench, Mr. Subramania Iyer again acted as Government Pleader for a long term, the most notable success which he achieved in this period being the prosecution and conviction of the accused in the famous Tanjore Judgment Forgery Case. He has always been a very successful lawyer and his name has been constantly mentioned as a successor to the late Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer. We have no doubt that his selection is as good a one as could be made, and that he will do his best to prove a conscientious and capable successor to the great Judge whose place he fills. He joins his appointment on Thursday, the 31st instant.

## The Death of M. de Giers.

RUSSIA HAS SUFFERED AN IRREPARABLE LOSS by the death of M. de Giers, who for the past thirteen years has directed her foreign affairs with so much tact, skill and industry, and with such conspicuous success. Under the Russian system of government the Ministers of the Crown do not come so prominently before the world as in other countries of Europe; but in many respects their power is infinitely greater, and it is no exaggeration to say that M. de Giers held a unique position in the world of European diplomacy. Russia has always maintained a strong Diplomatic Corps, held together by the ancient traditions of her foreign policy, and under the successive *régimes* of M. de Nesselrode, Prince Gortchakoff and M. de Giers the Russian Foreign Office has acquired a brilliant reputation for shrewdness and decision in all matters affecting the external relations of the Empire. Of the 75 years of his life M. de Giers spent no less than 57 in the Diplomatic Service of his country. Like other famous Ministers of Russia, he was of foreign extraction, his family being of Swedish descent. One of his ancestors was Quartermaster General of the Swedish Army, was made prisoner by Peter the Great,

ing to serve as the rewards of merit." Out of 5,191 prizes given in Government schools in five years it appears that 472 volumes were works by Mr. J. C. Nesfield. It is impossible, remarks the Allahabad paper, "to think of the late Director as author of books a boy would read by choice, so that in these 472 volumes we have not only a remarkable instance of his ingenuity as a canvasser for his own works, but an explanation of any unpopularity he may have earned with the school population." Education in the North-West Provinces should evidently begin again from the top. If the Director had been less occupied with his text books he might possibly have learned how to prevent "afflicted native candidates" procuring examination "passes" by changing the covers of their answer books, the ingenious fraud which we detailed in an Occasional Note on Saturday. Verily they do queer things in the North-West Provinces Educational Department.

## Occasional Notes.

THE MAIL STEAMER was signalled at Bombay at 9 A.M., yesterday. The Mails left Bombay last night and may be expected in Madras to-morrow morning.

THE AGRA POLICE have succeeded in making seven arrests in connection with the murder of Dr. Ranjeet Singh, at a village a few miles out of Agra.

COLONEL SAWYER, Controller of Military Accounts, proceeds to Rangoon on inspection duty on Thursday next, and is expected to return to Madras on the 13th proximo.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED NOT TO ALLOW any war correspondents or artists to follow the Madagascar expedition, the excuse given being that their safety could not be guaranteed.

THE TWO SONS OF THE NAWAB of Moorshedabad, who about a year ago were entered as members of Trinity College, Oxford, will not remain at the University to complete their course, but are to return to India shortly. Previous to becoming undergraduates, they were at Rugby.

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER of the Madras Volunteer Guards will take place at the Masonic Hall, Mount Road, kindly lent for the occasion, on the 20th proximo. All past and present Officers of the Regiment who wish to attend are requested to communicate with Captain C. H. Hitchins, Adjutant, at as early a date as possible.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL appears to be within a measurable distance of commencement now that the U. S. Senate has passed the Bill, as announced to-day. The line as finally adopted shows a total length of 170 miles, of which 27 is in excavation, 56 through Lake Nicaragua, 21 in Descado, San Francisco and Tola basins, and 64 through the river San Juan.

A PECULIAR AILMENT is prevalent among the troops in camp at Rajpore. Those affected are sent to Mussoorie for treatment. The water is put down as the cause. The symptoms are a painful and feverish feeling about the throat, developing into an extraordinary swelling of the glands, which requires an operation before it disappears, and takes a long time to heal.

THE SECOND PERFORMANCE OF *The Magistrate*, which was given in the Theatre of the Technical Institute on Saturday, was even better than the first, and was witnessed by a large, if rather unsympathetic, audience. All the performers worked with a will and the piece played very smoothly. We would sug-

Mail Train left Madras ... Second class Rs. 375
... Mail ... to London ... Naples ... journey 1 s. 7d.

like Kiangsu ought to act, though the changes he has initiated are not altogether to the liking of the majority of them. It is not surprising, therefore, that of late there should have been whispers of railways to be built in this neighbourhood, and that there is, perhaps, a chance before very long of the Woosung railway being once more in existence.

WE PUBLISH, under the head of Legal Intelligence, a plaint filed by Mr. A. S. Cowdell, Solicitor, in his action against the Ootacamund Municipal Council, for levying a tax on land attached to the properties he owns or is agent for, as unappropriated to such properties at Re.1-8 per acre, his main contention being that such lands are lands appropriated to the houses and forming the compounds of the same, and are let and enjoyed with them and for that reason already taxed at a rental valuation of 7½ per cent. A similar contention was raised in a suit filed last year by the Ootacamund Municipal Council against Mr. Edward Clarke, of "Bishopsdown" (reported in the *Madras Mail*), but was given against the Municipality by the presiding Judge, Mr. Elliot. On appeal, however, in the District Court at Coimbatore, Mr. Elliot's judgment was not upheld and Mr. Clarke has carried his case on second appeal to the Madras High Court, where it stands posted for hearing in March next.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER, dated the 19th instant, from Mr. R. Fischer, Chairman of the Madura Municipality, has been addressed to the Manager of the *Madura Mail*:—"The Manager is informed that the permission, if any, given to him by previous Chairmen to attend the meetings of the Council, is hereby withdrawn and cancelled at the request of some of the Councillors". In reply, the Manager has drawn the Chairman's attention to the following G. O. dated 8th May, 1894, No. 591 M.:—"The Government considers that, as Municipal Councils and Local Boards are public bodies, their meetings should be open to the public, provided that the presiding member should be invested with a discretionary power of excluding the public on occasions when it is, in his opinion, for the public interest that the meeting should be held with closed doors." The Chairman of the Municipality appears to have acted *ultra vires*, and we trust that our contemporary will address the Government on the matter if the Council remains obdurate.

THE *Engineer* has published some interesting details of local runs by London and North-Western locomotives, of the "Precedent" class. The long descent from Shap, either north or south, is a favourable piece of line for record performances. Going down the incline which extends from Shap Summit to Carlisle, with a train of 17 coaches, two "Precedent" engines attained a speed of exactly 80 miles an hour for three miles just before slackening for Carlisle, each successive mile being run in just 45 seconds. This was, however, eclipsed by the London and North-Western, between Carlisle and Preston. Some time having been lost by a signal stop, the Shap Bank of 1 in 75 and 1 in 147 was descended by the two six feet six inch coupled "Precedent" engines, with 16 coaches, at an exceptionally rapid pace. After passing the 37th mile post—reckoned from Lancaster—half a mile from the summit, the successive miles were run in 56, 49, 45, and 44 seconds, the next being slightly slower, approaching Tebay Junction. The speed did not rise again until Grayrigg had been passed, but it then again attained the same rate as before, of a mile in 44 seconds, equal to 81·8 miles an hour, which was maintained for several miles down the gradient of 1 in 125.

For Calcutta Direct.

*Manora*, about 11th February.

For cabin plans of Steamers and all other particulars apply to

Binny & Co., Agents.

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**Clan Line Steamers.**

For London *via* Suez Canal.



THE following Steamers will leave Madras, on or about subjoined dates:—

For London.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Commanders. | About. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Clan Mackinnon* | 2268 | A. J. Barham, | 30th Jan. |
| *Clan Gordon* | 2091 | W. H. Ridgway, | 7th Feb. |
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| *Clan Matheson* | 4000 | 3000 | S. Beer, | 8th May. |
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# Contemporary Opinion.

THE LATE SIR T. MUTHUSAWMY IYER.

The *Bangalore Spectator*.—By the death of Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer, K.C.I.E., Madras has lost a citizen and public servant, of whom all classes were proud; his career and character, both public and private, are being spoken of by all in terms of the highest praise. His successful career will no doubt be an encouragement to many an Indian youth to cultivate habits of industry, and of study. Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer came into the service under the old system prevailing forty years ago,—that system which was much less rigid in the matter of entrance examinations than the one that now obtains. But as a student the future Judge displayed such high talent and aptitude for learning, that there is no doubt he would have come to the front under any educational system, however stiff. Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer lived to the age of 63, and was not retired. For a Hindu perhaps he continued in active service longer than he should have done, had he wished to enjoy a few years of leisure. He, like many another, in judicial, and also in political life, has proved that the fifty-five years rule is not an infallible good one. The deceased gentleman was what may be called a Liberal Conservative. In social and religious matters he believed in a slow and sure progressiveness, rather than in a forward-agitative policy; hence, perhaps, much of his popularity with all classes. The respect with which the Europeans and Anglo-Indians of Madras speak and write of the late Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer, ought to go a long way towards breaking down the notion, entertained by many Indians,—that Anglo-Indians are prejudiced against "Natives." For a short time we shall have a good deal of speculation as to who Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer's successor will be.

---

Magistrate (sternly): 'What induced you to marry this poor girl when you have already four wives living?' Prisoner (meekly): 'Force of habit, your worship!'

---

# Commercial.

## THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Freemasonry in Benares.—A correspondent writes:—Freemasonry in Benares is again flourishing after being in abeyance since 1888. Lodge Fraternity and Perseverance No. 1746 E. C. was resuscitated about two and half years back by Bro. J. R. Muirhead, P. M. and P. D. G. A. D. C., Bengal, and that Crafts Lodge is now one of the strongest in the province. During the past year it was decided to again reopen Lodge Cyprus No. 232 E. C. of Mark Masters, and it was formally opened in November last, Bro. J. R. Muirhead, P. M. and P. D. G. A. D. C., being elected Worshipful Master of Mark Masons for 1895, and he was duly installed on the 12th instant by Bro. Paxton, who came specially from Allahabad for the installation. This is the third time that Bro. Muirhead has been honoured by the brethren in selecting him as their Worshipful Master, and as the Lodge has started with some twenty-four Mark Masters in promises also to be a strong Lodge. Bro. Dr. W. Venis, P. M., and Bro. N. M. Roy, P. M., have been very energetic in Masonic affairs, and devoted a considerable amount of time and trouble to it, hence its signal success. At the Installation Banquet some thirty sat down, and both Bros. Paxton and Muirhead were loudly applauded when their healths were proposed and drunk with full Masonic honours.—P.

## CEYLON.

The Trout at Nuwara Eliya.—The close season for trout is at present on in Nuwara Eliya, and fishing is for the time prohibited, to give the fish a chance of breeding. So far, though, they have not been definitely proved to breed here in Ceylon, and attempts at artificial breeding have failed; but the trout seem lively and healthy enough, and it is presumed that the reason there have not yet been signs of any increase in their number due to natural breeding is that when the fish get away into the upper reaches of the rivers to deposit their spawn they are poached by natives. In the lower waters in Nuwara Eliya trout of good size can be frequently seen cutting through the water, apparently in the healthiest condition, and they mostly appear to be about 2 lbs. in weight. Yesterday (Tuesday) morning Mr. W. R. Tringham, who, by the way, may be shortly expected in Colombo to await the arrival of a fresh consignment of ova from Guildford, drained off two of the tanks behind the Government Agent's bungalow, the operation being watched by Mr. Herbert White, the Assistant Government Agent. The result of the investigation was that it was found that the ponds contained one fine fish of 4 lbs. in weight, two of 1 lb. 12 ozs., one slightly smaller, one of 1 lb., one of ½ a lb., one of ¾ of a lb., and seven small fish from three to six inches in length. Comparing this return with that made last November, there was a very slight decrease in the number of trout in the ponds.—T.

---

## COCANADA NOTES.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

Cocanada, *24th Jan.*—Now that we have embarked upon a New Year, a few remarks regarding the season of 1894 may not be without interest. Last year was not so remarkable for rain as its two immediate predecessors, though the annual average was exceeded by 4 or 5 inches. The rains were not seasonable in the early part of the year, and crops not under irrigation suffered accordingly. The temperature throughout the year was abnormally high, that is to say, the maxima were higher than usual, whilst the minima were in excess of what is customary. From the 15th January to the 31st December the average mean temperature was 81°·53, the maximum 88·68, and the minimum 74·39. This cannot be said to be an altogether unbearable temperature, and compares very favourably with other places on the plains. The much vaunted Waltair, for instance, compares as follows:—Maximum 85·8, minimum 78·26, and mean 81·67 for the same period; or ·14° warmer than Cocanada. Add to this, that there is almost always a breeze here, and it will be seen that there are worse places, climatically, than Cocanada. In salubrity, however, it leaves much to be desired, and though 1894 was not marked by any serious epidemic, sickness was very prevalent. Fevers and bowel complaints, with small pox, are the principal ailments; and when one sees the abominable state of filth in which the town is kept, it is not surprising. The Municipality has for years paid little or no attention to sanitary improvements; and latrine accommodation is chiefly conspicuous by its absence. The constant cry has been want of funds. It is somewhat strange that for all these years, in spite of their financial straits, it never occurrred to the Council to ask the District Board to contribute towards the up-keep of the Municipal hospital, which is customary in most other towns. It is only right that the Board *should* contribute, since more than half the patients treated do not belong to the town but to the outlying district. The cost of the hospital has hitherto absorbed over

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increased taxation, it is the ryots of Kistna and the Godavery. Their profits, last year, have been enormous, and it is reasonable that they should pay a considerable higher tax.

There is general satisfaction at the judgment in favour of the plaintiff in the great Mirpur Case. It is hoped he will shortly obtain possession, as it is likely to greatly improve all things relating to the estate.

The trade this year has so far been deplorably dull. The depression in prices at home and the rise in exchange have combined to check all sorts of business. So far, not a ton of jaggery has been bought by exporters, though usually by this time fully half the crop has been contracted. It has not opened brightly; may it speedily improve.

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# Sporting Notes.

## FOOTBALL.

Madras Gymkhana v. R.A. (Fort).

The above match will be played on the Island to-morrow commencing at 5 P. M.

## THE MADRAS RACES—4TH DAY.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

A very good afternoon's racing on Saturday brought the Meeting to a close. Although in some respects the Meeting has not been what might have been expected, still it has been a most successful one. None of the horses or ponies which ran can be called really first class, and the Arab and C. B. events have proved complete failures; but against these drawbacks it must be said that there were large fields, and most of the events were very open ones. In not a single event was there a very hot favourite. All arrangements on the course, as regards accommodation for spectators, jockeys, horses, &c., and the manner in which the races were started up to time, were as nearly perfect as could be.

On Saturday afternoon's card there were six events, including two hurdle races—one for horses, the other for ponies. For the Mount Hurdle Race *Royal Oak* was installed favourite, but was last of the field of four, *Harlequin*, who ran a very much better horse than he did the second day, winning somewhat easily. *Lukshmi* again proved what a good mare she is over hurdles by winning the Connemara Handicap somewhat easily under the steady impost of 10st. 12 lbs. In the Parlakimedi Handicap the extra stone over the longer distance proved too much for *Chianti*, who started favourite but was beaten somewhat easily by *Hankow*. In the Madras Handicap *Shears*, the second favourite, won very easily from *Honour's*, the favourite, *Minnikoha*, being third. Aga Mirza Ahmed's handsome pony *Ringleader* won the Travancore Handicap, a win which he well deserved as he had already run three seconds during the Meeting. *Maccaroon*, after getting away a long way ahead of anything in the race, won the Malabar Cup in a canter by a length from *Riversite*. Appended are the details of the racing:—

The Mount Hurdle Race.—Rs. 750. A handicap hurdle race for all horses that have started during the meeting. Distance.—About 2 miles over nine flights of hurdles.

Haji's Ismail Sait's b aus g Harlequin, 10st. 4lbs., Bate ... ... ... ... 1
Rajah V. Krishna's ch aus g Lancelot, 9st., Mr. MacCarthy ... ... ... ... 2
Mr. H. B. Lucas' b aus g Canopus, 10st. 8lbs., Capt. Holmes ... ... ... ... 3
Rajah Venugopaul's bk aus m Royal Oak, 11st., Capt. Baring ... ... ... ... 0

Betting—5 to 2 against *Harlequin*; 6 to 1 *Lancelot*; evens *Royal Oak*; 2 to 1 against *Canopus*.

Lottery.—Net value Rs. 1,840. *Harlequin* Rs. 140; *Lancelot* Rs. 150; *Royal Oak* Rs. 300; *Canopus* Rs. 350.

*Harlequin* led over the first two hurdles, with *Lancelot* next, *Canopus* third and *Royal Oak* last. In this order they ran to the 1½ mile post, where *Canopus* was taken to the front and *Harlequin* fell back third. Three quarter of a mile from home *Canopus* held a long lead of about twenty lengths; but round the turn into the straight he died away. *Harlequin* and *Lancelot* jumped the last hurdle together but the former came away full of running, winning with something in hand by two and half lengths. *Canopus* third five lengths behind. *Royal Oak* never seemed to be able to go the pace at any time during the race. Time—3 min. 59 secs.

The Connemara Handicap.—Rs. 500. A Handicap hurdle race for all galloways and ponies. Distance.—About 1½ miles over 6 flights.

Mr. Armstrong's b aus m Lukshmi, 10st. 12 lbs., Smith ... ... ... ... 1
*Ringleader* quickly drew away, and ... VII 11½ x 12½ ,, ... 3 4
easily by three lengths from *Frisky* ... VIII 12½ x 13½ ,, ... 3 8
who died away up the straight, fifteen ... IX 13½ x 14½ ,, ... 4 0
off third. Time—1 min. 54½ secs.

The Parlakimedi Handicap.—Rs. 1,0... all Arab and C. B. horses that have started ... the meeting. Distance—2 miles.

Mr. James' g a h Hankow, 8st. 6lbs. ...
Mr. H. Donne's b ch m Chianti, 9st. 6lbs. ... th. 2

Betting—7 to 4 on *Chianti*; 6 ... against *Hankow*.

*Hankow* went away to the front fr... e fall of the flag and making the running ... much stronger pace than he did in the Merc... ts' and Bankers' Purse, won easily by five ... lengths. Time—3 min. 55½ secs.

---

## THE CALCUTTA RACE ... 1-8.

### Third Extra Meeting.

*(From our own Correspond...*

(By Telegram.)

Calcutta, *27th Jan.*—The follo... are the results of Saturday's (final day) ra...

The January Stakes.—Distance ... sh ... and a distance over 7 flights of hurdles.

Mr. Garth's b aus g Velocity, 7st. 2lbs., ... ford ... 1
Mr. Tougall's b g Dutchman, 12st., Nor... ... 2
Lieutenant-Colonel Beaver's br aus g ... tus, 9st. 2lbs., Young ... ... ... ... ... 3

Won by a length and a half. Time—3 mins. 30 secs.

The Lawn Stakes.—Distance—¾ mile.

Mr. Gregory's b g Esher, 9st. 2lbs., Th... han ... 1
Mr. Gerald's ch aus m Ihumata, 8st. 11... Gibbs. 2
Maharajah of Patiala's br m First Shot, 8st. 12lbs., Vinall ... ... ... ... 3

Won by a length and a half. Time—1 min. 18⅘ secs.

The Fitzmaurice Stakes.—Distance—... furlongs.

Lord William Beresford's b ch Primrose Way, 8st. 12½ lbs., Vinall ... ... ... ... 1
Mr. Hauden's br aus g Orlando, 7st. 11... Wood, 2
Mr. Gregory's b aus g Harbour Light, 8st. 3lbs., Trahan ... ... ... ... ... 3

Won by half a length. A neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 2½ secs.

The Selling Handicap for Horses.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Gerald's ch m Little Amy, 6st. 6lbs., O'Neil ... ... ... ... ... 1
Mr. Proper's b aus g Kyle, 8st. 4lbs., Wool ... 2
Mr. Gaisnaun's ch aus g Sardo, by Sardonyx, 8st. 7lbs., Greenhalgh ... ... ... ... 3

Won by a length and a half. Time—1 min. 4½ secs.

The Selling Handicap for Ponies.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Lord William Beresford's b m Lither, 8st., Clemmison ... ... ... ... ... 1
Mr. Tougall's b a p Dilemma, 9st. 11lbs., Trahan. 2
Lieutenant Colonel Beaver's ch a g Octavius, 9st. 9lbs., Greenhalgh ... ... ... ... 3

Won by a length and three quarters. Time—1 min. 9 secs.

The Farewell Stakes.—Distance—1 mile.

Maharajah of Cooch Behar's ch m Sea View, 9st. 5lbs., Robinson... ... ... ... 1
Maharajah of Patiala's b g Sprightly, 10st., Vinall ... ... ... ... ... 2
Maharajah of Cooch Behar's b aus g Pickwick, 8st 11lb., Campbell ... ... ... ... 3

Seven horses ran. Won by a length and a quarter. A neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 43½ secs.

The Bengal Stakes.—Distance—¾ mile.

Maharajah of Patiala's br g Parvo, 9st. 10lbs., Vinall ... ... ... ... ... 1
Maharajah of Patiala's gr g Coochick, 8st., Wool, 2
Lt.-Col. Beaver's gr g h Burbon, 7st. 5 lbs., Pugh. 3

Eight horses ran. Won by three quarters of a length. Time—1 min. 21⅘ secs.

The Scaramanga Cup.

Mr. Dudley's Grove Beauty, 8st., Robinson ... 1
Mr. Nawab's ch aus m Sapphire, 10st. 2lbs., Trahan ... ... ... ... ... 2
Maharajah of Patiala's b sth amm m Vixen, 9st. 4lbs., Vinall ... ... ... ... 3

Eight horses ran. Won by two lengths. Two lengths between second and third. Time—2 min. 59½ secs.

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## CRICKET IN MADRAS.

MADRAS *v.* BANGALORE.

Ainslie and Robertson continued their innings after lunch on Saturday. A long stand was expected after the exhibition given by the two batsmen before tiffin. But Ainslie was soon caught at long slip off Keily, to the great disappointment of Bangalore. Score—1 for 67. Reeve joined Robertson. When the score had reached 93, Keily gave place to Firth and King went on with underhand lobs at the Pavilion end. Neither bowler could make any impression on the batsmen, who hit merrily. King's "slows" especially receiving severe punishment. Just as the century went up, however, Reeve was nicely stumped by Stephenson. Score—2 for 103. Burton filled the vacancy. Robertson was badly missed at the wicket by

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A Tragic Blunder, by Mrs. Lovett-Cameron
A Wild ... W. R. Clifford
Far A... ... of the
Weary, in addition to the ... children and the dance for ... a Tennis Tournament on their ... during the late Christmas holidays and ... ceeded in attracting a goodly number of ... outries for each event. The handicapper, Lieutenant T. Southam, did his duty well and there was a hardly a complaint against his handicapping. The Ladies Singles brought together 14 competitors, and was supposed to be a certainty for Mrs. W. Walton, the wife of the local Inspector of Police, but it was won by Miss Bunker, who received 30 points in each game. Mrs. Walton was not in good form for the concluding match, while her opponent, who had been conceded so many points on account of late illness, surprised every one by the strength of her serves and returns. The Ladies' Doubles was won by Mrs. W. Walton and Miss M. Peel, who are certainly the two best lady players of the Club. The Gentlemen's Singles was won by V. Upshon after a most arduous and exciting contest with his brother, C. Upshon. They played so well and evenly and the rallies were so numerous and long, that when darkness came on they had each won a set and were "2 all" in the third set. C. Upshon, however, resigned the match in his brother's favour. The Gentlemen's Doubles was won by the brothers C. Upshon and V. Upshon from Store Sergeants C. Hodges and J. Haythurst, of the Ordnance Department.

Appended are the full scores:—

Ladies' Singles—1st Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miss Bunker + 30 | ...beat... | Mrs. J. Nobles, + 15 |
| Mrs. J. Bay + 30 | ... ,, ... | Miss K. Dodson. |
| ,, W. Walton | ... ,, ... | Mrs. Jennings + 30 |
| ,, J. Phillips | ... ,, ... | Miss Deane + 15 |
| ,, J. Williams | ... ,, ... | Mrs. J. McRobie + 15 |
| ,, C. Hodges | ... ,, ... | A. Carmody +15 |
| ,, A. Williams ½ 30 | ... ,, ... | Miss M. Peel. |

2nd Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. W. Walton | ...beat... | Mrs. J. Phillips + 15 |
| ,, C. Hodges | ... ,, ... | J. Williams + 15 |
| Miss Bunker + 15 | ... ,, ... | J. Bay |

3rd Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miss Bunker ½ 15 | ...beat.. | Mrs. A. Williams |
| Mrs. Walton | ... ,, ... | C. Hodges. |

4th Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miss Bunker + 30 | ...beat... | Mrs. W. Walton |

Score:—6 to 2, 6 to 4.

Ladies' Doubles—1st Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. A. Williams / ,, J. Bay | beat | Mrs. Noble / ,, Jennings } + ½ 30 |
| ,, W. Walton / Miss M. Peel | beat | Miss Bunker / ,, Mrs. J. Williams } + ½ 30 |

2nd Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. W. Walton / Miss M. Peel | beat | Mrs. J. Phillips / ,, C. Hodges } + 15 |
| Mrs. A. Williams / ,, J. Bay | beat | ,, A. Carmody / ,, Miss K. Dodson } + 15 |

3rd Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. W. Walton / Miss M. Peel | beat | Mrs. J. Bay / ,, A. Williams } + ½ 30 |

Score:—4 to 6, 6 to 5, 6 to 3.

Gentlemen's Singles—1st Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. Hattersley | ...beat... | A. Scott |
| H. Abrahsm | ... ,, ... | J. Noble + ½ 15 |
| V. Upshon—15 | ... ,, ... | Geo. Barnes + 15 |
| J. Williams | ... ,, ... | B. Powell (absent.) |
| J. Hayhurst | ... ,, ... | Jennings + ½ 15 |
| W. Walton | ... ,, ... | Bob Harding + 15 |
| C. Upshon | ... ,, ... | Joe Phillips + 15 |
| J. McRobie ½ 15 | ... ,, ... | T. Cooper |
| C. Hodges | ... ,, ... | Fred. Taylor |

2nd Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. Williams ½ 30 | ...beat... | W. Walton |
| V. Upshon—15 | ... ,, ... | J. Hayhurst + ½ 30 |
| H. Abraham + 15 | ... ,, ... | J. McRobie + ½ 15 |
| C. Hodges | ... ,, ... | J. Williams + ½ 15 |
| C. Upshon | ... ,, ... | J. Hattersley + ½ 30 |

3rd Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. Upshon | ...beat... | A. Williams + ½ 30 |
| C. Hodges | ... ,, ... | H. Abraham |

4th Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. Upshon | ...beat... | C. Hodges + 15 |

5th Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| V. Upshon—15 | ...beat... | C. Upshon |

Score:—6 to 3, 1 to 6, 2 to 2, when C. Upshon retired

Gentlemen's Doubles—1st Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| V. Upshon / C. Upshon | —15 beat | J. McRobie / A. Williams } + ½ 30 |
| W. Walton / T. Cooper | | H. Abraham / Fred. Taylor } + 15 |
| Bob. Harding / Geo. Barnes | | ,, / Joe Phillips / ,, J. Noble } |

2nd Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. Williams / J. Hattersley / J. Hayhurst / C. Hodges | beat | W. Walton / T. Cooper / Bob Harding* / plays Geo. Barnes |

* (Sub J. Phillips)

(Phillips resigned on account of it being too dark to play longer. The score was one set each and "2 games all.")

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| V. Upshon / C. Upshon | —15 beat | J. Williams / J. Hattersley } + ½ 30 |

3rd Round.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| V. Upshon / C. Upshon | —15 beat | C. Hodges / J. Hayhurst } + 15 |

Score:—6 to 6, 6 to 1, 6 to 1.

**Weekly Auction.**

EVERY SATURDAY,

**The Madras Stable Co., (Ld.)**

**No. 17, Mount Road, Madras,**

WILL OFFER FOR SALE,

*On Saturday, the 2nd Feb.* 1895, *at* 2-30 *p. m.* Horses, Ponies, Carriages, Harness, Saddlery, Cows, &c.

*Registration Fee for each lot Re.* 1
(Payable in advance.)

**No Fee will be Charged on Outright Lots**

*N. B.*—All lots must be delivered at the Stables for Inspection on the morning of sale by 10 o'clock.

---

**Horses! Horses!! Horses!!!**

Ex S. S. *Argus.*

H. J. GIDNEY has for sale at the Madras Stable Company (Waller's Yard) one hundred Horses specially selected for the *Private Market.* The Lot comprises Cobs, Chargers, Race Horses, Trotters, carriage pairs, &c.

An early inspection invited.

---

**Notice! Notice!!**

FRESH WALERS.

MESSRS. KRORUSE & MADDEN beg to inform the Public and their numerous Customers that the Government have finished its selection from the shipment Ex S. S. *Booldana,* and they have several weight carrying Cobs, Hunters, Chargers, single and pair Carriage Horses, &c., for sale standing at THE MADRAS STABLE CO.'s Premises (Late Taylor's Yard.)

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**COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Limited.)**

*Head Office,* Madras.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL and RESERVES ...Rs. 34,00,000.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEPOSITING PUBLIC.

Absolute Security obtainable.

THIS BANK having increased its subscribed Capital and Reserves, now offers a Security of 34 lakhs of Rupees as cover for monies lodged at interest on Deposit Account.

Rates for the various deposit accounts may be ascertained on application at the Head Office, Madras, or at the Branch Offices in Bombay and Rawal Pindi.

The full value of Currency Notes of any Circle as well as of Cheques on Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, is credited in deposit account, there being no charge made for collection.

Every description of Banking and Money Agency business is transacted.

A copy of General Rules of business will be sent on application.

By order of the Board.

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

---

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED do —£1,109,875
PAID UP do —£ 554,907

*Head Office,*—65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
*Branches.*—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong.

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# SURPL

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Irresistible bargains in English Boots and Hoods, Ladies' Jackets, Dressing Gow Tweed Caps, Laces. Gents' Cotton Socks, Te

*Chocolate Confectionery*

**Genuine reductions on Perambulators,**

# ENGLISH WAREHOUS

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**Girls' Rush Hats.**
In new open work patterns, Annas 10 each, PUCKRIDGE & Co., Cash Traders, Bangalore.

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**P. VENCATACHELLUM,**
**Indian Condiment Manufacturer,**
Nos. 1, 2 & 3, POPHAM'S BROADWAY, MADRAS.
Awarded 23 Prizes of Gold, Silver and other Medals of Merit.
At South Africa, Vienna, Paris, Sydney, Melbourne, Amsterdam, Calcutta and London, FOR
**Indian Condiments.**

P.V. BEGS to inform his Customers and the public that he undertakes to ship Condiments to friends in England or on the Continent free of charges, (viz., freight, shipping, and other expenses paid here to London where the Agents will receive and forward packages to their respective addresses.

P. V. has always on hand sample cases of 1, 2 and 3 dozen for immediate despatch of Shipment. Cost of 1 doz. case comprising—

| | | Rs. | A. | P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chutnies, Pickles, Sauces, Mullagatawny, Curry Powder, Jams, & Jellies.* | | 17 | 8 | 0 | Inclusive of all charges. |
| Do. of 2 doz. | do ... | 27 | 8 | 0 | |
| Do. of 3 doz. | do ... | 37 | 8 | 0 | |

List showing the contents of each number of articles in each of the above cases can be had on application if necessary.

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# CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

"THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA"

*Large reduction in Prices.*

**JAR WHISKY.**

THE FINEST

OBTAINABLE.

**Consumers effect a great saving by buying Whisky in Jars, the cost of bottles and cases being avoided.**



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# BARTON, S





No. 759.
Safety Pin,
set 1 Ruby and Pearls,
Rs. 19.



No. 753.
Safety Pin Leaf Brooch, set Pearls.
Rs. 13.

No. 709.
Arrow and Shamrock Brooch Gold set Pearl,
Rs. 28
Silver Rs. 8-8.



No. 708.



No. 698.
Horseshoe and Bit Brooch.
15-ct. Gold ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 24
18-ct. „ ... ... ... ... ... „ 28
Silver ... ... ... ... ... ... „ 4



No. 696.
Double Horseshoe Brooch.
15-ct. Gold... ... ... Rs. 26
18-ct. „ ... ... ... „ 30
Silver ... ... ... ... „ 8



No. 691.
Horseshoe Brooch.
15-ct. Gold... ... Rs. 20
18-ct. „ ... ... „ 28
Silver ... ... ... „ 6

---

# GURZON TEA ESTATE

*Kotagiri, Nilgiri Hills.*

By order of the Board.

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

---

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED do —£1,109,875
PAID UP do —£ 554,907

*Head Office*,—65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
*Branches*.—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong.
*Agencies at*.—Rangoon, Penang, Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang, Padang, Shanghai; and in Japan and Mauritius.

**London Bankers.**

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

**Madras Agency.**

Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach.
Office Hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

THE Bank receives fixed and Current Deposits, grants Drafts on its Head Office and Branches, the London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, the Head Office and Branches of the Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Scotland, National Bank, Limited (of Ireland and on its correspondents in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Paris and the Mauritius, also Circular Notes on London Joint Stock Bank, payable in all the principal cities of the World.

The Agency undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Paper and other Securities, and the safe custody of same, and draws interest and dividends thereon as they fall due. Terms on application.

Present Rate for Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months 4½ % per annum.
For 6 months 4 % ,,

Deposits are also received for shorter periods the rates for which can be ascertained on application.

J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager.

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**THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., Ld.**

Assets exceed £500,000

"SAVING MADE EASY."

*Savings, Leasehold or Investment Insurance.*

THE above Company in addition to granting policies of Life Assurance issue sterling policies providing for

THE ACCUMULATION OF SAVINGS at a higher rate of interest than can be obtained from Savings Bank, and also for the redemption of LEASEHOLD, DEBENTURES or TERMINABLE SECURITIES of any other description.

For the redemption at a given date of MORTGAGES, DEBENTURES, PREMIUMS on SECURITIES repayable at par.

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DILAPIDATIONS of Houses, Plant and Machinery.
ANNUITIES commencing at a certain age.
EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES and
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ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO RECEIVE £100 AT THE END OF

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|---|---|---|
| 12 Years | ... ... | £6-17-8 |
| 1 ,, | ... ... | 5- 5-0 |
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For rates for other terms of years, and full particulars, apply to

G. L. YONGE,
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THE FINEST

**OBTAINABLE.**

Consumers effect a great saving by buying Whisky in Jars, the cost of bottles and cases being avoided.



**Rs. 12-8 per gallon.**

CASH.

Blend recently greatly
IMPROVED,
*AND PRICE REDUCED,*

**In 1, 2, or 4-gallon.**

**JARS.**

*We invite comparison,*

**CUTLER PALMER & CO.,**

MADRAS.

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**GOUT**

50 *Years World-Wide* Reputation

**Dr Laville's Liquor**
(Perfectly Harmless)
The Unfailing Specific for the Cure
OF
**Gout and Rheumatism.**

**Dr Laville's Liquor**
(Perfectly Harmless)
Sold by all Chemists with ***Descriptive Pamphlet*** containing unimpeachable testimonials from all countries.

**Dr Laville's Liquor**
(Perfectly Harmless)

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR *INDIA*:
Volkart Brothers, Bombay,
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**THE HOTEL OF THE DAY.**

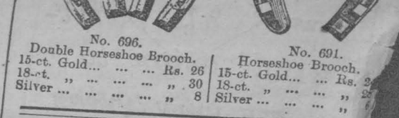
**GENERAL H. PEARSON.**

During my stay at the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, I have been very comfortable, as, indeed, has always been the case at this Hotel. The new additions are a very great improvement; the rooms are clear and the cooking is good.

25th November, 1894.

**GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,**
BOMBAY.

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| No. 696. Double Horseshoe Brooch. | | No. 691. Horseshoe Brooch. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15-ct. Gold... ... ... | Rs. 26 | 15-ct. Gold... ... | Rs. 2 |
| 18-ct. ,, ... ... ... | ,, 30 | 18-ct. ,, ... ... | ,, |
| Silver ... ... ... ... | ,, 8 | Silver ... ... ... | ,, |

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**CURZON TEA ESTATE**

*Kotagiri, Nilgiri Hills.*

TRADE O S & G T MARK.

**CASH PRICE LIST.**

| | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| Orange Pekoe ... ... ... | 1 | 4 |
| Pekoe ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| Pekoe Dust ... ... ... | 0 | 14 |
| Curzon Mixture ... ... ... | 0 | 12 |
| Souchong ... ... ... | 0 | 10 |
| Congou ... ... ... | 0 | 8 |

Packed in one lb. lead packets, or in cases of 5, 10, 15, 20, etc. lbs., and delivered free at Mettapolayam Station or Ootacamund.

Reduction on quantities over 10 lbs.

APPLY TO

**MANAGER, CURZON ESTATE,**

*KOTAGIRI.*

AGENT FOR MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

**HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT,**

ENGLISH WAREHOUSE,

Mount Road, Madras.

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TRADE MARK.



**Te Veniente Die**
**Te Decedente Canebat. Virgil.**

Pure NILGIRI TEAS supplied direct from the Factory.

The Nilgiri Tea and Cinchona Company, Limited, are prepared to supply direct from their Factory in 1 lb. lead packets or in bulk, the following qualities of Pure Nilgiri Teas:—

**Orange Pekoe... Re. 1 per lb.**
**Pekoe ... As. 14 per lb.**
**Pekoe Souchong. ,, 12 per lb.**
**Congou ... ,, 8 per lb.**
**Fine Pure Dust (an excellent tea) ... As. 8 per lb.**

**Special rates for Tea to be sent to any part of the Continent of Europe, America, and Great Britain and Ireland.**

Apply to the *WRITER*, The Nilgiri Tea and Cinchona Company, Limited, Naduvatam, Nilgiri Hills.

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**JAMES LINTON,**

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SOUCHONG Blue do
CONGOU White do
Wholesale rates to the trade an

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PORE.

DELIMITATION ESCORT
COMMAND OF
A. H. TURNER.
RY LATEST.

MAIL KHAN,
September 28th, 1894.

just had pitched, the Cabul
which are both just what I
er I am specially pleased,
y you have carried out my

aithfully,

H. TURNER,
Brigadier-General.

lls,
NPORE.

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n application to

RETARY.

# VEST & CO.'S
# LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1895.

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| 31 | Foolscap folio, | 12¾×8 | A week to an opening, boards ... ... ... | ... 1 | 5 |
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| 43 | Quarto, | 10×8 | " " interleaved blotting, boards, cloth back | ... 1 | 3 |
| 38 | Long Quarto, | 13×5 | One day on a page, boards and cloth back | 1 | 12 |
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| 11 | Octavo, | 7½×4¾ | Three days on a page, cloth bound ... ... | ... 4 | 6 |
| 35 | Octavo, | 7½×4¾ | Week to an opening, cloth ... ... ... | ... 3 | 15 |
| 35 | Octavo, | 8×5 | A week to an opening, paper boards ... ... | ... 3 | 8 |
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| 13 | Foolscap 8vo., | 6×3⅞ | Three days on a page, morocco bound ... ... | ... 3 | 8 |
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| 26 | Foolscap 8vo., | 6×3⅞ | Week to an opening, morocco bound ... ... | ... 2 | 3 |
| 26 | En. F'cap 8vo., | 6×3⅞ | Week to an opening, full cloth ... ... | ... 2 | 10 |
| 100 | Octavo, | 7½×4¾ | Two days to a page, full cloth ... ... | ... 0 | 14 |
| 101 | Octavo, | 7½×4¾ | One day on a page, cloth ... ... ... | ... 1 | 12 |
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| | | | | ... 2 | 10 |

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| | | | **POCKET DIARIES.** | | |
| 17 | La. Post 18mo., | 5×3¼ | Seven days to a page, new edition, in imitation calf, gilt lettered. | 0 | 7 |
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| 18 | La. Post 18mo., | 5×3¼ | Week to an opening, bound full morocco tuck, with 2 pockets, gilt edges "The Gentleman's Diary" ... ... | 2 | 3 |
| 23D | La. Post 18mo., | 4¾×3 | Seven days to an opening, one page ruled for memoranda and the other accounts, cloth flush, lettered ... ... | 0 | 14 |
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| No. | 1, Office Tear-off Date Blocks, Figures, 4 inches deep | | | 2 | 10 |
| No. | 2, " " " " " 2, " " | | | 1 | 12 |
| No. | 3, " " " " " 1, inch " | | | 0 | 14 |

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| | | | **COLLINS' CELEBRATED DIARIES, 1895.** | | |
| 11 | Pocket Diary, | 3¾×2¾ | One day on a page, bound French morocco limp, gilt edges... | 0 | 14 |
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"These handy Volumes are prepared with great care and are just the thing required give more room for the size than any other Diaries produced."—*London Press.*

**VEST & CO.,** } MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

# EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

## BY TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

THE BEST AND THE ONLY GENUINE.

The following brands of these Full-flavoured and Well-known Cigarettes are manufactured at Cairo and imported into India every fortnight.

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| Khedivial ... ... ... | ... 50 in a tin box |
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| Fleurd'Orient ... ... ... | ... 100 in a tin box |
| Nonplusultra ... ... ... | ... 100 " |
| Best Egyptian ... ... ... | ... 100 in a paper box |
| Dames (with mouth pieces) ... ... | ... 100 in a tin box |

*Guaranteed fresh. Trial solicited.*

## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Good

Much used in place of teak for buildings. Section and price lists on application to MASSEY & Co., Madras.

work up to 100 lbs. pressure, complete, with mountings. *New.*

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NE RUPEE EACH.
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ll well that such articles could hardly
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atedly asked for a low priced watch, and in
meet this demand, we have tested several
None have stood our observations, or satisfied
spects, better than those described below, and
tending purchasers, we therefore recommend
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ound especially satisfactory.

cylinder escapement, with second-hand. Rs. 10
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the well-known Marvel Watch. „ 10
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better quality. Rs. 12 & 16

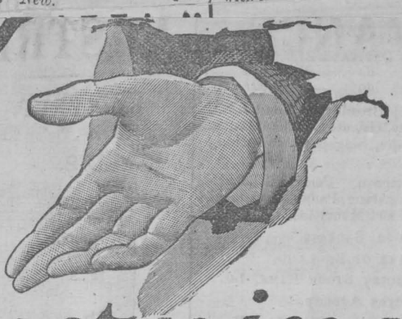
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SCOTCHMEN).
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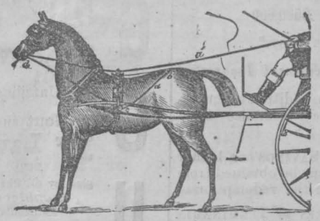


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PEARS' SOAP?

SERJEANT'S
PATENT SAFETY REIN,

(Patented Throughout the World).



BEARING REINS ABOLISHED.

The rein *a* is attached to the ring *b*, passes freely through rings *c* and *d*, and then as *á* to the hands of the driver.

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED,—PERFECT SAFETY & ABOLITION OF CRUELTY

1st—AS TO SAFETY—
It is a perfect stop for a RUNAWAY.
It prevents a Horse from REARING and FALLING BACK.
It will, with a few times driving, cure the most determined JIBBER; also, with a few lessons, the most vicious KICKER is made a safe and reliable Horse.
PULLING, SHYING, STAR-GAZING, and BUCK JUMPING are rendered impossible by the use of the Rein.

2nd—AS A HUMANE APPLIANCE—
It completely does away with the use of that curse of modern harness, the BEARING REIN; also with the MARTINGALE.
Though such powerful control can be exercised over a Horse, the Appliance is most simple and graceful, can be fitted to any harness with the greatest ease, and without injury to the harness adds greatly to the appearance of the animal, causing him to carry his head and tail well and naturally, and is equally applicable to Gentle or Vicious Horses.

LIST OF PRICES.

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|---|---|---|
| Single Horse Driving Reins with attachments, complete | ... Rs. | 40 0 |
| Pair Horse do do ... | ... „ | 80 0 |
| Riding Reins with Rein Carriers and necessary strapping and crupper ... ... ... ... | ... „ | 35 0 |

*The Rein can be fitted to any Harness or Saddle.*

When ordering reins, please state if for black or brown harness, and whether silver-plated or brass-mounted.

SIMPSON & CO.,
*Agents for Madras & the Presidency,*
201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

MASSEY & Co., Madras.

For Sale

Prices on application.

# "ADVANCE AUSTRALIA."

## DESSERT FRUITS IN SYRUP.

| | Per doz. RS. | A. | Per tin. RS. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Gold Drop Plums, Greengages, Quinces, Plums, 2lb tins | 12 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

## JAMS AND JELLIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apricots, Black Currant, Greengage, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Violet Plum, Quince, Plum, Cherry, Lemon and Melon, Golden Drop, Magnum Bonum, Orleans and Dawson Plums, Purplegage, Dawson Pure Fruit and finest sugar, 1lb tin | 6 | 0 | 0 9 |

## PRESERVED MEATS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rabbits Curried, Boiled, with Bacon, with Onions, Boiled, Roast, Corned and Spiced Beef and Mutton ... ... ... ...in 2 lb. tin ... | 12 | 0 | 1 2 |
| Boiled, Roast Corned and spiced Beef and Mutton ... ... do ... | 12 | 0 | 1 2 |
| Rump Steak and Onions, Ox Cheek, Ox Tail, Tripe and Onions, Ox Kidney, Minced Collops, Luncheon Beef, Rissolus, Ox Palates, Roast Veal, 2 lb. tins. | 18 | 0 | 1 10 |
| Boiled, Roast, Corned, Spiced Beef and Mutton, Curried Beef, 1 lb. tins ... | 7 | 8 | 0 11 |

## PRESERVED MULLET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Preserved Mullet. The most delicious preserved fish imported 1 lb. tins... | 5 | 8 | 0 8 |

## SHEEP'S TONGUES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sheeps' Tongues, specially prepared, excellent for Breakfast or Tiffin, 1 lb tins... | 9 | 8 | 0 14 |

## PRESERVED TOMATOS AND SAUCE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Preserved Tomatos ... ... ... ... ... in tins... | 12 | 0 | 1 2 |
| Tomato Sauce in pint bottles. The finest made... ... ... ... | 9 | 0 | 0 14 |

*Note.*—Dessert Fruits and Preserved Meats are in cases of 2 dozen each, Jams and Jellies, Mullet and Sheeps' Tongues, in cases of 4 dozen each, Tomatos 2 doz. Cases, Sauce 4 doz. Cases.

## AUSTRALIAN FLOUR (OR CALIFORNIAN).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best pure Australian flour (unadulterated) in 50 lb. bags... ... | Per bag... | 6 | 0 |

## HAMS AND BACON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams in Canvas ... ... ... ... ... | 8 to 14 lb. Per lb... | 1 | 2 |
| Bacon in Canvas ... ... ... ... ... | 6 to 12 lb. ,, ... | 1 | 0 |

## AUSTRALIAN CHEESE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sold in 5 lb. and 10lb. cuts to introduce it (Whole Cheese 50 to 60 lb.) | ...Per lb... | 1 | 2 |
| Small Cheeses, sold whole 11 to 12 lbs. each. Rich pineapple flavour | ... do ... | 1 | 4 |

ALL FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF AUSTRALIA.

## CORNED BEEF AND MUTTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rounds, Humps, Briskets of Beef, in 20 lb., 30 lb., 50 lb. barrels | ...Per lb... | 0 | 8 |
| Corned Mutton in 20lb. barrels ... ... ... ... | ... do ... | 0 | 10 |
| Corned Ox Tongues, 12 in a barrel ... ... ... ... | Per barrel... | 9 | 0 |
| Smoked Ox Tongues, 6 in a tin ... ... ... ... | Per tin... | 5 | 0 |

## DAIRY FRESH BUTTER.

| | Per dozen. Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| Best quality dairy butter in 1 lb. tins ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | 0 |

In Cases of 48 tins Rs. 45 per case.

## BISCUITS.

Manufactured by Steam Machinery with the most recent appliances to ensure cleanliness *and uniformity* in manufacture

| | Per tin. | |
|---|---|---|
| Cabin Biscuits in 5 lb. soldered tins... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| Abernethy, Albion, Captain's, Excellent ... ... in 5 lb. soldered tins... | 2 | 12 |
| Arrowroot, Balmoral, Fancy, GingerSnaps, GingerNuts, Lunch, Picnic, in 5 lb. soldered tins | 3 | 2 |
| Brighton, Queen's, Soda, Wine ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 8 |

## SPICED AND HUNTERS BEEF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spiced and Hunters Beef, Rounds and Humps, weighing from 4 to 18 lbs. each, packed in tin with lard ... ... ... ... ... per lb ... | 0 | 14 |

**Usually packed 6 tins in a Case.**

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CIVIL AND ...te
THE CLUB ...r
THE ... & M...
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Largely increasing sales are the best guarante... known Brand.

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|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR ORANGE PEKOE, | Yellow | Wrapp... |
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A. LINDSAY, 31, Collingham Place, Sou...

& Co.

MADRAS,

BANGALORE

AND

OOTACAMUND.

# ED WARE.

## CLARET JUGS.



| | | RS. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ond pattern, glass, E.P. mounted, with lid ... | 8 | 14 |
| | verted pear shaped, claret jug with lated lid and handle ... | 12 | 8 |
| | d crystal claret jug, fluted E. P. ... | 18 | 8 |
| | ped, spirally fluted, claret jug with d E. P. mounts ... | 22 | 8 |
| | massive, star pattern, cut crystal g, E. P. mounted, lid and handle... | 38 | 8 |

## TWATER JUGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | d hotwater jug with lid, handsome- ved and embossed spherical body, lindrical neck and ebony handle... | 20 | 12 |
| | d do with lid, elegantly engraved ossed, inverted pear shaped body dle to match ... | 25 | 8 |

## NATION CARLTONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | gilt lined, E. P. egg cup with spoon glass salt cellar on ivy leaf stand... | 15 | 8 |
| | E. P. toast rack and gilt lined egg spoon on ivy leaf stand ... | 18 | 0 |
| | cut glass mustard, pepper, salt and lish on E P. stand with handle ... | 20 | 0 |
| | E. P. toast rack and circular cut tter dish on E. P. stand ... | 36 | 8 |
| | n carlton on oval E. P. tray with ck and cut glass E. P. mounted and pepper and cut glass vinegar ... ... ... | 39 | 8 |
| | n E. P. carlton comprising toast tter dish and egg cup on stand ... | 43 | 8 |
| | n cut glass mustard, pepper and th E. P. toast rack on ivy pattern lated stand ... ... | 45 | 8 |
| | carlton comprising cut glass , pepper and salt, opal glass pre- ay, E. P. toast rack on three leaf P. trays ... ... | 51 | 8 |
| | n breakfast service comprising E. rack, two gilt lined egg cups with and cut glass mustard, pepper and ivy leaf stand ... ... | 60 | 8 |
| | n carlton comprising cut glass , pepper and salt, E. P. toast rack e gilt lined E.P. egg cups on three stand ... ... ... | 62 | 8 |
| | n comprising cut glass mustard, salt and better dish, opal ivy leaf h, E. P. toast rack on burnished ivy E. P. tray ... ... | 67 | 8 |
| | n carlton comprising cut glass , pepper and salt, butter and pre- shes, E. P. toast rack and four gilt . P. egg cups on four leaf ivy stand. | 75 | 8 |

## CREAM JUGS.

| | | RS. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5962 | Squat-shaped, wide lipped, gilt lined E. P. cream jugs ... ... ... | 3 | 14 |
| 1962 | Do do ... | 4 | 4 |
| 7982 | Vase-shaped, engraved, gilt lined E. P. cream jugs ... ... ... ... | 8 | 14 |
| 94101 | Diagonally fluted gilt lined cream jug ... | 11 | 4 |

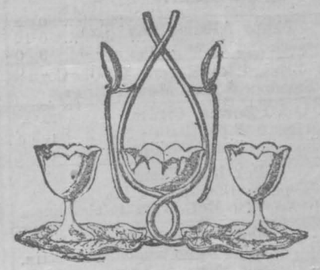
## CRUETS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27011D | Cut glass square-shaped mustard, pepper, vinegar and oil, on electro-plated stand ... | 47 | 8 |
| 27011D | Cut glass square-shaped black and white pepper, mustard, sauce, vinegar and oil bottles, on electro-plated stand ... | 57 | 8 |

## CRUMB SCOOPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 881 | E.P. engraved crumb scoops with horn handles ... ... ... ... | 15 | 8 |
| 981 | E. P. engraved crumb scoops with ivory handles ... ... ... ... | 16 | |

## EGG STANDS.



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0055 | Combined E. P. toast rack and egg stand, two gilt lined egg cups and spoons, fluted tray ... | 27 | 8 |
| 3075 | Do do do ... | 31 | 8 |
| 0055 | Two gilt lined E. P egg cups with cut glass salt on fluted tray ... ... ... | 31 | 8 |
| 0055 | Four gilt lined E. P. egg cups on fluted stand... | 33 | 12 |
| 4075 | Four gilt lined E.P. egg cups on fluted and embossed stand ... ... ... | 42 | 0 |
| 7375 | Four gilt lined, fluted, E.P. egg cups on oval stand ... ... ... ... | 44 | 0 |

## ENTREE DISHES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Oval E. P. entrée dishes beaded pattern, detachable handle, thus making two dishes out of one | 32 | 8 |
| | Oblong E. P. entrée dishes, beaded pattern, detachable handles, 10½ x 7¾ inches ... ... | 37 | 8 |

## ICE PAILS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2115 | Cream porcelain, florally decorated ice pail with strainer ... ... ... | 6 | 8 |
| 834 | E. P. mounted cut glass ice pail, electro-plated strainer and handle ... ... ... | 15 | 12 |
| 2255 | E. P. mounted, fluted, ice pail with electro-plated strainer ... ... ... | 17 | 8 |
| | Do do with handle... | 17 | 8 |
| | Thread pattern, E. P. mounted glass ice pail, with strainer and handle... ... ... | 21 | 0 |
| 8445 | Frosted glass, E. P. mounted ice pail E. P. handle and strainer... ... ... | 21 | 0 |

## Punch.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Genuine Swedish | pts... | 25 | 0 |

## Cherry Brandy.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Heerings | qts... | 49 | 8 |
| | pts... | 27 | 8 |

## Scotch Whiskies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The "N. B." | qts... | 36 | 8 |
| Special Reserve | ,, ... | 28 | 0 |
| Crabbies Gold Label | ,, ... | 29 | 8 |
| D. Crawford's | ,, ... | 34 | 8 |
| Buchanans | ,, ... | 35 | 0 |
| Dewar's Extra Special | ,, ... | 35 | 0 |
| Do Special Liqueur | ,, ... | 39 | 0 |
| The Royal Blend | ,, ... | 31 | 8 |
| Scotch Cream | ,, ... | 40 | 0 |

## Irish Whiskies.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Jameson's | * | qts... | 35 | 8 |
| Do | ** | qts... | 38 | 0 |
| Do | *** | qts... | 41 | 0 |
| Old Bushmills | * | qts... | 37 | 0 |
| Do | ** | qts... | 39 | 0 |
| Do | *** | qts... | 43 | 0 |

## Gin.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boord's Old Tom | qts... | 23 | 8 |
| Plymouth Gin | qts... | 31 | 0 |

## Rum.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Red Label | qts... | 20 | 0 |
| Boord's | qts... | 32 | 0 |

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|---|---|---|
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| Khushraj | ... | ... 6 0 |
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| Do do Crushed | „ ... | 7 | 12 |
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| Do do Crushed | „ ... | 9 | 8 |
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| "Championship" | Doz... | 11 | 8 |
| "Regulation" | „ ... | 7 | 8 |

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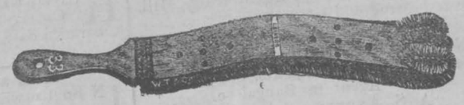
...t are yellow; but,
...w in colour has been
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...e, therefore should be
...peculiar smell, some-
...ially the smell of the
sponge.
...aler who understands

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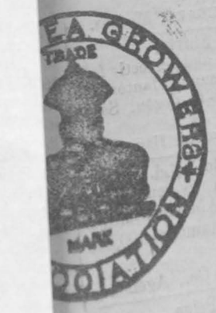




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| ... | 2 10 |
| Hazell's Annual for 1895 | |
| International Annual of Anthony's Photographic Bulletin for 1895 ... | 1 12 |
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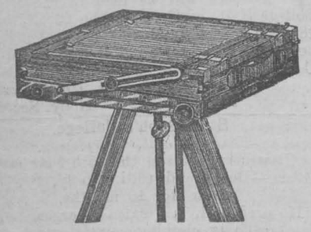
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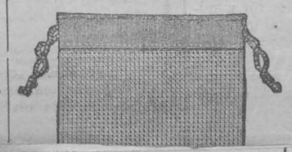
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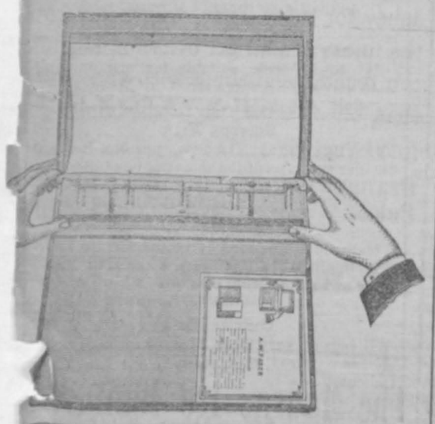
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Classes re-open on the 15th February.
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ter and positions in the Civil Service to enter the Council if it were once understood that they were always to vote with the Government. There was no independent gentleman in India who would take the appointment on that condition, and they would be compelled to resign their situations. If the Governor-General obtained successors to them, they would be persons of an entirely different kind whose opinions would carry no weight, and who would, in fact, bring discredit on the Council."

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

This is the view which, so far as I am aware, has always obtained as regards the duties of the official additional members, although no doubt they would naturally and rightly be loth to vote against the Executive Government unless the gravity of the occasion demanded it, or the strength of their conviction. As regards the position of the Executive Council that is different. Owing to their dual capacity of being members of the Executive Council and of the Legislative Council they are frequently placed in a difficult position. It has been said that if they cannot vote with the Executive Government they ought to resign, but I think this is too broad a statement. There is no legislative enactment which could compel them to resign, nor is there any, so far as I am aware, which could justify their dismissal or removal from office on account of their refusing to vote for a measure which has been approved of by the majority of the Executive Council. I quite admit that there may be circumstances in which the difference between a single member of the Executive Council and the majority is so great, with regard to the course to be pursued that he is wholly unable to work in harmony with his colleagues, and that it might be under the circumstances the right course for him to resign. But there might be other circumstances in which the point of difference was one which, though of great importance, was a narrow, an isolated one which would not interfere with his working harmoniously with his colleagues as regards their general executive duties in the administration of India. I think it must be left as a matter for determination between an hon. member himself and his colleagues, as to what course he should pursue in each particular instance. However, it may be when a member of the Executive Council finds himself in a minority in the Executive Council; that is a perfectly different matter from the position which arises when the Secretary of State issues orders for certain Bills to be passed. It may well happen that the whole of the Executive Council are in accord in their objections to passing such a Bill. It would be, I think, a novel and unconstitutional doctrine to lay down that under those circumstances every member of the Executive Council who could not conscientiously vote as the Secretary of State desires him to do, should do so or resign. This is a deliberative body, and no power is given to the Secretary of State to direct the votes of any member of it. In the debate of 1855 on the Administrator-General's Bill, it was pointed out by the then legal member that, under the law as it then stood, it was a misdemeanour for any official of the Hon. Company to refuse to obey the orders of the Court of Directors; but it was pointed out by him that this must relate to executive and not deliberative acts, otherwise it would follow that the judges being servants of the Company would be liable to an indictment if they do not give judgment in any particular manner which the Court of Directors think unfit. This question is one which ought never to arise; it was not, I think, intended that the Secretary of State should initiate legislation, and send out Bills here to be passed. This appears by the proceedings of Parliament in 1853 1861. Up to 1874, the Government of India appears to have conducted its administrative legislation without direct reference to the Secretary of State, except on important matters. In 1874 the Secretary of State directed that no measure should be brought on or introduced into this Council without its having been previously submitted to him. Gradually the Secretary of State seems to have been assuming a legislative initiative, which I do not think it was ever intended by the constitution of the Indian Government that he should assume. He has done so by virtue of his supreme executive control, but I think it is in the nature of a usurpation, and is unconstitutional and, if he persists in this course it will infallibly lead to the straining of the whole machinery of the Government of India. So much as to the position and duty of the Legislative Council and its various component parts.

MERITS OF THE BILL.

As to this particular measure the responsibility that lies upon us to see that we introduce into the law no words which may prevent the passing or render doubtful the legality of rules which can be made for the health of the army, without contravening either the letter or the spirit of what has been already agreed to, is enormous. We should be careful that we do not place any legislative bar to the recommendations of the Army Sanitary Commission being carried out. Common humanity in the efficiency of the Army requires this. We must also beware lest we play into the hands of that strange band of fanatics who seems to regard venereal disease as a kind of "sacra lues," a mark of God upon incontinence which it is impious to interfere with. The tax payer of this country has a right so demand that the efficiency of the Bill which ought to justify its being passed either in its entirety or in an amended form. At the same time I cannot believe, as has been alleged in certain quarters, that the persons who moved the British House of Commons on this matter were actuated by no other motive than "a criminally hypocritical desire for cheap notoriety for themselves." It is, indeed, quite as wrong to impute any other but the highest motives to these philanthropic persons as it is to say that if a portion of the Native Press, or for the matter of that, a portion of the Native community be in favour of the Bill, it will be because they will not be very sorry to see the effective force of the British Government in India weakened. If I remember aright, the Bombay Corporation, amongst the members of which are counted some of the most high-minded Anglo-Indians and Natives of the country, advocated some years ago a line of policy similar to that laid down on the Bill before us, and one cannot say that in doing so that Corporation was moved by any such disloyal motives as the desire to see the efficiency of the army impaired. Indeed, the very motives of self-preservation would induce the leaders and representatives of public opinion in this country to wish that the effective force of the British Government in India might be rather strengthened than weakened. Apart from this, moreover, they are acute enough to see that, as the numerical strength of the army must and will be kept up, they are deeply interested as taxpayers in the control of diseases which add largely to the number of men invalided from year to year. As a matter of fact, I think I am right in saying that the weight of Native public opinion, as expressed in many influential quarters and in any Province, is strongly against the Bill.

His Excellency, the President, said:—"I understand that there is no opposition to the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, and therefore after the full discussion which has taken place, I do not think that I need interpose with regard to the merits of the Bill further, as I cannot but think that the introduction of a discussion of great and somewhat abstruse constitutional questions as subsidiary to a measure which in itself excites strong feelings is somewhat inconvenient, and as I myself do not hold the appointment of Professor of Constitutional law in this Council, I should have said nothing to day had it not been for the persistent and, I think I may say, the somewhat unfair use which has been made of the few remarks which I thought it necessary to offer in the discussion of the Tariff Bill. I know that it is somewhat tempting to take notice of a particular phrase, because it often avoids or seems to avoid the necessity of reading tiresome speeches, but it is a dangerous method of arriving at an exact knowledge of the truth. I suppose, for instance, that it would be impossible to deny that 'The Diary of Toby M. P.' is based on incidents that occur. All that I have to say at present is that when I find headings such as 'Legislation by Mandate' made applicable to me in the sense that I have used words impugning the rights and privileges and the independence of this Council, I must refer to the remarks I made on that occasion. I said: 'Far be it from me to deny that it is within the competence of the Council to throw out any measure. It would be its duty so to act if the public weal was endangered, but as I have endeavored to point out, the vote of this Council, and, as I maintain, of every individual member of it, is given under the responsibility of doing nothing to dislocate the complicated machinery by which this great Empire is governed.' I see no reason to withdraw any of the words which I used on the occasion to which I refer, but I claim that these words should be read with the context. I had, as I have said, no intention of delivering a lecture on a constitutional point. What I desired to do, and what I think still was not unsuitable for me to do, was to call attention, in the words of the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, to the full legislative responsibility which he stated to-day to be a fit and proper corollary of the full legislative authority which he claims. I wish to assure hon'ble members that I am too proud of being allowed to sit here as a member of this Council not to wish to maintain its credit and prestige in every possible way that is open to me, and I believe that I do so most effectually by not ignoring the whole of the conditions under which we sit here."

*(To be continued.)*

## THE MAIL ROUTE TO BOMBAY.

At the present time the E. I. R. mail for Bombay leaves Calcutta at 8 57 in the evening; runs at a fairly good speed—about 32½ miles an hour—as far as Allahabad, and *crawls* along the rest of the journey to Bombay at from 20 to 24 miles an hour. The reason assigned for this is that it is useless arriving at Bombay earlier than 6 in the morning. On the return journey, the speed over the G. I. P. is somewhat greater, *viz*., 25½ miles per hour to Bhusawal and 23½ beyond that point, but the gain is inappreciable. The main results are that the mails occupy two days and three nights (about 56 hours) in transit between Calcutta and Bombay, and that any improvement of, say, three or four hours in this service would be stations *en route* for the receipt and delivery of mails. The E. I. R. mail serves large places such as Patna, Benares, Allahabad and Jubbulpore, and it is therefore the most convenient route for Postal purposes. The argument advanced in favour of the shorter route is however this. Mail trains must be and are run by *both* routes, *i.e.*, via Allahabad and via Nagpur, and if the latter were accelerated, Calcutta would be a large gainer thereby. The intermediate stations *via* Allahabad would be served as at present, and it is manifestly opposed to the traditions of the Post Office that they should adhere to an established route rather than change to a better one.

There is yet another argument in favour of an alternative mail route. It is pretty well a scandal that whereas the overland mail steamers usually arrive in Bombay in the morning, the Calcutta letters are not despatched by train until the same evening. A case in point occurred very recently. The *Caledonia* arrived in Bombay before daylight, and some passengers, to whom time was an object, managed to catch the G. I. P. passenger train at 7 A. M., and, travelling *via* Nagpur, they reached Calcutta 12 hours before the mails. Thus even without an accelerated service, an important saving of time could be effected by adopting the B. N. R. route for inward mails reaching Bombay early in the morning. Under the improved service here proposed, the saving would amount to about 20 hours. If, however, the influence of the two Guaranteed Railways is so powerful as to negative a 48 hour service the least the public can expect is that the through service from Bombay *via* Nagpur may be accelerated by 3 or 4 hours, so that an afternoon delivery of letters may be made in Calcutta. The saving in this case to the mercantile community would be equal to a day.

The question of the diversion of the through passenger traffic from the E. I. R. route to that of the B. N. R. is one on which Government should have a deciding voice. Both lines are the property of Government, and that having the shortest route should be allowed to take advantage of its geographical position, more especially when the public would benefit thereby. The E. I. R. mail trains are already overcrowded, and that Company could well afford to bear the diversion of a portion of its mail traffic. As regards the upper-class travelling public, there is a prejudice against the B. N. R. route owing to an ungrounded belief that the refreshment rooms on that line are few and far between, and that the food served is of inferior quality. This was undoubtedly true at one time—after the line was first opened—but now regular meals are obtainable in well equipped refreshment rooms, and the caterers are Kellner & Co. It is only fair the public should know these facts, so that travellers may not be misled by obsolete information when they contemplate journeying across India.—*Pioneer.*

## GENERAL NEWS.

*(By the Mail of 4th January.)*

A belt of marble, sixty miles in length, has been discovered in the north of the State of Georgia. Some of it is pink, with traces of green, and some light grey, banded with black. It will take a high polish, and can be obtained in large blocks, and is expected to bring wealth to the State, although the quarrying will be costly, on account of the mountainous region in which it is situated.

The action by Kathleen O'Donovan and Ann Desmond, formerly servants of Surgeon-Major Fox, lately in medical charge of Birr Garrison, against Henry George Sheppard, for assault arising out of the military scandals, was called for hearing on the 2nd January at Roscrea. Application was made to have the case transferred to Nenagh. The solicitor for the defendant mentioned that his client was to be married on the 9th, and it would be unfortunate if events clashed. Ultimately the case was adjourned.

A new organisation has been established in Ireland with the title of the Irish Churchmen's Union. Its objects are as follows:—(1) To defend and maintain the doctrine and discipline of the Church of Ireland; (2) to protect her lawful rights and liberties; (3) to give advice, protection, and assistance to members of the Union; (4) to create a deeper interest among Church people in their Church, and in all matters connected with their Church; (5) to assist Churchmen more fully to realise the Church as a divine society, with the Holy Scriptures, the creeds, and the Book of Common Prayer and the Holy Sacraments as a bond of fellowship.

The *Insurance News* writes:—"A gentleman went out on business to a very hot part of

2 12 | John Dorrien, by Mrs. Alex. Fraser
Duchess, by Julia Kavanagh




Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

DEPARTURES FROM MADRAS FOR MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | Commanders. | About. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Bengal* | 4499 | 4500 | W. Barratt, | 11th Feb. |
| *Simla* | 5700 | 4500 | C.L.W. Field, | 24th ,, |
| *Coromandel* | 4499 | 4500 | W. A. Wheler, | 10th Mar. |
| *Chusan* | 4496 | 4500 | WE Thompson | 24 h ,, |
| *Peshawur* | 3927 | 4000 | C. Gadd, | 7th April. |
| *Nubia* | 5700 | 4500 | V. W. Hall, | 21st ,, |
| *Shannon* | 4189 | 4500 | E. Crewe, | 4th May. |

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Thames* | 4113 | 4500 | W. A. Seaton, | 2nd Feb. |
| *Shannon* | 4189 | 4500 | E. Crewe, | 9th ,, |
| *Clyde* | 4136 | 4500 | C. F. Preston, | 16th ,, |
| *Carthage* | 5013 | 5250 | M. de Horne, | 23rd ,, |
| *Thames* | 4113 | 4500 | W. A. Seaton, | 2nd Mar. |
| *Sutlej* | 4205 | 4500 | W. J. Nantes, | 9th ,, |
| *Clyde* | 4136 | 4500 | C. F. Preston, | 16th ,, |
| *Caledonia* | 7568 | 11000 | W. B. Andrews | 23rd ,, |
| *Thames* | 4113 | 4500 | W. A. Seaton, | 30th ,, |

Special Steamer to London.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

*Peninsular* ..... 5045 1200 R. F. Briscoe 16th Apl.

Free Railway Tickets from Madras to Bombay are issued by the undersigned to passengers and native servants for whom passages are engaged. But these tickets must be obtained before commencing the journey from Madras, otherwise the concession will not be allowed. Tickets are also issued by the Southern Mahratta Railway from Bangalore City only.

Coupons for the return journey must be obtained in London.

Passage tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

MADRAS TO CALCUTTA (about.)

*Simla*, 3rd Feb. *Coromandel*, 17th Feb.

For further particulars & passages, apply to ARBUTHNOT & Co., Agents, Madras.

"Hansa" Line.

For Calcutta Direct.

S. S. *Schs lachberger*, about 3 th Instant.

For Freight and *deck* passage only, apply to ARBUTHNOT & Co., Agents.

Messageries Maritimes Company.

S. S. *Eridan*, via Colombo.
S. S. *La Seyne*, from Bombay to Marseilles.

Free railway tickets to and from Bombay. Overland ticket, between Marseilles and London granted on reduced terms.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld.

FOR RANGOON direct weekly.
*Karagola*, on Thursday, 31st Jan., at 5 P. M. and every Thursday thereafter at 5 P. M.

FOR RANGOON *via* Coast every Wednesday.
Next sailing *Henzada*, 30th Jan., at noon.

FOR BOMBAY *via* Coast Ports weekly.
*Kerbela*, about 29th January, at 4 P. M.

FOR CALCUTTA *via* Coast Ports weekly.
*Patna*, about 1st Feb., at 4 P. M.

BINNY & Co., Agents.

British India Line

TO NAPLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Commanders. | About. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Dunera* | 5402 | J. Smith, | 2nd Feb. |
| *Avoca* | 5324 | A. Sanders, | 16th ,, |
| *Manora* | 4707 | J. Henderson, | 2nd Mar. |
| *Goorkha* | 4104 | A. Morris, | 16th ,, |
| *Golconda* | 6036 | W. Burkitt, | 18th Apr. |
| *Rewa* | 4107 | A. Hansard, | 27 th ,, |
| *Dunera* | 5402 | J. Smith, | 11th May. |
| *Avoca* | 5324 | A. Sanders, | 25 th ,, |
| *Manora* | 4707 | J. Henderson, | 8 th June. |
| *Goorkha* | 4104 | A. Morris, | 22nd ,, |

Supplied throughout with Electric Light.

FARES TO LONDON (by sea.)

First class Rs. 625 | Second class Rs. 375
First class fare to London *via* Naples including Continental journey Rs. 750.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS & CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada & British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by mail steamers, but Shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

S. S. "Clan Sinclair" from Glasgow and Liverpool.

NO claims will be recognised after the 31st Instant.

GORDON, WOODROFFE & Co., Agents.

Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MY Indian Season with the London Vaudeville Company terminated on Saturday, January 26th, 1895, from which date my interest in the Company has ceased.

FRANK MACNAGHTEN.

Notice.

LADY WENLOCK proposes to hold a Drawing Room Meeting at Government House, Madras, at 5-30 P.M., on Wednesday, 30th instant, to consider proposals for founding a Medical Scholarship or other suitable Memorial of the late Mrs. Sathianadhan.

The attendance of all who are interested in the scheme is requested.

C. F. MACDARTIE.

Notice to Advertisers.

THE Proprietor of the *Nilgiri News* having acquired the old existing *South of India Observer* there is now but one paper on the Hills,

The *Nilgiri News* makes the interests of its advertisers a special study, and offers exceptional facilities to the trade, and as the paper is read from cover to cover advantage should be taken to at once secure advertising space for the new year.

Notice to Visitors

WIELE & KLEIN.

High class Photographic Portraits.
Studio on the Mount Road.

Waterproof Sheeting.

SUPERIOR vulcanized Sheeting, 37 inches, per yard 2-8.

Heavy reversible twill Sheeting, 37 inches, per yard Rs. 3.

PUCKRIDGE & Co., Cash Traders, Bangalore.

RUNGEE LAUL AND CO.,

SHAWL, JEWELLERY AND INDIAN CURIOSITIES MERCHANTS.

21, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Have just received a fresh consignment of Assorted Stone Necklaces,
Diamond and Pearl Rings.
Emerald and Ruby Rings.
Pearl Setted Bangles.
Sapphire and Pearl Bangles.
Gold Brooches, assorted kinds.

Silver Ware! Silver Ware!! Silver Ware!!!

Assorted sizes Silver Bowls,
Tea Sets. Tankards.
Powder Boxes, Pin Boxes,
Assorted kinds Buckles.
Saltcellers, Mustard Pots.
Pepper Pots, Tea spoons,
Match Boxes, Match Cases.


## Dawk News.

### BANGALORE.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA HOMING SOCIETY AND THE MANŒUVRES AT VISHVANATHPUR.—The members of the South India Homing Society have conceived the excellent idea of opening communication between the Bangalore Garrison and this Cavalry and Infantry Brigades at present about to conduct field manœuvres on an extended scale in the neighbourhood of the Royal Artillery Practice Camp at Vishvanathpur. Regimental Sergeant-Major Brown, of the 19th Hussars, will work the despatches from Brigades, and Mr. Edwards, of the Mysore Police, (among others) will in Bangalore receive and communicate them to departments and authorities concerned. The Camp supply system will, we imagine, most largely benefit by the enterprising execution of the idea. The birds that will be used have beaten the Southern Mahratta Railway, and the Madras Railway Company too for the matter of that, times out of number. Some of the record beaters have done the distance between Guntakal and Bangalore—174 miles—in 3 hours 40 minutes, whereas the Southern Mahratta Railway of course close acquaintance does not do the distance under thirteen hours and often more.—S.

### BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.—After the departure of last mail there was a quiet but steady feeling in Sterling Exchange, and any enquiry at 1s. 0 13 32*d.* for Bank Paper was freely met. The margin between Bank wire and three months' credits was on Monday established at one-sixteenth, being a sure proof of the dull state of exports. Those sellers that maintained prices have been amply rewarded. There was the usual weakness on Wednesday before Council Bills were allotted, and even when Government only sold half what they offered at 1s 0 13 32*d.* there was a quiet feeling. But Government made two very important announcements, viz., that only fifty lakhs would be offered next week, and that no more allotments this week would be made under 1s. 0¾*d.* This caused an immediate revolution in Exchange, and sets of gold, re-sales, and credits came flocking for sale, and opinion the result is a recovery of three-sixteenths from the lowest point. Government Paper in London jumped from £53 3-16 to £54. The improvement may continue—probably will continue—until sellers have run their course and buyers take up the running.—T. I.

### BENGAL.

VIOLENT CONDUCT OF A EUROPEAN.—At the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on Tuesday, J. E. O'Neill, a Europ an, and in the employ, as a Locomotive Foreman, of the East Indian Railway, was charged by Inspector Markley with using abusive language, and behaving in a most violent manner at the Waterloo Thanna on Monday night. O'Neill, before being brought up before the Magistrate, was placed before Sir John Lambert, the Commissioner of Police, who got Dr. Gibbons, the Police Surgeon, to examine him. Dr. Gibbons was of opinion that the man was not in a fit condition to be set at large, and that he should be placed under medical observation as to the state of his mind. It would appear that the accused went to the Great Eastern Hotel on Monday night, and there created a disturbance and behaved so violently that he had to be ejected by the Manager. From there the man went to the thanna and lodged a complaint against some persons at the hotel for having assaulted him. While at the thanna, the accused behaved so boisterously and used such obscene language that the Inspector had to lock him up. The Magistrate was of opinion that the case came under the Criminal Code, and remanded the accused to jail for a week, to be placed, during that period, under the medical observation of the Police Surgeon.—I. D. N.

THE INDIAN TEA CROP, 1894.—Judging by the total quantity of tea shipped up to 31st December, the total crop will be despatched considerably earlier than in previous years, the communications with the various tea districts having been a good deal accelerated. Up to 31st December 111,740,538lbs. have been shipped against 103,894,746 lbs. on the same date 1893, and some seven millions will be shipped during the present month, leaving only a small quantity to be shipped during February, when in all probability the season will be closed. It looks as if the outturn of the crop will be about 120 millions of pounds—a total considerably under the revised estimate issued, a few months ago, by the Tea Association. The declared value of all the tea shipped, including the large quantity forwarded on garden account, comes to about 10 annas 1½ 11-16 per lb. The Liner Steamers have taken home 103,534,972 lbs., of which the India Mutual Line secured 34,730,622 lbs., all of which was shipped at the Kidderpore Dock, and consists of tea shipped on garden account. The City Line comes next with 22,213,386 lbs., closely followed by the Clan Line with 20,472,483 lbs., and then comes Harrison Line with 10,205,183 lbs., followed by the B. I. S. N. Co. Line with 8,297,538 lbs., and the P. and O. Line with 4,155,866 lbs. The other Liner Steamers appear to be dropping out of the tea trade.—*Capital.*

al Member that under the law as it stood it was a misdemeanour for any ial of the Honourable Company to refuse bey the orders of the Court of Directors, it was pointed out by him that this must te to executive and not deliberative acts, rwise it would follow that the Judges, g servants of the Company, would be le to an indictment if they did not give dgment in any particular manner which Court of Directors might order. "It not, I think," continued Sir Griffith ans, "intended that the Secretary of te should initiate legislation and send Bills here to be passed. This ap- ars by the proceedings of Parliament in 53-1861. Up to 1874 the Government India appears to have conducted its ad- istrative legislation without direct refer- to the Secretary of State except on im- ant matters. In 1874 the Secretary State directed that no measure should brought on or introduced into this ncil without its having been previously mitted to him. Gradually the Secre- y of State seems to have been assum- g a legislative initiative which I do not ink it was ever intended by the constitution the Indian Government that he should ume. He has done so by virtue of his reme executive control, but I think it is in nature of a usurpation and is unconstitu- al, and if he persists in this course it will llibly lead to the straining of the whole hinery of the Government of India." The *Times of India* very cogently remarks, d Secretary of State has acted egregious- in excess of his statutory powers in this ter. He has confounded a power of veto th functions of a quite opposite kind. He intervened at the beginning of a legislative cess instead of at the end, imperatively in- posing the first, second, and third words here the law says that only the last word shall his, and launching a categoric mandate here his powers are only general and pro- bitive." The vigorous protest of the non- ficial members supported by the Press, not ly in this country but at home, has not been ithout avail; the crisis, while it lasted, was ute, but this fact has materially assisted in placing a wholesome check on unwarrantable in- erference, and there seems every reason to be- ve that, at any rate for some time to come, the Secretary of State will abstain from tres- passing on the domain of the Legislature of India. The short speech of the Viceroy, in which reference was made to the public com- ments on his remarks uttered during the Tariff Bill debate, is also published by us to- day.

It would be idle to attempt to com- ment on Mr. Mehta's speech during the discussion on Act V of 1861, in which he is reported to have made an extra- ordinary and uncalled for attack upon the Civil Service as a body, until the full report of the meeting is before us. From such sum- maries of Mr. Mehta's remarks as have reached us, it is impossible to see where he exceeded the bounds of fair criticism or what it was exactly that he said which called forth such emphatic protests from Sir James Westland and Sir Antony Macdonnel. We have touch- ed but very lightly on this most important Council Meeting, reserving the greater part of our comments until we have received verbatim reports of all the speeches.

## The High Court Judgeship.

WE ARE GLAD TO ANNOUNCE that the Judge- of the Madras High Court, rendered by the death of Sir T. Muthusawmy and after having been sent to Siberia, as was the custom in those times, took up his residence in Russia. The father of the deceased Foreign Minister was Postmaster General at Radzivilovo on the Austrian Frontier and had influence sufficient to have his son educated at the Pension des Nobles and subsequently at the Alexander College at Tsarakoe-Selo, where Pushkin and Gortcha- koff were also educated. At the age of 18 de Giers was given an appointment in the Asiatic Department, which has the general direction of all Eastern foreign affairs, including not only China, Japan, Persia and Central Asia, but also Greece, Roumania, the Slav States and Turkey. He passed through the various grades of promotion until he became suc- cessively Consul-General at Alexandria (1856), at Bucharest (1863), at Teheran (1868) and at Stockholm (1872). At Teheran he succeeded in greatly contri- buting towards the consolidation of Persia's friendly relations with Russia. From Stock- holm in 1875 Prince Gortchakoff called him to be Assistant Foreign Minister, with the additional office of Director of the Asiatic De- partment. M. de Giers discharged the heavy duties of his double office up till 1882 with remarkable discrimination, coolness, patience and tact. In the controversies which periodi- cally arise in Central Asia between Russia and England he generally succeeded in get- ting the better of his diplomatic adversaries. During the Russo-Turkish War he was with the Emperor in the Crimea, and it was he who guided the Ministry just before the Conferences at Constantinople and Lon- don. Owing to illness he was unable to attend the Berlin Conference, a fortunate occurrence for Great Britain and Turkey, for left to himself the aged Prince Gortchakoff was completely over-reached. To M. de Giers fell the burden of carrying out the wearisome details of negotiation which fol- lowed, for Prince Gortchakoff in his turn fell ill and was never again able to fulfil his official duties. M. de Giers succeeded the Prince permanently in 1882, and possessing the full confidence of the Czar he was enabl- ed to work steadily for the projects which he had in mind. He was an indefatigable worker, and expected others to be so too. He had the complete confidence of his subordinates and was always ready to advance the zealous. As for his private character, he was simple in his manner of life and tastes, and under a reserved manner he concealed a generous temperament.

## "Good Business" in the N.-W. P.

IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, it appears, they have not yet completely lost the art of shaking the pagoda tree. Mr. John Collinson Nesfield, late Director of Public Instruction in those Provinces, found a way of com- bining "business" with his official duties, with resulting advantages to his own pocket, which must have caused his colleagues in less favoured Departments of those Provinces considerable jealousy. Mr. J. C. Nesfield is a skilful "compiler" of books, *i. e.*, school text-books, and he made the schools and Colleges of the Pro- vinces where education was being "directed" by him, a market for his cheaply constructed wares. Further, from an answer given by Mr. Impey in the local Legislative Council, Mr. Nesfield's admiration for his own productions would seem not to have stopped here. He seems to have regarded his books not only as instructive—which, barring (if we may believe the *Pioneer*) certain entirely original renderings of well known English poems, they no doubt were—but also as "sufficiently entertain- gest to the management the desirability of having a larger supply of programmes in future, for on Saturday the supply ran short. There is to be another performance on Wednesday evening.

IT IS ANNOUNCED AT THE WAR OFFICE that the Queen has approved of the medal for opera- tions on the West Coast of Africa being grant- ed to the Imperial and Colonial Forces em- ployed in the operations against the Sofas from 26th November, 1893, to the 20th January, 1894, both dates inclusive, and the operations on the Gambia from 22nd February to the 11th March, 1894, both dates inclusive. The Queen has also approved of a clasp inscribed "1893 94," being attached to the medal. Officers and men employed in these operations who are already in possession of the West African medal will receive the clasp only.

MR. JOHN BURNS delivered another charac- teristic speech at Philadelphia on the 1st instant. He bitterly attacked the universal militarism in Europe, which drove the best men from their native lands to seek homes on foreign soil. He said:—"There are eight millions of armed men in Europe, and they are nothing less than legalised murderers. These gilded popinjays produce nothing. They simply destroy. These immense armies have been formed less to repel a foreign invasion than to provide a recruiting ground whereon the brainless scions of the classes may earn a livelihood. The world would continue to be thus impoverished to satisfy selfish ambition until the worker arose in his wrath, and firmly said these things shall no longer be."

MR. C. RANDALL, a representative of the *New York World*, who is engaged on the enterprise of "walking round the world," has arrived at Calcutta in the course of his travels. It is about a year since he left San Francisco, and after visiting and walking over a great part of Australia, he proceeded to Shanghai, where with the assistance of the Amer- ican Consul-General he procured credentials from Prince Li Hung Chang. Armed with a letter of recommendation to the Mandarins of South China, Mr. Randall started from Canton and marched through Siam to Bangkok, from which point he made his way north into Burma, arriving at Rangoon in excellent heal h and spirits, and without having encountered any serious opposition.

IT IS ESTIMATED that over fifty thousand acres of forest land was burnt by incendiary agency in the Punjab last year. This record compares very unfavourably with that of 1892-93, when the total area affected by forest fires was less than three thousand acres. In dis- cussing the question of incendiarism, the Con- servator of Forests remarks that the accumu- lation of pine needles in some districts threatens every second or third year to prevent the growth of grass, "and in these circumstances some Zemindar is pretty sure to be found who will face the small risk of being detected and sent to Jail for applying what seems to him the appropriate remedy." It is suggested that the grant of special grazing privileges in the case of forests which escape for several years in suc- cession is likely to prove more effectual than the fear of punishment.

THE VICEROY CHANG CHIH TUNG is fully alive to the value of railways, says the North China *Daily News*, and had everything depend- ed on him alone a line from Hankow to Pe- kin would have been in course of construc- tion, if not finished by this time, and China in her time of need would have realised the ad- vantage of the means of rapid transport. Since his induction to the Viceroyalty at Nankin, Chih Chang-Tung has been showing the officials how the chief of a vast and important province



## Gossip from Paris.

*(From our own Correspondent)*

PARISIAN TOYS.

PARIS, *4th Jan.*—Here we are with frost and snow, sleet and slush, in the midst of New Year festivities. Everyone is rushing about laden with parcels, and although flowers are being sold in the streets in great profusion, they are, owing to the great demand, fetching high prices, the ordinary 1*d.* bouquet of violets being sold for 7*d.*! Notwithstanding the wea- ther there is a brisk *va et vient* of light-hearted gay people, such as one only sees at this time of the year and in Paris, the city—*par excellence* —of joviality and lively *flaneurs*. The tradition- al New Year booths are all installed along the whole length of the Grand Boulevards. They drove a roaring trade on Christmas day and on the 1st instant. These booths, the delight of the children and the despair of the perma- nent shops, from which they attract attention, are every year the occasion of an interesting search—the new toy! It is easy enough to find new toys in the splendid toy shops of Paris, but the booth toys are cheap, and that is their prin- cipal recommendation. These new toys are generally the invention of some modest work- man who hopes by his discovery to replete the family exchequer and make his reputation. The list of clever toys invented by the ingenious Parisian is quite beyond enumeration. I must, however, mention one, which depicted the late Monsieur Carnot making his stiff Presi- dential bow, which the Police wanted to confiscate and whose sale was gracious- ly permitted by Caserio's regretted victim. This year the competition for the best new toy seems to have been hotly contested. On the pavement and in the booths hawkers are walk- ing about with their various novelties. There is amongst others the clown *à la tartine*, a comic figure (worked by an india rubber spring which has to be wound up) who, sitting on the back of a chair, kicks up his legs, rolls his eyes and licks his bread and butter with evident satisfaction. Then again the *cri-cri* pistol, recommended on account of its astonishingly noisy propensities. There are also mechani- cal bicyclists promenading on the pavement amongst the passers-by. Then there is a sort of *lorgnon*, built to shoot a jet of water into the faces of the unwary. That is an old game how- ever, as we have had a camera and a tie pin which were gifted with this facetious mode of irritating people and spoiling their clothes. Miss Helyett—known in London as Miss Decima— and Sarah Bernhardt can be bought in india rubber for fivepence, and you blow them out or squeeze them up as much as you please. There is a wedding ring puzzle that drives one mad and an energetic doll that skips you giddy! The triumph of the year though is *le taureau et le petit sucrier*. The move- ments of the zinc bull as he pursues and tosses the toreador round and round the arena are most comic and very cleverly contrived, always by the means of the wound up India rubber spring. The bull is *the* toy of the year; it is in some way the outcome of the bull fights which were held here in a private circus belonging to the young *richard* Max Lebaudy and for which he had the bulls sent from Spain. These performances, the continuance of which were forbidden by Government, made a great im- pression on the French public, so much so that the Nouveau Cirque here is now giving a clever burlesque of this millionaire's private entertainment. They have in the ring a small bull, perfectly tame, before which they flourish reg rags and rush about madly pretending great bravery and courage, calling out "Brava" and all the other ejaculations necessary to the cir- cumstance. The fun is fast and furious, when there arrives a very heavily uniformed emissary of the Police, who roars out in the name of the law that the barbarous exhibition is to cease. The whole scene produced uproarious mirth, as Max Lebaudy and his extravagant eccentri- cities have often been the talk of all Paris

presided over the manipulation and arrange- ment of these various trimmings the *en- semble* becomes very harmonious and most becoming. Evening bodices are made Court shape, the short full sleeve being mounted well below the upper part of the arm, thus leaving bare the entire shoulder, it is called *décolletage Imperatrice*. Others are made with the same low mounted sleeve and a narrow band of stuff, embroidered or jewelled, which passes over the shoulder from the socket of the arm in front to the same place at the back of the bodice. I saw last week a toilette at a leading dress- makers made for a well known *élégante*, which it is said will be considered *le dernier cri du chic*! The skirt was in white satin trimmed round the hem with three flounces of very pale eau de nil mousseline de soie and cascades of roses in the new shades of lavender and magenta. The bodice was in accordeon pleated muslin in dahlia colour with a white satin belt and sleeves which were of course mounted low *à l'Imperatrice*. With this border- ing the entire *décolletage* there was a lovely berthe of old lace.

Hats are still very voluminous, very much betrimmed, with the most daring combi- nations in the way of colour. For the benefit of those in cool stations I must say that felt hats are being very much neglected for newer styles in moiré and stretched velvet. Also if you indulge in large sleeves, pray be careful that your hat follows suit. Even bonnets and toques are being worn much larger than last winter. Capes are still in vogue but made with very sloping shoulders, much in the style of those pelerines in black glacé silk which our grandmothers were wont to wear in the days of their youth. Another delicious novelty, and a becoming one into the bargain, are the flower boas which, in framing the face, lend an addi- tional charm to the wearer giving her the appearance of a living flower, a rare and newly invented orchid! A blonde in a boa made of mauve pink peonies finished off in front with a full jabot of black English point, wearing a large velvet picture hat and carrying a monster muff in velvet lace and peonies to match, was the point of admiration at a charity sale I was at the other day, and I attribute her success not a little to the flower collar which set off her complexion to the utmost.

A good complexion, by the way, is as fragile as it is rare and enchanting, and one cannot be too careful over such a possession! Many women think they will preserve their complexions by smearing their faces over with some fatty compound resembling cold cream and following the greasy application by a plentiful sprinkling of rice powder. Besides the fact that this stucco plastering is very ugly, especially in broad day- light, it is also injurious to the skin, brings a good complexion to utter destruction and makes a bad one, if possible, worse. Fatty substances should only be employed now and then medicinally to cure cuts, spots or chapped hands. If powder must be used—in warm climates it is almost forc- ed on one—care should be taken to employ good powder containing neither oxide of zinc nor salts of lead. Reddening the lips is popularly suppos- ed to be harmless, but here again avoid those sticks sold by chemists of which the chemical composition is more than doubtful. The only inoffensive products are those based on vege- table carmine, far preferable to any mineral products. One of the most agreeable prepara tions for colouring and protecting the lips is the "Extrait de Roses." It has the advantage of being adhesive and of lying even. Guerlian, the celebrated perfumer, Rue de la Paix, recom- mends Extrait de Roses also as a face wash. Mix a few drops of the extract with water and rub the face all over with it, then apply a light coating of powder. By these means you obtain through the powder a rosy hue which re- alises exactly the milk and rose complexion of our ancestors! A solution a trifle more coloured for the nostrils and the lobes of the ears and there are you are, beautiful for ever!

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS CO.—A successful trial trip with a car was made this morn- ing from the Power Station at Egmore as far as the Madras Ice Factory. The car was in charge of Mr. Gadsby, the Electrician of the Company, who fitted the car with small temporary lamps so as to indicate by their burning or otherwise when the current was on and when it was off. The car ran at the rate of about 8 miles an hour, except in one or two places.

COFFEE THEFT.—Nilgiri and other planters will be interested in hearing that a theft of coffee was detected on the Glenmore Estate, near Coonoor, by one of the estate maistries on the 20th instant. Two women were caught busily engaged in picking ripe coffee from the trees. They were prosecuted by Mr. C. E. P. Vernede, and a conviction secured. The Deputy Tahsildar of Coonoor, Mr. Kothanda- ram, by whom the case was tried, sentenced the accused to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

MR. LAWRENCE, THE BALLOONIST.—The suit brought by Govindaragavoo Reddy, a contractor, against Mr. Lawrence, the Aeronaut, for recovery of Rs. 252, being balance of a sum due by defen- dant to plaintiff for cost of construction and erection of a tatty enclosure during his exhibitions here, came on before Mr. Subramaniem, the 2nd Judge of the Small Cause Court, again to-day. Mr. Palman appeared for the plaintiff. His Honour passed an *ex parte* decree for the amount sued with costs and Attorney's fees.

THE VAKILS' ASSOCIATION.—At the last meeting of this Association the following Committees were appointed to draw up the draft reports called for by Government expressing the views of the Association in regard to the suggested amendments to the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes now under the con- sideration of the Government of India:—Civil Procedure Code—Messrs. V. Bhashyam Iyengar, Dewan Bahadur S. Subramani Iyer, V. Kistna sawmy Iyer, M. R. Ramkistna Iyer and C. R. Puttabiramyer. Criminal Procedure Code—Messrs. Bhashyam Iyengar, Dewan Bahadur S. Subramani Iyer, P. A. Sivasawmy Iyer, P. R. Sundra Iyer and T. V. Sashagheri Iyer.

A SUIT FOR DIVORCE.—Watling *vs* Watling and Arbuthnot.—The Rev. G. Watling, Warden of Bishop Cotton's Schools and College filed a matri- monial suit in the District Court at Mussoorie for divorce and damages on the ground of Captain L. C. Arbuthnot, Adjutant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, the corespondent, having com- mitted adultery with Mrs. Watling, the wife of the petitioner. The District Judge delivered judgment in the suit on the 5th instant, decreeing in favour of the petitioner, and in the meanwhile granted Rs. 4,000 as damages subject to the confirmation of the Allahabad High Court, N. W. Provinces.—*Bangalore Daily Post.*

ST. MATTHIAS' VESPERY.—The fourth of the new series of Parochial Entertainments was given on Saturday evening in the Doveton College Hall. There was a good attendance. The chair was taken by the Rev. A. H. B. Brittain, M.A., Chaplain of the parish. Master Edgar Bowie, a recent arrival from Bangalore, sang with much success "Fare you well, Daisy Bell." Master Arthur Misquith played with commendable accuracy and feeling, Gottschalk's "Illusion perdues" as a pianoforte solo. The audience were very glad to welcome the re- turn of Mr. F. W. Ecke, and they warmly ap- plauded him for his careful and finished rendering of the popular song "Tell her I love her so". Mr. John Macrae gave with signal success the forest scene from "As you like it". The ever popular song "Old and New" very well sung by Mrs. Stutz, brought the first part of the programme to a con- clusion. There was the usual interval for conversa- tion, after which Master Arthur Misquith sang with so much success as to receive an encore, Ciro Pinsuti's "Trusty as Steel." In response to the encore he sang "The three sailor boys." Miss Mary Lincoln gave with much sweetness and expression "Over the dancing sea" by Roeckel. The next item on the programme was Stephen Adam's pretty song "Mona," which was capitally rendered by Mr. Ecke, Mr. Colin Ford was heard to great advantage in Tours song "Only come." Master Vincent Misquith gained much praise for his excellent concertina solo "The harp that once thro' Tara's halls." The audience in- sisted on his reappearance and he then gave "The Ash Grove" with equal success. The choir of the Parish Church, under the leadership of Mr. C. Bacon, sang with very great success the part song "Good night, beloved," and this brought a very enjoyable concert to a close. Mr. C. Dauckley pro- posed a hearty vote of thanks to the performers, and the National Anthem and the Benediction terminated the proceedings.

## The Late Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer.

AT THE HIGH COURT.

The first Appellate Court was crowded this morning with Barristers, Attorneys and Vakils in anticipation of a further expression of sorrow from the Bench at the death of Sir T. Muthu- sawmy Iyer, K.C.I.E On his Lordship the Chief Justice taking his seat with Mr. Justice P

Contents of Pages 3 and 6.

*Page* 3.—Shipping—Contemporary Opinion—Dawk News—Coconada Notes—Sporting Notes.

*Page* 6.—Legal Intelligence—Viceregal Council—Mail Route to Bombay—General News.

## Calendar—January.

| Day of Week | Month | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. | Moon Sets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday. | 28th | 6 28 A.M | 5 58 P.M | 8 3A.M | 7 59P.M |
| Tuesday. | 29th | 6 28 ,, | 5 58 ,, | 8 38 ,, | 8 44 ,, |
| Wednesy | 30th | 6 28 ,, | 5 59 ,, | 9 12 ,, | 9 29 ,, |
| Thursdy. | 31st | 6 28 ,, | 5 59 ,, | 9 46 ,, | 10 15 ,, |
| | | February. | | | |
| Friday ... | 1st | 6 28 ,, | 6 0 ,, | 10 22 ,, | 11 3 ,, |
| Saturdy. | 2nd | 6 28 ,, | 6 0 ,, | 11 0 ,, | 11 55 ,, |
| Sunday.. | 3rd | 6 28 ,, | 6 1 ,, | After | Morn. |

## Weather.

*Observation recorded at* 8 A.M. *to-day.*

| Station. | Wind.. Pressure 8 A.M. | Wind.. Directions. | Wind.. Miles per hour. | Tempre. in shade. Max. of past 24 hours. | Tempre. in shade. Min. of past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. 1st April to date. | Rainfall. Average to 1st April to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diamond Isld. | 29·946 | N.N.W. | 15 | 77·3 | 71·9 | .. | 134·49 | 115·67 |
| Rangoon .. | 29·922 | W.S.W. | 4 | 93·2 | 63·3 | .. | 93·50 | 94·59 |
| Akyab .. | 29·958 | N. | 4 | 78·2 | 66·2 | .. | 106·51 | 133·51 |
| Sangor Island | 30·009 | N. E. | 9 | 75·2 | 63·3 | .. | 75·14 | 71·58 |
| Chittagong .. | 29·978 | N. E. | 3 | 76·7 | 52·1 | .. | 26·19 | 91·93 |
| Gopalpore .. | 29·994 | N.N.W. | 7 | 77·1 | 61·1 | .. | 55·05 | 49·27 |
| Vizagapatam. | 29·936 | E. | 2 | 78·8 | 69·9 | .. | 43·40 | 45·91 |
| Rajahmundry | 29·934 | N. | 7 | 81·0 | 65·0 | .. | 43·10 | 40·68 |
| Cocanada .. | 29·989 | N.N.W. | 10 | 80·2 | 64·1 | .. | 41·61 | ? |
| Masulipatam. | 29·993 | N.N. E. | 7 | 84·0 | 63·2 | .. | 38·88 | 43·22 |
| Kurnool .. | 30·017 | Calm. | 1 | 89·2 | 69·3 | .. | 30·68 | 29·53 |
| Bellary .. | 29·923 | S. E. | 6 | 86·9 | 66·6 | .. | 19·83 | 19·46 |
| Cuddapah .. | 29·939 | E. | 7 | 89·0 | 63 6 | .. | 37·77 | 34 07 |
| Nellore .. | 29·985 | N.N.W. | 4 | 86·1 | 65·1 | .. | 30·82 | ? |
| Pamben .. | 29·958 | N.N.W. | 8 | 90·2 | 72·9 | .. | 10·23 | ? |
| Madras .. | 29·978 | N. | 7 | 87·1 | 68·4 | .. | 46·25 | 48 29 |
| Cuddalore .. | 29·962 | N.W. | 3 | 84·8 | 65·3 | .. | 47·05 | ? |
| Salem .. | 30·007 | Calm. | 3 | 88·9 | 64·4 | .. | 29·15 | 40·22 |
| Coimbatore .. | 29·974 | E. | 2 | 89·9 | 67 8 | .. | 11·52 | 20·37 |
| Wellington .. | 24 277 | Calm. | 1 | 67·2 | 46·2 | .. | 33·13 | 48 55 |
| Trichinopoly. | 29·968 | N. E. | 5 | 90·5 | 67·4 | .. | 26 59 | 31·29 |
| Negapatam .. | 29·941 | N. W. | 15 | 83·2 | 69·7 | .. | 40·52 | 53·62 |
| Madura .. | 29·967 | N.N.W. | 3 | 87·9 | 69·1 | .. | 33 56 | 31·75 |
| Pamben .. | 29 943 | N. N. E. | 12 | 83 3 | 75 . | .. | 30·60 | ? |
| Tinnevelly .. | 29·958 | N.N.W. | 8 | 90·2 | 72·9 | .. | 10·23 | ? |
| Trevandrum. | 29·979 | N. | 5 | 85·0 | 71·0 | .. | 33·80 | 63·57 |
| Cochin .. | 29·812 | E.N. E. | 4 | 90·8 | 73·2 | .. | 88·47 | 113·42 |
| Calicut .. | 29·903 | S. E. | 7 | 88 8 | 70·6 | .. | 110·92 | 112·42 |
| Mangalore .. | 29·922 | E. | 2 | 90·8 | 71·4 | .. | ? | 122 61 |
| Mercara .. | 24·985 | Calm. | 3 | 78·0 | 58·8 | .. | 95·52 | 128·43 |
| Bangalore .. | 30·023 | E. | 12 | 80·7 | 55·4 | .. | 31·54 | 35·21 |
| Hassan .. | 29 987 | E. S. E. | 5 | 81·3 | 58 6 | .. | 35·95 | ? |
| Secunderabad | 30·032 | S E. | 8 | 79·6 | 61·0 | .. | 29·11 | 28·07 |
| Belgaum .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bombay .. | 29·966 | N. N. | 8 | 80·3 | 67·0 | .. | 66 57 | 74·08 |
| Karwar .. | 29 934 | N. N. E. | 4 | 85·7 | 67·1 | .. | 90 43 | 129·19 |
| Mormagao .. | 29·917 | N. N. E. | 9 | 85·0 | 70·4 | .. | 30·66 | ? |
| Colombo .. | 29·884 | N. E. | 9 | 87·0 | 71·0 | .. | 88·28 | 81·85 |
| Trincomalee.. | 29·958 | N. E. | 2 | 85·9 | 76 8 | .. | ? | ? |

The pressure has risen slightly in Burma, the Ceded Districts and Travancore, fallen equally in Bengal, the Circars and Bombay and changed irregularly by small amounts in the other parts of the country. The barometric readings are highest in West Bengal and the central parts of the Peninsula, lowest in South Ceylon and about normal everywhere. The winds are normal in direction in Bengal and Ceylon, irregular in Burma, north-westerly to north-easterly on the East Coast and north-easterly to south-easterly in the other regions. The force has been strong at Negapatam, fresh at Diamond Island, Pamben, Bangalore and Coconada and light to moderate at the other stations.

The temperature has risen in Malabar, Travancore, the southerly stations of the South Carnatic and at Akyab and Rangoon and fallen in the remaining parts of the reporting area. The mean ranges between 82°0 at Cochin and 64°3 at Sangor Island. The highest maximum reported was 93°2 at Rangoon and the lowest minimum 52°1, at Chittagong. The maxima were 1°·2 above normal at Trichinopoly, 2°·0 at Madras, 2°·3 at Cochin, 3°·1 at Rangoon and 4°·8 at Mangalore and from 1°·0 to 1°·2 below everywhere else. The minima were above average on the West Coast and in the South Carnatic and below in Burma, Bengal and North Madras. The humidity has changed irregularly and the skies are fine everywhere excepting over Tinnevelly, Nellore and Cuddapah where they are cloudy. No rain has fallen anywhere. The weather promises to remain warm in the south and cool in the north of the Peninsula.

E. Ians Pogson,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Madras

SIMLA, *26th Jan. (By Telegram).*—The following are the summaries of Saturday's observations:—The pressure has increased slightly in Northern India and is practically unaltered in the Peninsula. Marked high pressure conditions now obtain in North-West India and moderate westerly winds prevail in the Gangetic Plain. The temperature has increased generally, but averages 5 degrees below normal in Rajputana, Central India, the North-West Provinces and Bengal. The air is much drier as also in North-West India, and the skies are clear over the whole of Northern and Central India and Baluchistan; they are partially clouded in the Central Provinces and Madras. Fine settled weather obtains generally.

and carrying four masts are still to be seen in the Hooghly. Compared, however, with the steamer carried trade their share of ocean traffic is small. Before passing from the subject of the old sailing vessels, and the smallness of the ships in which our ancestors in India were want to go down to the sea, it is worth mentioning that the barque in which VASCO DA GAMA first reached our shores—the *San Gabriel*—is said to have been "of a most irregular shape." In the bow there was a large fore-castle, and the stern was considerably raised above the water line. This conjunction of forms gave the ship enormous floating power and strength, but was of a very deficient character in regard to other nautical conditions. It would appear from drawings and documents believed to be authentic that the *San Gabriel* was supposed to have carried when fully equipped a burden of one hundred and seventy eight tons. She nevertheless had three masts, and pole in the prow, which answered the purpose of a bowsprit, and twenty guns. On the main mast she carried a white flag with the arms of Portugal emblazoned upon it. With this and two similar ships the adventurous voyage was performed. We, who live in days when a steamer of three thousand tons is looked upon as small, can hardly realise the fact that first the Portuguese and then the English in India depended upon such cockleshells for the furtherance of their enterprise. The carrying of guns just alluded to brings forward an important point in connection with the mercantile marine—one, indeed, that has of late received much earnest attention. History tells us that with its rapidly increasing trade the East India Company suffered considerably during the wars. Notwithstanding England's strength on the sea, no less than fourteen East Indiamen were captured by her enemies between 1702 and 1759. Between 1760 and 1815 thirty were lost in the same way, while in 1780 a terrible disaster occurred. A large fleet of merchantmen had sailed under the convoy of only two men of war, and when near the Azores on the 9th August they were intercepted by a combined French and Spanish fleet. Sixty traders were captured, among them five of the Company's finest ships. Sailing vessels with so long a journey as that from England to India *via* the Cape were naturally exposed to grave risks from tempest, and very heavy losses were suffered under that head during the period we have mentioned. The introduction of steam has largely reduced the number of such calamities, but those incidental in time of war would certainly recur were peace between England and any of the great Naval Powers ruptured. With this in view, the possibility of self-defence for the ships of the great trading Companies has frequently been discussed by modern experts, and suggestions of various kinds as to armament and method of action have been made. In the old days the East Indiaman was armed with guns, and carried a full complement of British seamen. A thirteen hundred ton ship was manned by 130 sailors, and many a stout defence was made by these sturdy crews. Modern improvements have, however, greatly altered the aspect of maritime self defence. Guns of any value in battle nowadays require trained hands and scientific knowledge as to their mecha-

## Students and Politics.

"STUDENTS AND POLITICS from two poi of view" is the title appended to the first articles in the current number of the *Ind Journal of Education*; one from the pe Mr. H. A. Stuart, I.C.S., the other a reply the Editor. Mr. Stuart opens his remark these sentences:—"The question of h far it is permissible for students in country to take part in what, for w of a better name, we must call polit has been recently revived, and An Indian opinion, both official and n official, has once more expressed itself i manner very hostile to youthful aspiration this direction. This attitude has alw surprised me, and I shall endeavour show in the following paragraphs t it is both mistaken and unreasonable." Stone commences his reply thus:—" Stuart discusses the question of how far is 'permissible' for students to take p in politics. I should doubt whether any would be found to say that it is not perm ble, that anything like moral obligatio involved in the matter. For teachers (my among the number) the question is w had better be our attitude towards the gr ing inclination of students not only to dis political subjects among themselves, but join with their elders in political agitation is clear that the power of College author to *prevent* either of these things is nil. T can, however, either encourage or discour them." These opening sentences of the t writers show the drift of their observati Mr. Stuart, it seems to us, approaches the su ject as a *dilletante*; takes a passing view the question from the ease of a long ar chair; does not trouble to study it too close and the chief merit of his contribution lies the reply which it elicits from Mr. Sto Here we have the question placed in a tru and clearer light than we have ever yet se it, and we agree *in toto* with the conclusio arrived at.

The crux of the disputation is the exa significance in this country of the phra "taking part in politics." Mr. Stu admits, in a sentence we have quoted, th inapplicableness of the word "politic to the particular form of public meetin and speeches about which he is writing and elsewhere he says that "politics usu ly mean criticism of the Government a its servants." This we take leave to que tion; they usually mean the unqualified ce sure or abuse of the Government. Th is how Mr. Stone touches on the point: "Our undergraduates, though in years th nearly equal those of England, are certain behind them in experience and knowledge the world. When they get together for cussion that presupposes varied knowle they are less likely to instruct one anot than to suffer the fate of blind leaders of t blind. This objection would not have mu validity if there were much likelihood that th discussions would be real, that the two sid would be at all equally supported. If this we so, want of arguments would lead to study of t subject. But, as Mr. Stuart remarks, politi in India mean criticism of Government, a this means that in any assembly of stud political discussion is likely to resolve i into iteration of stock complaints again Government, which no one is interest to refute. Those who remember

Government a most valuable public the people of this country a highly res and a sincere friend and well-wisher. he life he was simple and unassuming essed virtues of a high order. His death a loss to his family and this Court, of as an ornament; but a public calamity e community at large.

inary work of the Court was then

MYLAPORE NATIVE SCHOOL.

he school was closed on Friday last, of respect to the late Sir T. Muthu er, by order of its Manager, Mr. V.C. ariar.

THE MYLAPORE ATHENÆUM.

cial meeting of the Mylapore Athe on Saturday evening last the follow ution was passed:—"The Mylapore n begs to express its profound sorrow reat calamity that has befallen the the death of Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer rs its deep and heartfelt sympathy to ers of his family in the great and irre ss sustained by them."

AT CUDDALORE.

F. Grahame, the District Judge of cot, on hearing of the sad news of the Sir T. Muthusawmy Aiyar, ordered s to be closed on Saturday when sed his deep sorrow at the death of the n who, he said, was unrivalled in his of Hindu law and whose death was s to the Government and the country. istrict Munsiff's Court at Cuddalore directed to be closed.

AT CHIDAMBARAM.

uential mass meeting was held in the ram Ayarakan Mandapam, Mr. T. B. sastryar Avargal, Deputy Munsiff, . The following letter of condolence to Mr. T. M. Swaminatha Iyer and the the late Sir T. Muthusawmy Iyer:—

B,—It is with feelings of deep sorrow and hat we have received the news of the our illustrious father, the late Honourab . Muthuswamy Iyer, K.C.I.E., and we ympathise with you and the family in vement. By his many public and private his attainments in law in all its various and the position which he held in the our father was an ornament to the whole is indeed a trial for you to bear the blow ay that the Almighty willgive you the cour e the ordeal. We hope that, by walking in eps of your illustrious father you will work p to that high eminence from which your s out that impartial and unsullied jus h is destined to be remembered for ever by millions of people in Southern India.

AT NEGAPATAM.

rrespondent telegraphs:—"This morn Sub-Judge addressed the Bar and re pathetic terms to Sir T. Muthusawmy ath. For the Bar Messrs. Srinivasa and bhapati replied that the loss was felt tional calamity. Sympathy was ex in the Munsiff's Court also. Both re closed for the day."

AT CALICUT.

ews of the lamentable death of Sir T. awmy Iyer, K. C. I. E, was received here ep regret on Saturday, the 26th, at 5 30 a meeting of the members of the d Library was at once convened, was resolved to send the following n to his son, Mr. T. Swaminatha Iyer:— death of your worthy father, Sir T. awmy Iyer, has been just now heard by deepest regret and it has cast a gloom all. In him India has lost a worthy an eminent Judge. Pray accept our ence in your bereavement."

AT MANGALORE.

rrespondent telegraphs:—"The Catholic nity's condolence has been wired to the r T. Muthusawmy's son as follows:— lics of Mangalore deplore that India her bright star in Sir T. Muthusawmy Please accept and convey our deep condo to Lady Muthusawmy and family.'"

AT ONGOLE.

public meeting of the people of Ongole, and non-official, held yesterday evening lock in the Reading Room and Library, a n was unanimously passed expressing pathy with the son and the other of the family of the late Sir T. amy Iyer, and communicated by wire ily.

of tender years or for other reasons, remained a virgin or not. . . . The idea of conception and birth as a taint, and the effect of sin in prior life, and the idea that purification is necessary, is the outcome of aspiration for immortality, and of the belief that as long as one's sin remains unexpiated, one is born again in this world. The consequent necessity for the purificatory rite led to the recognition of marriage, which is the only rite prescribed for women as indispensable. This is the conventional religious ground on which marriage became imperative on women belonging to the regenerate classes. The rational ground is also disclosed, though as it were incidentally, by those texts which direct their fathers to give their daughters in marriage before they attain their maturity, lest they may yield to temptation. Another matter deserving notice is, whether the power of excommunication exercised by high priests may not be taken away. There can be no doubt that this is a great obstacle to the progress of reform. Whenever a man of position and influence aids reform, he finds that his cooks and menial servants desert him, and his mother, wife, and daughters render his home life anything but pleasant. Desirable as it is to repeal this power in the interests of liberty of conscience, which without a correspond ing freedom of action is a mere name, I do not see my way to suggesting a mode which would at once be effective and expedient. The power is exercised as regards matters which are left by law to the option of citizens, and which are not the incidents of civil rights. Any declaration by the Legislature that the exercise of such power is an interference with the liberty of conscience, and that it is punishable with a fine, or that it may form a ground for a suit for damages, will place the Government in an attitude of antagonism to the majority of Hindus."

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## The Political Crisis in France.

LONDON, *26th Jan.*—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in reviewing the recent situation in France, states that the reason of M. Casimir-Perier resigning the Presidentship of the Republic was largely due to the manner in which he was constantly thwarted and ignored by the Ministry, and this view of the matter is confirmed by several articles published in the French papers.

PARIS, *26th Jan.*—Mr. Ribot has succeeded in forming a Cabinet composed, so far, of the following members:—M. Ribot, Premier and Minister of Finance; M. Hanotaux, Foreign Affairs; M. Leygues, Interior; M. Chautemps, Colonies; General Jamont, Minister for War.

PARIS, *27th Jan.*—The official list issued of the members forming the new Cabinet shows M. Ribot, the Premier, has also assumed temporary charge of the Ministry for War, and that M. Trarieux has accepted the Marine portfolio *ad interim*.

The French Press does not appear hostile to the new Ministry, but it is greatly surprised at the combination. The Socialist Deputies announce their intention of attacking M. Ribot in the Chamber at the earliest opportunity.

## The War in the Far East.

REPULSE OF THE JAPANESE.

LONDON, *26th Jan.*—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Tientsin stating that the Chinese repulsed the Japanese advance guard near Yungcheng Bay on Thursday with some loss.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST WEIHAIWEI.

LONDON, *26th Jan.*—Marshal Oyama is personally conducting the operations against Weihaiwei. At present the Japanese engineers are busy repairing the roads for the transport of waggons and siege-guns.

## The Italians in the Soudan.

LONDON, *27th Jan.*—It is reported from Rome that the Cabinet has decided to establish a protectorate over the border tribes of Erythrea, and orders are being issued to despatch fresh troops to effect this object.

## The Kaiser's Birthday.

State on the Anglo-French border could not be begun.

### Umra Khan and Chitral.

News has been received that Umra Khan of Jhandoul with his brother have moved with a force across the Lowari Pass into Southern Chitral with the ostensible object of attacking Kajir, in Bashgal Valley, but really to pay a visit to the capital of Chitral to exert their influence over the young Mehtar, who was recently under Umra Khan's protection. Dr. Robertson's presence in Chitral will act as a check on Umra Khan's contemplated intrigues.

### Pure Milk for Army Hospitals.

Veterinary Major Kemp has been deputed to inspect all military dairies with a view to collecting information enabling the Government of India to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the question of the supply of pure milk to the hospitals of British troops and troops generally, and of the most economical method of working the dairy farms now in existence.

### A New Military Ruling.

Subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has accepted the proposal of the Commander-in-Chief that from the 1st April next all officers vacating their appointments under rule and entitled to elect to reside in India under the rules of the India Army Regulations, may be permitted to reside in any military Cantonment or station in India irrespective of the Presidency to which they belong, or to change their residence without further authority, any change of residence being reported to the Adjutant-General in India and the Controller of Military Accounts of the Command in which they draw their pay. The Commander-in-Chief has been also empowered to grant the necessary permission to the officers in question to reside out of India without reference to Government, a report being made of each to the Military Department.

### The Murder of Colonel Money.

LAHORE, *26th Jan.*—A report from Rawalpindi states that the Duffadar who shot Colonel Money, of the 9th Bengal Lancers, at Muridki, has been found guilty of wilful murder by General Court Martial. He will be hanged on the northern glacis of the fort on Monday, the 28th instant, in the presence of the troops in garrison. A scaffold of a new pattern just imported from England is being erected by the Military Works Department.

The remaining officers and men under arrest have not yet been tried by Court Martial.

### A Railway Robbery Case.

POONA, *27th Jan.*—The five Artillerymen charged in connection with the recent case of theft and mischief in a railway train between Lanowli and Kirkee, in which a native Assistant Sessions Judge lost a considerable amount of property, have been committed for trial at the Sessions Court.

(*Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is Re. 1, which may pay the announcement.*)

## Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

BROWNE—At Ellore, Godavery, on the 19th January, the wife of Martin Browne, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—McDOUGALL—At Saint Paul's, Mangalore, on the 26th January, Mr. S. P. C. Scott, Superintendent of Police, to Isabella (*née* Short), relict of the late Duncan McDougall, Madras Bank. (By telegram).

DEATHS.

WHITEHEAD—Jan. 22nd, at Fir Tree Lodge, Byculla, Bombay, of acute tonsillitis with hæmorrhage, Lydia Anne (Dot), second daughter of the late W. F. Whitehead, of the *Indian Daily News*, Calcutta, and grand-daughter of the late F. Rowland, aged 12 years.

*In Memoriam.*

ROWLAND—In loving memory of Emily Maria, beloved wife of Robert Rowland, Pension Serjeant, who departed this life at Secunderabad, on the 29th January, 1894, aged 29 years. A

of the whole Municipal income. The credit length asking the District Board for a bution rests with Mr. K. Perraz, who ly addressed it on the subject. The p, fully recognising the justice of the t, has consented in future to bear he cost of the maintenance of the al, which will set free some Rs. 5,000 Council to spend on other works, and we shall see a corresponding in- ent in Municipal affairs. For the t year, however, I am sorry to say, ntribution of the L. F. Board will be y absorbed in satisfying our debt to them nection with the large iron bridge over er. Mr. Perraz, to whom reference was above, has most ably acted as Chairman July last, when the last paid Chairman Things were left in great confusion, and done much towards improving them It eat pity that he should be replaced, as he en, by a stipendiary, appointed by Gov- t, who took charge on the 19 h. Apart he fact that Mr. Perraz gave his services tously, he is a man of great local nce, who is much liked, and who has great ence. The gentleman whom Government ppointed is a Deputy Tahsildar, from some e in the Kistna, with absolutely no exs e and without any influence. The way unicipality has been treated by Govern- ver this appointment of Chairman is not reditable. When the Council voluntari- e up its privelege of election, it was understanding that Government would t either a medical man or an engi- Chairman, and it was with this that it consented to waive its pri- At that time a water scheme and ge scheme were contemplated, and it it that it would be an advantage for the man to be an expert. For this advantage uncil was prepared to pay. In its G. O. overnment recognised this, and laid down he Chairman should be either a medical or an engineer. Yet now a man is ap- d who possesses neither qualification! Council is by no means desirous of paying -expert to carry on the ordinary duties Chairman, which can be conducted s efficiently, if not more so, by a fficial Chairman, for nothing! It is to ed the new incumbent will do something w that he justifies the Government in ng faith in this manner.

Christmas season at Cocanada this year off unusually quietly. With the ion of some sports, got up by the y officials, an entertainment or two, were no public amusements The season was redeemed from absolute ony by the advent of the 19th M. I., ssed through on the march to Secundera- They stayed a few days and the oppor- was seized of having a cricket match da was victorious by a narrow majority, very pleasant game. The officers were dined at the Cocanada Club, and we were y when they had to leave. A reference gs military reminds me that Cocanada is arity left without its brave defenders: all the local Volunteers having proceeded, 20th instant, under command of Captain to the Volunteer Camp of Exercise at gram. The dulcet strains of the band Club are much missed, and it is hoped dian invader will seize the opportunity to this town.

Acting Port Officer has been most ener- groyne construction. Something be- 00 and 900 feet of stone have been laid n the north groyne in the last three ; and 100 yards have been properly con- l. The channel, too, has been well dredged chimproved. No amount of groyne and no y of dredging, however, is likely to have manent effect. The only really wise do would be to construct a canal from ere near the Custom House to Vakala- nd ship from there, where the ships lie alf a mile of the shore. Vested interests rever, I fear, too strong for any such hange, and the port will continue to be throw money into the sea, in the shape extension.

Canterbotham came up here on the our round with Mr. G. P. Clerk, the t Officer. Possibly he has come in n with the enhancement of the water was suddenly raised from Rs. 4 to This has created great indig- the ete, who regard it as a

Mr. Eddy's b a g Redeemer, 11st., Capt. Baring.. 2
Lord D. Compton's g a g Phiroz, 10st. 2lbs, Bence 3
Mr. MacCartie's gr aus g Ocean, 9st., Owner ... 0
Lord D. Compton's ch a g Sutlej, 10st., Captain Holmes ... ... ... ... ... ... 0

BETTING.—12 to 1 against *Ocean*; 2 to 1 *Phiroz*; 5 to 1 *Sutlej*; 3 to 1 *Redeemer*; evens *Lukshmi*.

LOTTERY.—Net value Rs. 1,570. *Ocean* Rs. 40; *Phiroz* Rs. 190; *Sutlej* Rs. 190; *Redeemer* Rs. 210; *Lukshmi* Rs. 220.

*Lukshmi* went to the front immediately after the fall of the flag and forcing the running the whole way was never headed and won, pulling up, by a length and a half from *Redeemer*, who beat *Phiroz* by six lengths for second place. Time—2 min. 32 secs.

THE MALABAR CUP.—Rs. 750. A selling race for all horses. Horses to be sold for Rs. 2,000, to carry 11st. 7lbs, 7 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 250 deducted down to Rs. 500. Distance—¾ mile.

Mr. Ernest's b aus g Maccaroon, 9st. 7lbs., Dunn 1
Rajah Venogopaul's br aus g Riverside, 9 s. ... 2
Mr. Kenna's br aus g Regius, 9 s. 7lbs., Mr. Humfrey ... ... ... ... ... 3
Haji Ismail Sait's b aus m Haste, Smith ... 0
Mr Rajahgopaul's gr aus g Paragon, 11st, 7lbs., Captain Holmes ... ... ... ... 0
Mr. Eddy's ch a m Query, 9st. 7lbs., Foster ... 0

BETTING —Evens *Maccaroon*; 18 to 1 against *Haste*; 10 to 1 *Paragon*; 6 to 4 *Regius*; 5 to 1 *Riverside*; 4 to 1 *Query*.

LOTTERY.—Net value Rs. 1890. *Maccaroon* Rs. 220; *Haste* Rs. 80; *Paragon* Rs. 40; *Regius* Rs. 260; *Riverside* Rs. 60; *Query* Rs. 330.

After numerous false starts, they were despatched to a very indifferent one, of which *Maccaroon* got by far the best, and leading all the way won very easily by a length from *Riverside*. *Regius*, who got a very bad start and pulled up lame, the same distance off, third. Time—1 min. 19 secs.

THE MADRAS HANDICAP ... Rs. ... Of which the second horse will receive Rs. 25). For all horses that have started during the meeting. Distance,—1⅜ miles.

Mr. Johnes' ch aus m Shears, 8st. 11lbs., Smith.. 1
Mr. Rajahgopaul's b aus g Honesty, 7st. 6lbs, Native ... ... ... ... ... 2
Mr. Moochool Shah's b aus m Minnihaha, 10st. 7lbs., Ebrahim ... ... ... ... 3
Mr. Ernest's b aus g Adoration, 8st. 7lbs., Dunn. 0
Col. Hanford's b aus g Queerface, 7st. 7lbs, Native 0
Mr. H. E. Lucas' b aus g Spooner, 7st. 6lbs., Native ... ... ... ... ... 0

BETTING.—5 to 2 against *Shears*; 6 to 4 *Minnihaha*; 3 to 1 *Adoration*; 8 to 1 *Queerface*: 10 to 1 *Spooner*; 10 to 1 *Honesty*.

LOTTERY.—Net value Rs. 1 920. *Shears* Rs. 260; *Minnihaha* Rs. 300; *Adoration* Rs. 270; *Queerface* Rs. 60; *Spooner* Rs. 50; *Honesty* Rs. 80

After two or three false starts, caused by *Queerface's* refusing to join his horses, they were despatched on level terms. *Queerface* at once went to the front, with *Shears* and *Honesty* next. After going a mile *Shears* was taken to the front and *Queerface* dropped back beaten. The pace was very strong from the half mile post, *Shears* leading with *Minnihaha* next. At the quarter mile post *Honesty* came up and *Minnihaha* dropped back. In this order they finished, nine lengths between first and second, five lengths between second and third. *Adoration* was kept out of his ground the whole way during the race. Had he been more judiciously ridden he might have had a chance of the race; as it was, he was almost last. The race was an extremely fast one from start to finish, the time being 8¾ secs. faster than when Mr. Woolmer's ch g *Monk* won the year before last. Last year there was no race. Time—3 min. 11¼ secs.

THE TRAVANCORE HANDICAP.—Rs. 1,000. For all galloways and ponies that have started during the meeting. Distance.—1 mile.

Aga Muza Ahmed's ch a p Ringleader, 9 st. 4lbs., Ebrahim ... ... ... ... ... 1
Mr. Hill's b aus m Frisky, 9 st. 11lbs., Ryder ... 2
Messrs. Cobb and MacCartie's b a g Brilliant, 9st., Smith ... ... ... ... 3
Ganjam Confederacy's gr aus g Dunton, 9st. 8lbs., Bence ... ... ... ... ... 0
Capt. Baring's gr a g The Bairn, 7st. 11lbs., Yelloo 0

BETTING —Evens *Frisky*; 4 to 1 against *Dunton*; 10 to 1 *The Bairn*; 5 to 2 *Brilliant*; 2 to 1 *Ringleader*.

LOTTERY.—Net value Rs. 1 995. *Frisky* Rs. 280; *Dunton* Rs. 280; *The Bairn* Rs. 90; *Brilliant* Rs. 150; *Ringleader* Rs. 300.

*The Bairn* was the first to show out from the start and quickly assumed a long lead of about ten lengths, with *Brilliant* and *Frisky* next, and *Dunton* last. At the half mile post *The Bairn* came back and *Brilliant* took up the running, with *Brilliant*

Stephenson. Another double change of bowling was tried, McFarlan going on in place of King and Stephenson in place of Firth. The change soon had the desired effect. At 135 Robertson returned the ball to McFarlan, who held him. Robertson was deservedly applauded for his freely-hit 78 which was a useful and valuable contribution, with only one chance, after he had scored 60. Carr White followed and a good stand was made. Both batsmen defied the bowling for some time. Several changes were tried but without success. The second century was hailed amid great applause. At 210 the Doctor was clean bowled by Keily, and 9 runs later Burlton, who had been batting in the most determined and brilliant manner, was clean bowled by the same bowler. His fine innings of 57 was made when runs were much needed, and in perfect style. Graham soon succumbed to Pennycuick. Tait and Green then became partners and tried to steal runs. Soon the reckless running resulted in Green being run out. Taylor succeeded him and for some time helped to keep the wicket up. The new comer skied a ball, which should undoubtedly have been held, but through a misunderstanding neither Scovell nor McFarlan accepted it. The score rose rapidly and King went on with lobs again, and succeeded in clean bowling Tait, who retired for a hard-hit 35 Bagwell and Peabody offered feeble opposition and the innings closed at 5 30 P. M. for 292, Taylor being *not out* with 24

With 39 runs to make to win and about 20 minutes to get this in the Madras Captain sent in King and McFarlan to face the bowling of Bagwell and Peabody. Before 10 runs had been scored King was well held by Tait at long off Nicholson filled the vacancy. McFarlan began hitting out merrily amid cheers from his side. The running was very fast and the score rose rapidly. When 32 was reached Nicholson was run out and Brown replaced him. McFarlan still continued to hit out well and just a few minutes before time made the winning-hit with a splendid drive to the boundary amid on, amid the greatest excitement and vociferous cheering. Madras thus won the match by 8 wickets.

The Pavilion was again filled with spectators and Mrs. King entertained a large number of friends. The Band of the 27th Regiment played a selection of music during the evening. The two teams dined at the Club in the evening. Appended are full details:—

MADRAS.

| | 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. A. S. Murray, b Bagwell | 13 | | | |
| F. H. A. Stephenson, b Bagwell | 115 | | | |
| H. C. King, b Reeve | 6 | c Tait, b Peabody | 5 | |
| D. J. McFarlan, c & b Peabody | 35 | not out | 20 | |
| R. J. H. Arbuthnot, c & b Bagwell | 52 | | | |
| R. E. Firth c and b Tait | 48 | | | |
| W. H. Brown c Robertson b Tait. | 5 | not out | 3 | |
| T. B. Nicholson not out | 43 | run out | 5 | |
| C. T. Scovell b Peabody | 26 | | | |
| Col. Pennycuick b Peabody | 10 | | | |
| E. W. Keily st. Anslie, b Bagwell | 7 | | | |
| Extras | 30 | Extras | 9 | |
| Total | 450 | Total | 42 | |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | 1st Innings. | | | | 2nd Innings. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B. | R. | M. | W. | B. | R. | M. | W. |
| Pte Bagwell | 217 | 107 | 11 | 4 | 20 | 17 | 0 | 1 |
| Sergt Peabody | 165 | 81 | 5 | 3 | 18 | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Robertson | 30 | 35 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Pte. Reeve | 115 | 119 | 4 | 1 | | | | |
| ,, Taylor | 25 | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Capt. Graham | 25 | 10 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| Mr. Ainslie | 15 | 18 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| Corporal Green | 35 | 18 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Mr. Tait | 45 | 25 | 3 | 2 | | | | |

,, Tait bowled two wides

BANGALORE.

| | 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Ainslie, c Stephenson, b Pennycuick | 10 | c King, b Keily | 28 | |
| ,, Robertson, b Firth | | c & b McFarlan. | 78 | |
| Pte. Reeve, b Keily | 36 | st Stephenson, b King | 18 | |
| Mr. Tait, st Stephenson, b McFarlan | 1 | b King | 35 | |
| Corpl. Green, c and b McFarlan | 0 | run out | 9 | |
| Surg-Capt Carr-White, b McFarlan | 2 | b Keily | 27 | |
| Mr Burlton, c Nicholson, b Stephenson | 29 | b Keily | 57 | |
| Capt. Graham, c Scovell, b Pennycuick | 7 | b Pennycuick | 2 | |
| Pte. Taylor, b Pennycuick | 3 | not out | 24 | |
| ,, Bagwell, b McFarlan | 3 | c & b McFarlan. | 1 | |
| Sergt. Peabody, not out | 0 | c Scovell, b King | 0 | |
| Extras | 9 | Extras | 13 | |
| Total | 196 | Total | 292 | |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | 1st Innings. | | | | 2nd Innings. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B. | R. | M. | W. | B. | R. | M. | W. |
| Mr. Firth | 50 | 31 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 13 | 2 | 0 |
| ,, King | 53 | 34 | 4 | 0 | 90 | 73 | 1 | 3 |
| ,, Keily | 90 | 36 | 4 | 1 | 90 | 46 | 4 | 3 |
| ,, McFarlan | 63 | 25 | 3 | 4 | 90 | 52 | 1 | 2 |
| ,, Nicholson | 30 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Stephenson | 50 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Murray | 25 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Col. Pennycuick | 15 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 60 | 67 | 1 | 1 |

McFarlan and Murray bowled one wide each in th
Innings and McFarlan one wide in the secon

# Legal Intelligence.

## SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF NILGIRIS, OOTACAMUND.

### A LAND TAX CASE.

*Plaintiff* :—A. S. Cowdell, Solicitor.
*Defendants* :—The Ootacamund Municipal Council.

The above named plaintiff states as follows :—

(1.) Under Section 63 (1) of the Towns Improvement Act, IV of 1884, the defendants are authorised to levy a yearly tax on lands and buildings not exceeding 7½ per centum on the annual value of such lands and buildings, and under Section 63 (2) in lieu of such tax, to levy a tax calculated at annas 4, for every 80 square yards in the case of any lands unappropriated to any buildings or occupied by native huts. (2) Defendants, however, have not only assessed the houses with their compounds at 7½ per cent. on the rental value under Section 63 (1) but have again assessed the compounds of the houses with a so-called land tax under Section 63 (2).

The so-called land tax levied for the half year ending 30th September, 1894, on houses owned by or in the charge of plaintiff is as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baikie house ... | ... on 1771 acres at Rs. | | | 11 | 9 3 |
| Cluny ... ... | ... „ 36·42 | „ „ „ | | 28 | 1 3 |
| Kaity ... ... | ... „ 7·40 | „ „ „ | | 1 | 10 0 |
| Beverley ... | ... „ 2·93 | „ „ „ | | 1 | 14 0 |
| Norview ... | ... „ 2 | „ „ „ | | 1 | 8 0 |
| Bramley Hyrst | ... „ 3 | „ „ „ | | 2 | 4 0 |
| Bramley Lodge | ... „ 3·50 | „ „ „ | | 2 | 10 0 |
| Bramley Chambers... | „ 2·17 | „ „ „ | | 1 | 10 0 |
| And Survey Nos. 97C, 99C, 100C, 101C, 102C and 123C | ... „ 16·24 | „ „ „ | | 12 | 3 0 |
| | | Total... | Rs. | 64 | 5 6 |

(3) Plaintiffs not only paid the house and land tax at 7½ per cent on the rental value, but, to avoid dispute, paid portions of the amount of the so-called land tax aggregating Rs. 48-1-3, in cases where the compounds contained cultivation, such as tea or cinchona worked independently of the occupation of the house, but declined to pay the balance of Rs. 16-4 3 on the ground that the demand was illegal and unjustifiable, as there was no separate source of income to tax.

(4) Defendants, however, by their notice dated 9th June, 1894, modified by letter No. 1594 of 1st August, again illegally demanded the so-called land tax, under Section 63 (2) on the following lands, which are appropriated to, and form the compounds of the dwelling houses or buildings belonging to plaintiff or in the plaintiff's charge as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baikie house ... | ... on 4·89 acres at Rs. | | | 2 | 7 0 |
| Cluny ... ... | ... „ 2·42 | „ „ „ | | 8 | 9 3 |
| Kaity ... ... | ... „ 5·90 | „ „ „ | | 1 | 8 0 |
| Beverley ... | ... „ 1·43 | „ „ „ | | 0 | 12 0 |
| Norview ... | ... „ 1 | „ „ „ | | 0 | 12 0 |
| Bramley Hyrst | ... „ 3 | „ „ „ | | 2 | 4 0 |
| | | Total... | Rs. | 16 | 4 3 |

(5) The land entered as "Bramley Hyrst" is wrongly entered, as it is also the compound of two other houses "Bramley Lodge" and "Bramley Chambers" (now "Bramley Villa")

The land being Survey No. 10F, entered as belonging to "Cluny" belongs to "Kaity Lodge"

(6) The lands on which the plaintiff has thus refused to pay land tax being appropriated to buildings and used and enjoyed and lestherewith, and having already been taxed therewith, cannos be treated as land unappropriated to buildings under the section above quoted.

(7.) By thus levying a separate land tax, defendants are clearly taxing the compounds of the houses twice over, namely, once under the annual rental value, on which they have charged 7½ per cent as land appropriated to the buildings and les therewith, and a second time as unappropriated land at Rs. 1·8 per acre; and this is the plaintiff's main objection to the so-called land tax, but there are minor irregularities as already pointed out.

(8.) Notwithstanding appeals and repeated protests and explanations by the plaintiffs as to the real position of the matter, and the illegality of the tax, and the decision of the District Court in O. S. No. 33 of 1894. Edward Clarke as the Ootacamund Municipality, the defendants have entered upon Plaintiff's premises and distrained his property for the sum of Rs. 18-2-1 as per distraint order, dated 20th October, 1894, holding him personally responsible for the payment of their illegal and inaccurate demands in respect of his own properties and of the properties in his charge.

(9.) Plaintiff has suffered trouble, annoyance and loss of time by the said persistently illegal acts of the defendant Municipality.

(10) The cause of action arose at Ootacamund in or about the month of October, 1894.

(11) The notice in writing required by Section 261 of Act IV of 1894, was duly delivered at the Municipal Office on or about the 29th day of November, 1894, but the defendants have endeavoured to justify their action, and have not withdrawn the attachment or tendered compensation.

Plaintiff prays judgment for (a) Rs 550 as exemplary damages for the said illegal acts. (b) The costs of the suit. (c) Such other relief as the Court may think equitable or the circumstances or the case may require.

## THE VICEROYAL COUNCIL.

### THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

### SECOND READING.

The Hon. Sir Antony Macdonnell moved that the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Act, 1879, be read a second time.

He said :—The Bill which I now ask the Council to read a second time is a very short one, and I shall not detain the Council long in explaining its objects. It has been drawn up in consequence of the decision of the Privy Council in the case of Ramasami Chetti and others, which was reported in the Madras Law Journal of 1894, page 1. The decision was to the effect that the Collector has no power to sell the interest of a mortgagee of land for the recovery of arrears of land revenue due by the mortgagor. The Bill is intended to give the Collector that power. It is a very simple measure, and I do not think it will be necessary for me to say more than a few words in explanation of it. The Bill has been circulated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and has been generally approved by them. The Government of Madras, however, has suggested that the Bill should be extended to the Malabar and Anjengo Districts, and the Government of Bombay has suggested that it should be extended to the Province of Sind. I have no objection to the Bill being extended to those Provinces, and I propose to move the necessary amendments in Committee.

The Hon. Sir Griffith Evans said that he had no objection to the Bill being read a second time, but he thought it would be desirable to refer it to a Select Committee, as it was a measure of considerable importance.

The Hon. Sir Antony Macdonnell said that he had no objection to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Lee-Warner moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon. Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon. Sir Charles Pritchard, the Hon. Sir Antony Macdonnell, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, and the Hon. Mohiny Mohun Roy and the mover.

### THE CANTONMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

### SIR GRIFFITH EVANS'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir Griffith Evans said :—In order to a right understanding of this Bill, and to an intelligent consideration of the question whether it is desirable to refer it to a Select Committee for consideration of details and amendments, it is necessary to consider its history and origin, as well as its subject matter. The appalling fact that out of the European army in India of 73,000 men there were 23,000 admissions into hospitals in 1892, and the average period of treatment in each case was for over 29 days, shows how grave the responsibility of this Council is in considering any proposed legislation which may in the slightest degree affect for good or for evil this calamitous state of things. It renders unnecessary any apology on my part for taking up the time of the Council.

### THE HISTORY OF THE BILL.

I will endeavour to trace the origin and history of this Bill from the published blue-book containing the report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State in 1893 to consider this matter, and the questions and answers in Parliament on the subject. Before 1888 there had been in force in India under the Contagious Diseases Act and statutory rules framed thereunder, a regular system for registration, licensing, and periodical examination, and the army prostitutes were said to have been put under the orders of the various commanding officers, and their examination was compulsory and enforced by legal penalties. A well-known military circular dated [illegible] of the Madras Government [illegible] this palpable condi- [illegible] ducational returns and wide as to prevent the [illegible] been proposed that [illegible] continues in an [illegible] under the Cantonments [illegible] the health of [illegible] revival [illegible]

[illegible] ORDER. [illegible] the occasion [illegible] William, [illegible]

to their original positions from which they were retrospectively put back two years?

The Hon'ble Sir Antony Macdonnell replied as follows :—

The answer to the first portion of question one is yes, and to the second portion the answer is that the Bombay Government have been requested to communicate the substance of the Secretary of State's reply to the officers concerned.

The meaning of the second question is somewhat obscure, but assuming it to be a demand for information as to whether the promotion of Statutory Civilians is to be limited to listed posts the answer is in the negative.

The reply to the third question is that the Government of Bombay have been informed that there is no objection on the part of the Governor-General in Council to the issue by the Governor in Council of orders whereby the rule of 1890 to which exception is taken shall be held not to apply to the Statutory Civilians of the Bombay Presidency, except those (if any) who were appointed on condition that on the constitution of a Provincial Service they would be transferred to it.

### INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT LOANS.

The Hon. the Maharajah Adjudhia put the following question :—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisibility of, and adopt measures for, reducing the rate of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent. on loans already advanced, or to be advanced in future, by Government to the Municipalities and other local bodies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and other provinces of India for the construction of water works, drainage and other local works of public utility?

The Hon. Sir James Westland replied as follows :—

The ordinary practice of Government is to lend to Municipalities at a rate which is per half cent. higher than that at which it can itself borrow that half per cent. being intended to cover risk of irrecoverable loans, and to meet other margins. In certain cases in the North Western Provinces, the loans were for special reasons made without the half per cent. margin and stand as four per cent. only.

The Government of India has never yet obtained money on a rupee loan at so low a rate as 3½ per cent., and up to August 1st next, at any rate, it is paying four per cent. upon the greater part of its outstanding debt, most of which moreover was raised at a discount.

It would therefore, if it were to lend money now at 3½ per cent., recover less interest than it pays, quite independently of the risk attaching to the loan.

So far as outstanding loans to Municipalities are concerned, their terms are regulated by agreements between the lender and the borrower, and these terms are not affected by the mere fact that the lender may afterwards find himself able to obtain money on more favourable conditions.

The question to what extent and when the Government will extend to its debtors any advantages which it may itself obtain in the matter of rate of interest is one which it will consider in due time, but it is of opinion that it is premature at present to take it up.

The Hon. Mr. Lee-Warner moved that the Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Acts, 1879 to 1886, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon. Sir Charles Pritchard, the Hon. Sir Antony Macdonnell, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, and the Hon. Mohiny Mohun Roy and the mover.

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Secretary of State for India was as fo
"A despatch has been received and
considered by Lord Kimberley in Council
reply, which was sent on the 1st of March
informed the Government of India that in
nion the only effective method of preventing
val of the old practices inconsistent with
ders and with the resolution passed
House of Commons on the 5th of June, 1
to proceed by way of legislation." He
ed them to undertake the necessary
tion as soon as possible, and indica
form in which he wished those effect
avoid the possibility of any further mis
tion of orders, he requested the Govern
India to issue a resolution explaining th
of that legislation, and prohibiting all
as different from rules and regulations inc
with this policy." On the 12th of April, 1
Bill was introduced into the Legislative
and from the Statement of Objects and Re
appears that it was introduced in obed
the direct orders of the Secretary of St
introducing the Bill, the legal membe
that it was a Bill which had been
duced "by direction of Her Majesty'
ernment with the object of complying, if th
lative Council should think fit to do so, wit
quirements of the majority of the Commissio
sat on the question of the examination in
ments. That Commission reported by the
of three to two that the legislation was nece
order to carry out the resolution of the H
Commons on that subject, and the result
decision is that Her Majesty's Government
pressed a wish that this Bill which ha
practically, though not formally, drawn
land, should be introduced for the considera
the Legislative Council."

### A SINGULAR INTRODUCTION.

You will observe that this is a very singul
it is introduced by a member of the Executi
ernment for the consideration of this Council
having any merits, but simply as having bee
ed by the Secretary of State for India. It is
to be observed that it goes far beyond th
tion of the House of Commons of the 5th
1888. This resolution was complied wit
repeal of the Acts which authorised or
ted the compulsory system then in ve
is to be observed also that the Departmenta
mittee was not directed to offer any opinio
what steps should be taken, but only t
upon a question of fact, namely, whether th
ing practice was consistent with the resolu
the House of Commons. Their recommend
apparently officious and entitled to no
except to what may attach to the personal
of these three gentlemen. As to the merits
Bill itself, it does not appear to possess any
operative part of it consists of two sections
Section 3, I need say little as it has been ab
but I think I am bound to say that, had it b
abandoned, it would be very difficult fo
member of this Council to approve of it. It
necessary, as all compulsory examination
authorised by law, is already illegal and an
under the Penal Code. It would have
almost insuperable difficulties in the way of m
men treating these women as they ought
treated for these diseases; it was a wanto
sult to the whole body of medical men in the
of Government, and placed them in much the
position as a criminal tribe for which special
legislation is necessary. When once the Go
ment of India had become aware of the fac
owing to defective promulgation, misunderst
and want of supervision, their orders had no
carried out by their officials, it becomes clear to
body who is acquainted with India that there
be no danger. It is absurd to suppose that the
ernment of India and the Military Departmen
not able to control those who are under them
the earnestness and *bona fides* of their initiati
to control them is not doubted even by the ma
of the Committee. I rejoice that the Secretar
State has yielded on this point. I do not doub
has yielded to strong representations from the
ecutive Government, and the thanks of all Indi
due to the Executive Government for this.
doubt if he would have yielded had he not been
fronted by the additional obstacle interposed b
independence of this Council. The Governmen
India cannot be blamed for introducing the Bil
leaving it to the Council to adopt or reject. But
this section not been chopped it would have
the clear duty of this Council to reject it, and
duty, I doubt not, they would have discharged.

### SECTION 2.

As regards Section 2, this, too, in my opini
unnecessary for the reasons set out in the lett
the Secretary of State of the 6th of March, 1
It is also objectionable for the reasons set
in the same letter, but I am inclined to think
notwithstanding it is unnecessary and in some
pects objectionable, it may be desirable to p
section of the Bill with such verbal modifica
may prevent it from going beyond what wa
ed on by the House of Commons, accepted
Government of India, and agreed to by th
lative Council in 1889, so long as w
good care that there are no words i
operate under the Cantonments
the health of

BRANCHES ESPLANADE ROAD MADRAS.

# W. E. SMIT

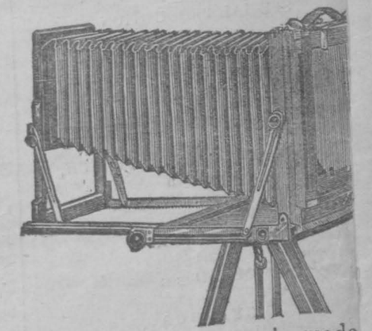
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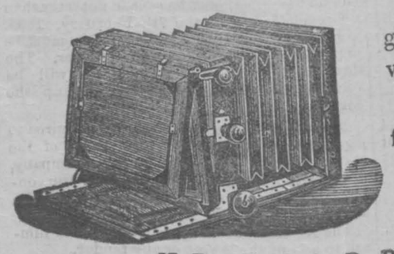
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JANUARY 28, 1895. NO. 23.



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Annual General Meeting of Sub-cribers to the Madras W. & O. Fund, held at the Secretary's Office, No. 139, an Street, on Thursday, the 31st , 1895, at 6:30 P. M.
W. A. BEESON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

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SEPARATE tenders for supply of above to Madras Arsenal for 1895-96, will be received up to 18th (for Brushes) and 25th February 1895 (for Miscellaneous Stores) and be opened on 19th and 26th idem respectively by the Ordnance Officer in Charge to whom application for further particulars should be made.

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Suitable present for a Gentleman at half price.
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THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of printed forms and books for a period of three years, commencing with the 1st July, 1895.

On application to the General Storekeeper intending tenderers will be furnished with schedules containing the estimated probable requirements in the various departments for the three years, and a specimen of each form entered in the schedules, also with samples of the paper to be used for the forms. Tenderers are required to enter in these schedules the rates, inclusive of all charges, at which they are prepared to supply the forms. The rates for printed forms which require to be bound into books must include material and binding charges.

The Agent and Manager does not guarantee that the whole number of forms entered in the schedules will be ordered during the period of the contract, but as the figures given are based on previous consumption, it is probable that the number entered will be required.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for the supply of printed forms and books," and addressed to the undersigned, must be sent in not later than noon, on Thursday, the 7th February, 1895.

For each tender a sum of Rs. 500 must be deposited with the Company's Cashier. The deposit of the successful tenderer will be forfeited in case of failure to take up the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement, paying the value of the stamp fee, and deposit with the Company, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, money or Government securities to the amount of Rs. 2,000.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

### Notice.

The Madras Railway Company hereby give public notice that on Thursday the 7th February 1875, they will sell by public auction at Salt Cotaurs Station at 12 noon a small new tent to recover the charges due thereon, unless the said charges shall have been previously satisfied.

The tent will be sold to the highest bidder and the purchaser will be required to remove it from the Company's premises within 24 hours from the date of sale.

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For distances of not less than 100 Miles when room exists on the Mail Trains and sufficient time is provided to avoid delay to the trains at the station to which horses are consigned, one horse box can be attached to either of the Company's Mail Trains at a minimum charge of 6 Annas per mile ; should it be found necessary to detach such a vehicle before arrival at its destination the difference between this special charge and the ordinary rate for the remainder of the journey, will be refunded to the owner on application to the Traffic Manager.

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Required for the Engineering Department six young men, either European or Eurasian, for the appointment of Inspectors' Assistant, salary Rs. 30 per mensem. They must be under 25 years of age, of good physique, and unmarried. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Overseer's Test in the

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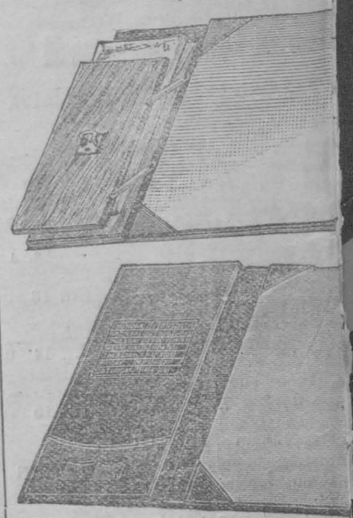
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Ida" size, with 20 Wallet-shaped E
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No. 39. ANTIQUE STATIONERY, same
No. 49. WHITE ROSE, 20 sheets of "
illuminated spray of Roses and M
of each sheet, 20 Wallet-shaped E
No. 26 11. APPLE GREEN, 40 sheets o
Apple Green, with same number
match, tied gilt cord ...
No. 261-10. As above, the Envelopes
No. 262-10. ETHEREAL do
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brown: there are one or two kinds
as a rule, any large sponge that is brig
bleached in acid which is bad for the sk
to pieces in about three weeks. A yello
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times said to be the smell of the sea.
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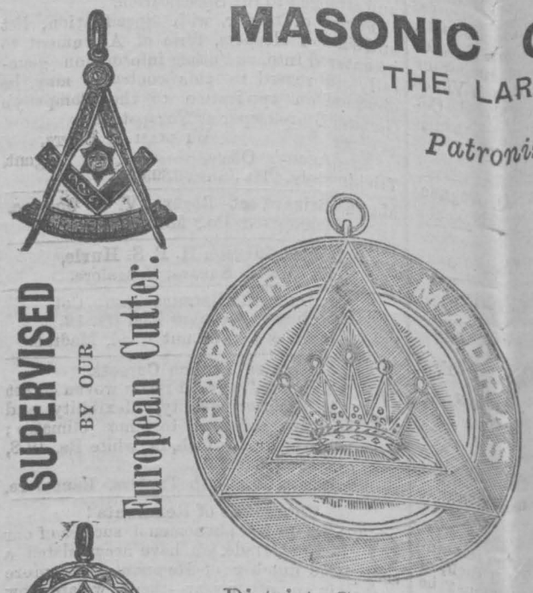
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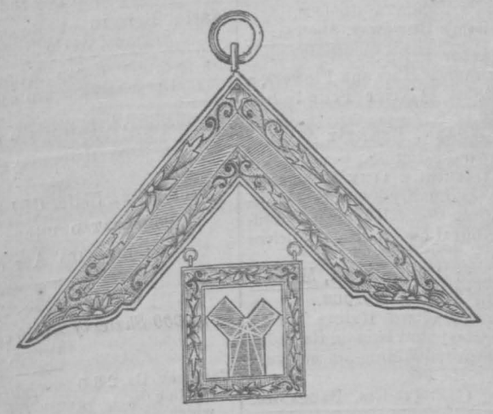
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*Yours*

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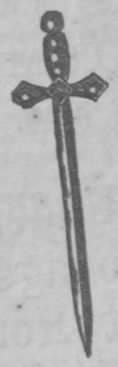
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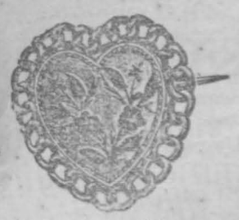
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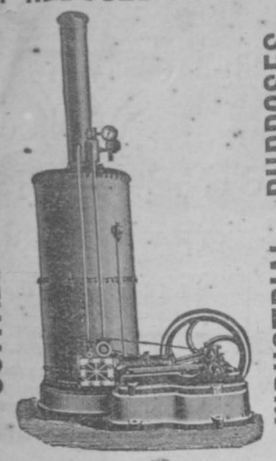

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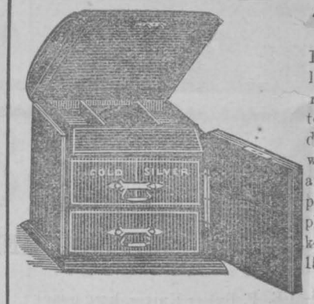
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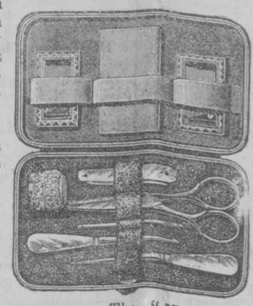


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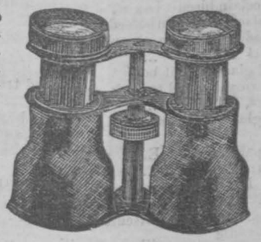




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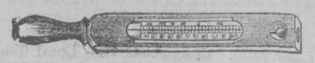
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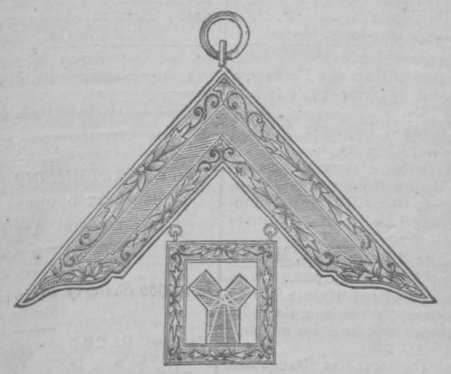
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TENDERS are invited for the purchase ... either in whole or in part of over ...000 candies of coir manufactured on he ...ecadives. Full particulars regarding the ...rms may be had on application either to ...is Office direct, or to the Collectors of ...adras, Bombay and Calcutta, who have been ...pplied with samples of coir for inspection ...intending purchasers.

S. SWAMINATHA IYER,
For Collector.
...labar Collector's Office,
...alicut, 24th Jan., 1895.

**Nilgiri Hotel and Stores.**

THE undersigned hereby notifies that the ... partnership which lately subsisted be...een Sergeant T. T. Morgan and Mr. C. G. ...ith has been dissolved, and that the Hotel ...d Stores are now carried on solely by Mr. ...T. Morgan.

T. T. MORGAN,
by His Attorney,
A. R. WINTERTON.
Wellington, 26th January, 1895.

**Stickphast.**

...s. As. & Rs. 1.—ADDISON & Co., Madras.

**...arie Brizard et Rogers V. O. Cognac.**
SPENCER & Co., MOUNT ROAD.

**...Single Cot, Rs. 7-8; Double Cot, Rs. 9-8.**
WENLOCK & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

**...spital Trained Nurses for all Cases.**
Apply to Matron Superintendent,
General Hospital.

**Auld Scottie Whiskey.**
Rs. 30 per dozen qts.,
to be had at P. VENCATACHELLUM,
1, 2 and 3, Popham's Broadway, Madras.

**Quarter Price!**

...ADIES' Untrimmed Hats and Flowers, a ... large number at Quarter Price! See ... Reduced Price List.
WRENN, BENNETT & Co.

**Musical Boxes.**

FANCY GILT CABRIAGE TIME PIECES. ...UST landed, finest quality by S. S. *Carra...dale*, direct from the well-known Manu...turers, through our London House; prices ...derate.

FRAMJEE P. BHUMGARA, Madras.

**Waterproof Riding Aprons.**

...ENTS' drab vulcanized Riding aprons ... with leather strap and buckle. Rs. 6-12. ...adies' drab vulcanized Riding aprons, very ...t and portable. Rs. 7-8.
...CKRIDGE & Co., Cash Traders, Bangalore.

**Mr. J. Cormac.**

ASST. ENGINEER, D. P. W. (Retired).
Undertakes the preparation of designs & esti...es for all descriptions of buildings, and the ...ervision of works under construction or re...r. No. 4, Hunter's Road, Vepery, Madras.

**New Trowserings.**

...ust the thing for Black Coat and Vest.
Gentlemanly Stripes, excellent wear.
Rs. 9-12 a pair.
Patterns free.
E. D. SMITH & Co.

**Splendid Austrian Blankets.**

All wool, very soft, superior quality.
...iped patterns, 72 x 90 ...Rs. 14-12
...ntz do 60 x 80 ... „ 11- 8
...iped do 53 x 72 ... „ 8- 4
...eap quality 72 x 52 ... „ 4-12
...CKRIDGE & Co., Cash Traders, Bangalore.

**J. Fenn & Co.,**
Undertakers and Sculptors,
132, Mount Road.
Monuments neatly executed.

**The Family Printing Outfit,**

...OR indelibly stamping linen, marking ... books and cards, of the famous Metal ...lied Rubber Type, consisting of a font 2a ...or 120 letters, figures and points, type...der, ink-pad and tweezers, put up in a neat ...with directions.
Reduced Price Rs. 6 only.
BLOOMFIELD & Co., Bangalore.

BRIDAL AND PRESENTATIO...
ENGLISH FRUIT AND VEGE...
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SE...

GEO. HODSON,
Florist and Seedsman,
Telegraph. Bangalore.
Hodson, Bangalore.

**New Popular Rover Bicycles.**

THE subjoined record demonstrates the superiority of STARLEY'S NEW POPULAR ROVER, cushion tyred, Bicycles over all other Machines.

"Edinboro'—Liverpool record beaten by 31 minutes. Northern 24 hours record beaten by twelve miles. Birmingham—London (and back) record beaten by 24 minutes and new Midland record of 197 miles in 12 hours. No breakages or changes."

STARLEY'S NEW POPULAR ROVER, direct spokes, geared to 60 inch, weight under 40 lbs. All the latest improvements. Rs. 275 net.
SPENCER & Co., MOUNT ROAD,
*Sole Agents for J. K. Starley & Co.'s Machines.*

**Stutz and Co.,**
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.

HAVE just unpacked the following:—Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Compound Elixir of Damiana, Perry Davis's Pain-Killer, Pomade Vaseline, Vaseline Cold Cream, Colgate's and Stearn's Perfumes, viz., Cashmere Bouquet, Mountain Violet, Opoponax, White Rose, &c., Bloom of Roses, graduated Measure Glasses, Glass Funnels, Spirit Lamps, Rubber goods, Maw's wafer paper for the administration of numerous medicines, Metal soap boxes, Price's Violet Powder, Toilet Vinegar, Aromatic Eau-de-Cologue, Lavender, Lavender Water, Kananga Water, &c.

Dispensary open Day and Night.

**Marie Brizard et Rogers V. O. Cognac.**
SPENCER & Co., MOUNT ROAD.

**Scrap Albums.**
Large stock at ADDISON & Co.'s.

**MESSRS. MENGEL & CO., (LD.)**
DINDIGUL, S. INDIA.

*THE DINDIGUL CIGAR FACTORY.*
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1882.

CAPITAL, Rs. 2,00,000
*in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each, with power to increase.*

Payment Rs. 2-8-0 on application, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 2-8-0 each, of which at least thirty days' notice must be given.

DIRECTORS.

L. J. CREED, Esq., Mangalore Estate, Ahtoor P.O.
E. H. SARGENT, Esq., Peermaad, Travancore.
A. S. PRESTON, Esq., Madura.
Hon'ble R. RAMASUBBAYER, Madura.
H. GOMPERTZ, Esq., Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills.
G. MENGEL, Esq., Dindigul, Madura District.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Limited) Madras.

SOLICITOR.

A. S. PRESTON, Esq., ...Madura.

AUDITOR.

G. L. YONGE, Esq., Public Accountant, Madras.

REGISTERED OFFICE,
DINDIGUL, S. INDIA.

About half the shares were subscribed for prior to the formation of the Company, the remainder are now open to the Public.

The opening for extension is enormous. An outturn of five lakhs of cigars a month should give about Rs. 30,000 a year nett profit. An outturn of 10 lakhs per month, which is quite within the region of probability, should give about Rs. 80,000 per year nett profit.

Apply for Prospectuses to
G. MENGEL & Co., LD.,
Dindigul, S. India.

...College ... ...ering.

Application by letter only accompanied by copies of Testimonials, should be sent to the Chief Engineer, Rayapuram Terminus before the 31st Jan. 1895.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office,
Rayapuram Terminus, Madras, 15th Jan., 1895.

**South Indian Railway.**

Withdrawal of the First and Second Class accommodation on the Renigunta and Tirupati (West) *local* Passenger Trains.

IT is hereby notified that the Local Trains now leaving Tirupati (West) at 11-25 and 20-50 for Renigunta Junction and those leaving Renigunta Junction at 5-30 and 14-45 for Tirupati (West) will, on and after February 1st 1895, cease to convey first and second class passengers.

WILLIAM S. BETTS,
Agent's Office, Trichinopoly, Agent.
22nd January, 1895.

**South Indian Railway.**

TEAKWOOD CROSS SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the *immediate* supply of 4,050 Teak sleepers, sawn to dimensions specified. The sleepers must be of the best quality of approved Teak timber.

Sealed tenders, clearly endorsed "TENDER FOR TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS" should be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 28th February, 1895. No tenders will be considered that are not received upon the forms and attached to the Specification.

Forms of tender, with Specification, list and sizes of sleepers, form of Agreement to be entered into, and other information generally in regard to this contract, may be obtained on application to the Company's General Storekeeper at Negapatam.

WILLIAM S. BETTS,
Agent's Office, Agent.
Trichinopoly, 21st Jany., 1895.

**Marie Brizard et Rogers V. O. Cognac.**
SPENCER & Co., MOUNT ROAD.

**Dental Surgeon H. E. S. Hurle,**
St. Mark's Square, Bangalore.

**The Duke of Clarence Camp Cot,**
Folding in a canvas bag, Rs. 12.
WENLOCK & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

**Ladies' French Corsets.**

"THE Donita," a real French woven corset of superior quality, flexibility and thin texture, adapted to hot climates; straight basque, 13 inch, in white Rs. 12-8, sizes in stock 18 to 23.
PUCKRIDGE & Co., Cash Traders, Bangalore.

**Thousands of Remnants!**

OWING to the phenomenal success of our Season's trade, we have accumulated a very large number of Remnants—far more so than in any other year—these we are now offering in our Reduced Price Sale at Prices which are bound to clear the lot rapidly.
WRENN, BENNETT & Co.

**Austrian Wines.**

GOLDECK WINES contain a percentage of phosphorus which causes them to be VERY SERVICEABLE DURING CONVALESCENCE OR AFTER PROLONGED MENTAL EXERTION; and their suavity and graciousness on the palate makes them as attractive as the chateau wines of Bordeaux, SPENCER & Co. can *highly recommend* the following a further shipment of which has been lately received:—

| | Per Doz. | RS. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| RED VOSLAUER, | pts. net... | 11 | 8 |
| | qts... | 20 | 0 |
| RED VOSLAUER GOLDECK | pts. net .. | 15 | 0 |
| | qts .. | 27 | 0 |
| RED VOSLAUER GOLDECK CABINET | pts. net... | 17 | 0 |
| | qts.... | 30 | 0 |
| WHITE VOSLAUER | pts. net... | 11 | 8 |
| | qts... | 20 | 0 |
| WHITE VOSLAUER GOLDECK | pts. net... | 15 | 0 |
| | qts... | 27 | 0 |
| WHITE VOSLAUER GOLDECK CABINET | pts. net... | 17 | 0 |
| | qts... | 30 | 0 |
| * SPARKLING GOLDECK | pts net... | 27 | 0 |
| | qts... | 48 | 0 |

* *Preferred by many to Champagne.*
SPENCER & Co., MOUNT ROAD

ADRAS,

BANGALORE

AND

OOTACAMUND.

# SPENCE

# ELECTRO PLAT

## BISCUIT BOXES.



| | | RS. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5616 | White china biscuit box, florally decorated and mounted ... ... ... | 4 | 12 |
| 8106 | Green and gilt biscuit box, embossed mounts | 4 | 12 |
| 7105 | Shaded cream to pale pink, decorated flowers | 6 | 0 |
| 0806 | Opal porcelain biscuit box with representation of pastrol scene, embossed mounts ... | 6 | 0 |
| 1065 | Opal shading to deep strawberry, embossed mounts ... ... ... ... | 6 | 4 |
| 7126 | Mounted glass biscuit box ... ... | 6 | 4 |
| 9706 | Pale primrose shaded to pink, decorated trees, flowers, &c. ... ... ... | 6 | 6 |
| 307 | Frosted glass, E. P. mounted, biscuit boxes, Rs. 7-8 and... | 8 | 12 |
| 107 | Thread pattern glass, E. P. mounted, biscuit boxes ... ... ... ... | 9 | 12 |
| | Porcelain lined, E. P. mounted, oak barrel-shaped biscuit box, E. P. lid and handle ... | 15 | 8 |
| 0585 | Glass, barrel-shaped, biscuit box, E. P. lid and handle ... | 17 | 8 |
| 31211 | Cylindrical brown rush biscuit box, lined porcelain, rush pattern, E. P. lid and E. P. "Biscuits" label affixed ... ... | 17 | 8 |
| 173 | Frosted glass, barrel-shaped, biscuit box, E. P. lid with label "Biscuits" and handle... | 22 | 8 |
| 5975 | Cream porcelain, florally decorated biscuit box, E. P. lid and handle ... ... | 24 | 0 |
| 8095 | Cut crystal biscuit box, E. P. lid and handle... | 25 | 8 |

## BUTTER DISHES.



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Oblong E. P. butter dish, glass receptacle ... | 7 | 8 |
| | Square do fluted border ... | 7 | 8 |
| | Circular do do ... ... | 7 | 8 |
| 9295 | Circular cut glass butter dish with cover on engraved E. P. stand | 12 | 8 |
| 0395 | do do ... ... | 12 | 8 |
| 76901 | Circular cut glass butter dish with fluted E.P. cover on fluted circular stand ... | 12 | 8 |
| 526 | Circular cut glass butter dish on E. P. stand with lid. ... ... ... | 14 | 8 |
| 23801 | Circular cut glass butter dish with knife on E. P. ivy leaf stand ... ... ... | 17 | 6 |
| 3675 | Circular cut glass butter dish, fluted and engraved E. P. cover and stand ... | 17 | 8 |
| 02111 | Circular brown rush butter "hamper" with porcelain bowl and rush pattern electro-plated cover, spoon and E. P. "Butter" label affixed outside ... ... ... | 18 | 8 |
| 001B | Cut glass circular butter dish in E. P. burnished stand with lid and handle ... | 19 | 8 |

## BUTTER KNIVES.

| | | RS. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | E. P. Butter Knives, horn handles ... ... | 0 | 14 |
| | Do do Ivory ,, ... ... | 1 | 14 |
| | Do engraved blades, Ivory ,, ... ... | 3 | 8 |
| | 498 Butter knives, engraved blades, ivory handles, Rs. 3-4 & | 3 | 8 |
| | E. P. Butter Knives, turned ivory handles, chased blades ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| | 698 Butter Knives, engraved blades, m-o'-p handles. | 4 | 4 |

## CAKE DISH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Duplex E. P. and gilt cake dish, with opaque glass trays, and gilt lined sugar and cream receptacles. | 37 | 8 |

## CARLTONS.



9516

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Electro-plated carlton, cut glass cylindrical pepper and mustard, oval salt ... ... | 9 | 8 |
| 0452 | Do do ... ... | 12 | 8 |
| 001B | Do do cut glass cylindrical pepper and mustard, oval salt ... | 12 | 8 |
| 5352 | Do diamond cut cylindrical pepper and mustard, oval salt ... ... ... | 16 | 8 |
| 4095 | Cylindrical glass mustard and pepper and oval salt on E. P. stand, with handle... ... | 12 | 8 |
| 9165 | Cylindrical cut glass mustard and pepper and oval salt on E. P. stand, with handle ... | 14 | 8 |
| 7265 | Cylindrical cut glass mustard and pepper and oval salt on E. P. stand, with handle ... | 15 | 8 |
| 5685 | Cylindrical, thread pattern, mustard and pepper and oval salt on E. P. stand, with handle ... ... ... ... | 18 | 8 |
| 13801 | Cut glass E.P. mounted mustard, pepper and salt on ivy leaf stand ... ... | 24 | 8 |
| 82901 | Cut glass mustard, pepper, salt and vinegar, on four leaf ivy stand ... ... | 24 | 8 |
| 65801 | Cut glass mustard, pepper, salt and vinegar on ivy leaf stand ... ... ... | 25 | 12 |
| 3575 | Decanter-shaped cut glass mustard; pepper, vinegar and oil on diamond pattern E.P. stand, with handle ... ... ... | 27 | 8 |
| 8865 | Square-shaped cut glass mustard, pepper, vinegar & oil on square E P. stand, with handle. | 30 | 0 |
| 0375 | Massive cut glass decanter-shaped mustard, pepper, vinegar and oil on E P. stand, with handle ... ... ... ... | 32 | 8 |

## COFFEE SERVICE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26801 | White china coffee service, for four persons, on terra cotta and gilt, cylindrical shaped cups, gilt lined E.P. cream and sugar receptacles with spoons and sugar tongs on 4 leaf ivy gilt lined E. P. stand ... | 67 | 8 |

295 Frosted, di... claret ...
0712 Cut glass, i... electro-...
7520 Spirally flu... moun's...
73301 Spherical sh... engrave...
Very handsome, ... claret ju...

## HC...

6713 Electro-plat... ly engra... fluted c...
0713 Electro-plat... and en... and ha...

## COMBI...

33801 Combined ... and cut...
39701 Combined ... cup wit...
20111 Combined ... butter ...
12601 Combined ... glass bu...
61111 Combinatio... toast ra... mustard... and salt...
21501 Combinatio... rack, b...
74801 Combinati... salt, w... electro-...
55801 Combined ... mustard... serve t... ivy E. ...
84801 Combinati... P. toas... spoons ... salt on ...
45801 Combinati... mustard... and tha... leaf ivy...
91111 Combinati... pepper, ... jam dis... four lea...
25801 Combinati... mustard... serve di... lined E...

G.C.I.E.

*EAS.*

THE

FRESHMENT ROOMS,

ALSO BY THE

*ILITARY SERVICES,*

ESSES of the PRESIDENCY.

ALS AND SHIPPING.

ENT BLOCK ICE FROM

ED WATER.

*Please Note our Name and Address.*

**mallee Road, Madras.**

# HE NEW YEAR.

ocked with new goods, priced

*inen and Cotton Piece*

## CHETTY,

AS.

## BELTING CO.

N BELTING,

*FROM STOCK.*

## N METAL CO., LD.

Bearings, Bushes, &c.

gs, Brasses, &c.

**CO., MADRAS.**

## ESTATES.

**TEA.**

. 48292.

e of excellence in quality in this well-

gistered wrappers covering each packet.

| | Retail. Rs. A. |
|---|---|
| lb. PACKETS. | |
| ... ... ... | 1 6 |
| ... ... ... | 1 2 |
| ... ... ... | 0 15 |
| ... ... ... | 0 12 |
| ... ... ... | 0 9 |

d Buyers over 20 lbs.

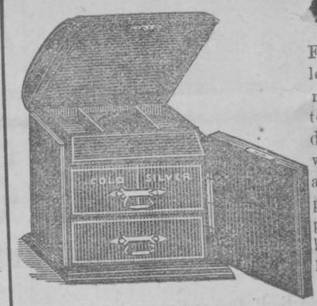
S:—

**D., MADRAS.**

h Kensington, London, S. W.

# G. RAMA[illegible]MY CHETTY & Co.,

E[illegible]ANADE, MADRAS.



Jewel Case, in French Morocco leather, pretty nickel handle on top with two drawers also fitted with nickel handles and tray with plush lining, complete with lock and key, Rs. 12-8 & 15-0 each.

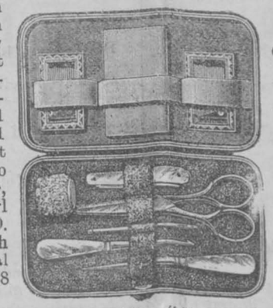


The "Arundo" Presentation Dinner Gong highly finished in art metal work, giving a deep sonorous tone, complete with striker.

Rs. 25-0.

Work Case, in Polished Roan leather, prettily lined with velvet & satin, containing 2 pairs scissors, 1 penknife, 1 crochet hook, 1 bodkin, 1 crocket needle, 1 stiletto and a thimble, fittings with pearl handles, Rs. 12-0.

Cheap Plush Cases with usual fittings at Rs. 4-8 and 5-0 each.



Ladies Morocco Hand Bags, our latest addition to stock, capitally finished and well made at

Rs. 4, 5, 6, and Rs. 7 each.

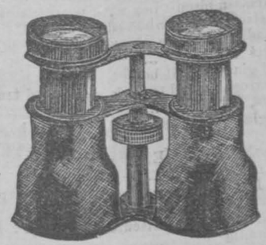




The "New" Plush Photo Frame with filagree metal borders throughout very pretty and effective.

Rs. 5 each.

Do do in Antelope skin Rs. 3 each.



Opera Glasses at Rs. 5-0 6-8, 7-0 & 9-0 each.

Field Glasses at Rs. 19-0, 22-8, 27-0, 29-0, 30-0 and 35-8.

Marine Glasses at Rs. 27-8, 35-8 and 40-0.

A Good Collection of other Presentation Articles also Stocked.

INSPECTION TO OUR SHOW ROOMS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

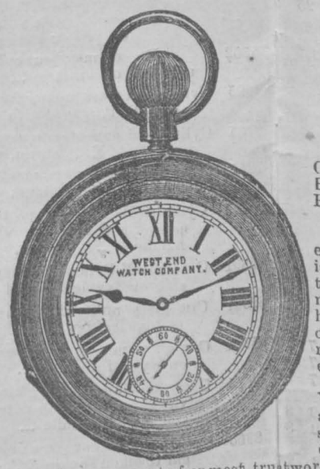
# WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S

"CAMPAIGN."

**KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.**

MEDIUM AND SMALL SIZE.

**Guaranteed for 3 years.**




| | In Nickel Silver Case. | In Sterling Silver Case. |
|---|---|---|
| Open Face | ...Rs. 24-0 each. | Rs. 38-0 each |
| Hunting | ... ,, 26-8 ,, | ,, 42-0 ,, |
| Half-Hunting | ... ,, 29-0 ,, | ,, 45-0 ,, |

**Description.**—Half-plate lever movement, well finished throughout; real compensation balance; tempered isochronal hair-spring; ruby jewels in all parts exposed to wear; strong keyless action; patent hand-setting mechanism; enamelled dial (plain or coloured); bold hands and figures; strong case made of white nickel or of sterling silver (935-1000 touch), guaranteed untarnishable. The silver cases are either engine-turned or engraved; they have gold winding nuts.

West End's are the only *Original* "Campaign" Watches advertised; they were introduced 30 years ago by our Agents, and since our establishment we have steadily put the "Campaign" forward and recommended it as *the* watch *par excellence* for India. It meets the great want of or most trustworthy time-keeper of moderate value standing any amount of rough wear, combined with elegance of shape. Thousands of "Campaign" are sold every year both in nickel and Sterling Silver Cases, and we hear satisfactory results from persons engaged in various pursuits.

Obtainable from all respectable dealers, or supplied direct from our Offices, each in a velvet lined case with spare spring and glass, and forwarded by V.P.P. at our risk to any part of India and Burma.

*Illustrated Price List sent Free on Application.*

**THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,**

BOMBAY: 2 CHURCH GATE, ST. CALCUTTA: 9, OLD COURT HOUSE ST.

# The Gazette of India

## EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1894.


## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

*NOTIFICATIONS.*

*Accounts and Finance.*
*Public Debt.*

**No. 3257.**

*Simla, the 30th June, 1894.*

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates" issued in lieu thereof:]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on November 1st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895.

3. The reduced loan thus constituted will be known as the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, and no part of it will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette*.

4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury, to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed:

"This Note (or Stock Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of June 30th, 1894."

5. On Notes so tendered (in addition to any interest already due and payable on them) interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation, namely:

(1) Two Rupees per Rs. 100 falling due on August 1st, 1894;

(2) Eight annas per Rs. 100, being the difference of interest accruing up to July 31st, 1895.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor:

"The interest payable on this Note is reduced to 3½ per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

(1) For "four per cent." will be substituted "three-and-a-half per cent."

(2) A clause will be added at the end—"The Governor General in Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed before noon of Saturday, August 18th, 1894.

10. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. The Secretary of State will issue a notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

## No. 3258.

*Simla, the 30th June, 1894.*

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof" and "Loan Certificates with coupons attached."]

Notice is hereby given that proprietors of Notes of any of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely:

Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55,
" " " 1st May 1865,
Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,



may tender their Notes before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for reduction of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895, on the same terms as are notified with respect to the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 in Notification No. 3257 of this date.

2. Clauses 3 (except for the substitution of the proper year or date for "1842-43"), 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the said Notification apply to tenders made under this Notification. In the case of Loan Certificates with coupons attached, each outstanding coupon will be stamped "Interest reduced to 3½ per cent." before the certificate is returned to the proprietor.

3. On Notes tendered under this Notification the following differences of interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation:

(*a*) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 on account of difference of interest from June 30th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and eight-and-a half-pies per Rs. 100;

(*b*) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865 on account of difference of interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, ten annas per Rs. 100;

(*c*) On Notes of the Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879 on account of difference of interest from July 16th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and four pie per Rs. 100; besides the regular payment of interest at four per cent. per annum due on July 16th, 1894.

4. All future payments of interest will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

5. The Secretary of State will issue a corresponding Notification in London stating the terms on which Notes of the three loans abovementioned will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

## No. 3259.

*Simla, the 30th June, 1894.*

It is hereby notified that until further orders no transfers may be made between one Four per cent. Loan and another, and no Stock Certificates of one such loan may be issued in lieu of Notes of another:

Provided that—

(1) Notes of the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. Upon such Notes the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest will be made as provided in clause 3 (*b*) of Notification No. 3258 of this date.

(2) Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. The adjustment payment in this case will be fifteen annas and six pie per Rs. 100, being as nearly as possible the excess of four per cent. interest from March 31st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the old Note over 3½ per cent. interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the new Note.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

CURRENT NO 3176

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

[ 28 ]

N.B.—*The reply to this communication should be addressed to the Chief Secretary.*

CHIEF SECRETARIAT, MADRAS.

# Memorandum.

*Dated the* 30th November 1894.

No. 1375

Read letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council Tuticorin, dated 25th September 1894 No. 388, submitting report on the water supply scheme of Tuticorin.

---

Transferred to the Financial Department with reference to the latter part of Honorable Member's note dated 24th November 1894 (which accompanies) and with the request that when the file is no longer required, it may be returned.

W Francis

Ag. Asst Secretary.

To

The Financial Department.

(with C. no. 2319 m & original notes blee)

SmV

O. 3176

Financial

From

The L. & M. Dept.

No 1375

Dated 30th Nov 94
Read 1 Dec 94
Regd 1"

Encls.

Subject

Transferring the letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin Subng. report on the water supply scheme of Tuticorin & requesting that, when the file is no longer req^d, it may be retd.

3/12

Finl f.o. 151/2

14/2/95

Let us begin by moving India as to the rate of interest - when this is settled we may be able to go on better with some of these schemes

DD
19/11/94

[Replies to A.M.'s queries.

(1) The A.M.'s surmise is correct. Vide para 7 of the Resolution of the Government of India on page 5 of f.o. dated 8th February 1889 No. 322L.

(2) Yes. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 3,18,710. Excluding the half grant from Provincial Funds the sum of Rs 7,000, which can be utilized from general revenues, the municipal council will have to borrow Rs 152,355. The annual payment required for liquidating this loan with interest at 4¼ percent will be Rs 9,080, but it will be Rs 8,547 if the rate of interest is reduced to 3¾ percent.]

V.B
15/11/94

SWaight

16-11-94.

Replies to Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's questions regarding Note on the Reforms Scheme.

H.M.

(For orders).

[G/25]

DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

FOR ORDERS.

Orders are solicited as to the grounds upon which the letter to the Govt. of India, asking it to reduce to 3½ per cent. the present rate of interest upon money lent to their Govt., should be based.

It is submitted that to argue that the rate of interest on Govt. paper has been reduced to 3½ per cent, that therefore the rate on money lent to Local Govts. should be similarly lowered, might lead to the reply that the fact that the Govt. of India can now find people willing to lend money to it on reduced terms, is no reason why it should itself reduce the interest it asks from others, who cannot get the money in the open market any cheaper, for money lent to them

24/11/14

* It appears in the Budget Memorandum, that the Government of India borrowed (through the Local Govts) at 4% for Local Improvements (Calcutta Drainage &c.) during the year 1913-14. Since the money - last year 4½% - was borrowed by the Government of India with a guarantee by them that it should be repaid at the end of 5 years, it follows that the Local Governments have in fact borrowed at 4%.

If India used such an argument it would in effect be saying that it was not interested in advancing sanitary & other works for the benefit of the people of the country. It is a question of principle

An appeal ad misericordiam, on the ground that a reduction would greatly assist sanitary improvement is perhaps unlikely to meet with a favourable response now that Imperial finances are in such an embarrassed condition.

Reduction in the rate of interest on money lent by the Govt. of India for loans to local bodies. —

2319 Sn

(for orders). —

Signature
22/11/95

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...ernalized ...

An appeal ad misericordiam, on the ground that a reduction would greatly assist sanitary improvement is perhaps unlikely to meet with a favourable response now that Imperial finances are in such an embarrassed condition.

[illegible]
22/III/94

Reduction in the rate of interest on money lent by the Govt. of India for loans to local bodies. —

2319 Rs

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151

14 Feb

FEBRUARY 189 No. FINANCIAL.

GOVERNME OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL EPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Memorandum, dated 30th Nove 1894, No. 1375, from the Local and Municipal Department, tran ing letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin, dated 25th ptember 1894, No. 383, submitting report on the water-supply scheme o ticorin.

ORDER—dated 14 tt February 1895, N 1, Financial.

The Government of India will b ~~quested to reduce the rate of interest on~~ the mean outstanding balances of P ial loans and advances from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with effect from the 1st August Meanwhile it will be considered in the Revenue and Local and Municipal De ments what reductions can be made in the rates now charged by this Governm to cultivators, municipalities and other corporations.

(Tr xtract.)

*Chief Secretary.*

addressed.

BB
2/2/95

To the Local and Municipal Department.
" ~~Revenue Department.~~
" ~~Accountant-General.~~

dispatched 20/2

AB
31/1/95.

S
31/1

No reel Praise hopes which will probably not be realized BB

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Letter—from

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George,

To

The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Sir,

With reference to the recent reduction in the rate of interest on Government securities from 4 to 3½ per cent., I am directed to request that the rate of interest payable by Provincial Governments to Imperial revenues on the mean outstanding balances of their advance and loan accounts, which was fixed at 4 per cent. in paragraph 7 of Financial resolution, dated 1st January 1889, No. 13, may be reduced to 3½ per cent. with effect from the 1st August 1895.

2. In the despatch from the Government of India to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, reproduced in the resolution quoted above, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council admitted that the necessity existed for providing, from public funds, grants and loans to municipalities and other public corporations for works of proved utility and convenience; that it had been found by experience that any restriction placed on the grant of State aid in this direction, such as was attempted between 1876 and 1888, operated very unfavorably in delaying and preventing sanitary improvements and reforms; that local bodies are unable to raise money in the market except upon extravagant terms and that, consequently, municipalities and other corporations found it necessary in several cases to abandon or indefinitely postpone well-considered schemes of drainage and water-supply. The Government of India then further explained that it was not the object of the restrictive policy adopted in 1876 to impede sanitary reforms in smaller municipalities, though it appeared that this had been the result. One objection to making these loans from public funds—namely, that it necessarily involved an extension of the borrowing or at least of the guarantee of Government and thereby affected its credit—was minimised by limiting the funds available for these purposes to a sum which would not appreciably *raise the price at which it could borrow money*.

3. As regards this Presidency, a reference to the statement of loans on pages 306 and 307 of the Finance and Revenue accounts for 1892–93 shows that no municipality has been able to borrow from the open market at less than 5 or 6 per cent. Of the actual amounts provided for loans by this Government between 1889–90 and 1893–94, aggregating 22·05 lakhs, local bodies have been able to draw no more than 5·92 lakhs:—

| Years. | Amounts provided by this Government. | Amounts sanctioned by the Government of India. | Amounts actually drawn. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. |
| 1889–90 .. .. .. .. .. | 2·00 | 2·00 | ·28 |
| 1890–91 .. .. .. .. .. | 2·00 | 2·00 | ·50 |
| 1891–92 .. .. .. .. .. | 6·36 | 6·31 | ·64 |
| 1892–93 .. .. .. .. .. | 7·14 | 4·00 | 2·15 |
| 1893–94 .. .. .. .. .. | 4·55 | 2·55 | 2·35 |
| Total .. | 22·05 | 16·86 | 5·92 |

4. These facts appear to prove the accuracy of the conclusions arrived at by the Government of India and, at the same time, to establish the necessity for reconsidering the rates of interest at which Local Governments can afford to advance money to these corporations.

5. From page 237 of the Finance accounts, it would appear that the total outstanding balance on the Provincial loans and advance accounts over all India stood on the 1st April 1893 at 263·97 lakhs as shown below:—

| Classes of loans. | All India. | Madras. |
|---|---|---|
| | LAKHS. | LAKHS. |
| Loans to mofussil municipalities .. .. .. .. | 110·61 | 3·47 |
| Advances to cultivators .. .. .. .. .. | 93·40 | 40·73 |
| | 204·01 | 44·20 |
| Loans to Port funds .. .. .. .. .. .. | 24·07 | .. |
| Advances under special laws .. .. .. .. | 20·43 | .. |
| Loans to landholders, &c. .. .. .. .. .. | 8·50 | ·91 |
| Loans to district and local funds .. .. .. .. | 6·96 | ·97 |
| | 59·96 | 1·88 |
| | 263·97 | 46·08 |

6. It will be seen that while other provinces have utilised the Provincial loans and advance accounts mainly for the benefit of mofussil municipalities, this Government has not succeeded in prevailing upon these bodies to take advantage of State aid to the same extent. This is due to the fact that most of them find the rate of interest prohibitive.

7. Similarly, the loans taken under the next class, *Advances to cultivators*, show remarkable variations according to the rates of interest levied. In August 1891, this Government extended the Special Well Rules, under which loans were granted at 3 and 4 per cent., to the whole presidency, and the outstanding balance rose from ·34 lakh at the end of 1890–91 to 23·17 lakhs on the 1st April 1894. On the other hand, loans for ordinary land improvement, which bear interest at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and which stood at 5 lakhs at the end of 1890–91 and rose to 19·81 lakhs on 1st April 1893, are rapidly falling off, the balance at the end of next year being estimated at 6·44 lakhs. The improvement of the season has doubtless partly contributed to bring about this result, nevertheless the high rate of interest is answerable for the greater part of the reduction.

8. On the other hand, the total outstandings under the 4 per cent. loans of the Government of India (excluding local loans) are shown, on page 216 of the Finance and Revenue accounts, to have been over 9,507 lakhs—

| | | LAKHS. |
|---|---|---|
| Finance and Commerce Department Notifications Nos. 3257–3259, dated 30th June 1894. | 4 per cent. loan of 1842–43 .. .. | 2,741·44 |
| | 4 per cent. loan of 1854–55 .. .. | 2,510·79 |
| | 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 .. | 3,417·06 |
| | Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879 .. | 605·94 |
| | 4 per cent. loan of 1832–33 .. .. | 69·62 |
| | 4 per cent. loan of 1835–36 .. .. | 163·03 |
| | Total .. | 9,507·88 |

9. The recent reduction of the rate of interest on Government securities thus brings in an approximate saving of 47 lakhs to the Imperial exchequer. A reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the rate chargeable to Provincial Governments would impose an extra charge of 1·32 lakh only and would not therefore affect the position of the finances. If the request now made were sanctioned, a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. could be allowed by this Government on Provincial loans and advances, and this would be an immense boon to the agricultural classes of the country as well as to the numerous mofussil municipalities which are, under existing circumstances, unable to finance their schemes of public utility.

10. It may be argued that the fact that the Government of India was able to reduce the interest payable on its debt is due to its financial credit and to the easiness of the money market: in other words, that because the Government of India can now obtain money on reduced terms, that is no reason why it should itself reduce the interest it demands from others who cannot raise the money in the open market ~~any cheaper~~. I am, however, to observe that such an argument would be tantamount to an admission that the State is not interested in advancing sanitary and other works for the benefit of the people of the country. As a matter of fact it actually advanced money hitherto at 4 per cent. ~~for~~ local improvements, when it cost 4 per cent. or a little less to raise the money; but now that it gets money at a shade under $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., it appears to this Government that it is only reasonable to endeavour to facilitate local improvement by reducing the rate.

11. A large Engineering staff is maintained in this Presidency at the expense of Provincial revenues solely with a view to expedite sanitary reforms, while half the cost of almost every scheme of drainage and water-supply is defrayed from the same source by grants-in-aid, which are irrecoverable. His Excellency the Governor in Council earnestly trusts that the Government of India will ~~not hesitate to~~ render the assistance which has been asked for in a matter of such vital importance to the well-being of all classes in this country.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

*Chief Secretary.*

FORT ST. GEORGE,
14th *February* 1895.

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*Note* — It is regretted that owing to the heavy pressure of work in connection with the Budget this matter could not be disposed of until after the dispatch of the Civil Estimates to India on the 19th January. Attempts were made to obtain from the Accountant General's office Statistics later than those in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of 1892-93. but these could not be had.

There was also some difference of opinion in the Accountant General's office, as regards the general question, the office holding that a reduction in the rate of interest could be made and Mr. Rawlins ruling that it could not.

The matter of the scheme was not treated as urgent as the reduction provided for in the Budget of 1895-96, and any reduction in the rate of interest could only have effect after August 1895.

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*Note* — Reproduced from Accountant General's letter dated 17th January 1895, No. 187/6 Rev. Interest on Post Funds.

† Vide Assistant Secretary's note.

‡ Copied from H. H.'s remarks.

The Honorable Sir James Westland's replies to the question in the Viceroy's Council to the question in the Viceroy's Council relate to the rate of interest levied by the Local Government and not the rate paid by it to Imperial - vide page 6 of Madras Mail" in the file

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Memorandum, dated 30th November 1894, No. 1375, from the Local and Municipal Department, transferring letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin, dated 25th September 1894, No. 383, submitting report on the water-supply scheme of Tuticorin.

ORDER—dated 14th February 1895, No. 151, Financial.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
*Chief Secretary.*

To the Local and Municipal Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

# Gobt. of {1895} Madras.

## FINANCIAL.

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

G.O., 14th February 1895, No. 151.

FEBRUARY.

### Rate of Interest on Provincial Loans and Advances.

Directing that the Government of India be addressed in view to the rate of interest payable by Provincial Governments to Imperial revenues on the mean outstanding balances of their advance and loan accounts being reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. with effect from the 1st August 1895.


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