14.12.74

~~11.1.99~~

6/1/94/RH.
24/8/94

4 2/09 /RH/R1

187/RH /09

~~427/RH~~ 16/4/09

(469)

Sectt. I (i)-F—10,006—7-10-70.

(1) Number of pages

(2) Date of repair

(3) Initials of the Referencer

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Judl DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No.	2656	Press / Mis.
Dated	22. 11. 1887	~~197~~

to be folded or roughly handled

Vizagapatam
Dt. Magistrate's Office
14 February 1887

From
H. G. Turner Esqre.
District Magistrate of Vizagapatam.

To
The Hon. H. E. Stokes.
Chief Secretary to Government.
Madras.

Sir,

The Government, I believe, remember the name of Lingam Laksmaji Pantulu, a notoriously bad character of Vizagapatam, who was convicted of "forgeries" and other offences perpetrated by him in Connection with the Madugula Estate. I understand that this Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu is now a convict in the Vallore Central Jail undergoing the sentences of imprisonment awarded to him.

2 The Government are also aware that the Minor Zemindar of Madugula, whose adoption by the Senior Rani of Madugula was established by the Madras High Court has been for

some time past, under the protection of the Court of Wards and has been entrusted to my care as their Agent.

3. Some letters purporting to have been written recently by the said Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu (for they are undoubtedly in his handwriting and of his composition) to his men here are now before me. I am privately informed that these letters have been sent to the address of one Navunduri Ramayya, Lakshmaji's Gumastah (clerk) here, to be read or shown to the Minor Zemindar who, I have reason to believe, has taken the said Navunduri Ramayya into his confidence.

4. These letters, it will be seen, advocate suggestions and measures which are intended to interfere with the Court of Wards' administration of the affairs of the Minor Zemindar and have been probably written from time to time in breach of Jail discipline. It appears to me probable that the Superintendent of the Jail, in which Lakshmaji is a convict, is not aware of this correspondence which has been evidently going on between Lakshmaji and his Gumastah Ramayya for the last six months or so; for had the Superintendent

known of it, I do not think that he would have permitted such systematic irregularity. It may be inferred from the slip marked x (Enclosure No. 2) that some clandestine method for correspondence has been established between the convict and his friends. I would also invite attention to the defamatory statement in the letter marked as Enclosure No. 6 regarding the late Sheristadar of this Office K. Purushottam Pantulu Garu.

5. Pressure of time (the Steamer Mail is just going out) prevents me from discussing the matter of the letters further, but it will be clear from even an unaided perusal of the correspondence how Lakshmaji is still working towards getting a hold on the Minor of Madugula, and how pernicious his influence will be may be judged from his past conduct.

6. I am addressing the Court of Wards regarding the steps I propose to adopt to remove the Minor from being further influenced by the advisers who have been insiduously intro-

-duced to his Company by this action of Lakshmaji's.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most obedt Servt
Sd/ H.G. Turner
District Magistrate.

No. 1

I do not forget the fact that the Dugaraz Maharajulungam took an oath from me in the presence of Sri Muktha-lingeswaraswamivaru and made oaths to me ......*...... and also what Sri Dugaraju Garu solemnly declared to me. O Rajah! Depending on that oath I do not fail to be faithful to you and to do what I can as long as I live. Though I am now helpless, God will not keep me in this state for ever. You may depend on it. The fact of myself and the Maharajah having taken mutual oaths was known to Jeyapur and they gave more trouble. All in Madugole are aware of this.

* torn.

(True translation)

H.G. Turner
District Magistrate

2656/4

1887.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSURE No. 1

In a letter from the ~~Collector~~ District Magistrate of Vizagapatam to ~~the~~ Chief Secretary to ~~the Court of Wards~~ Government dated 11th February 1887 No. 339.

PURPORT.

A Slip in the handwriting of Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu together with translation.

---

(5) 2656/5 15

Your reply to this should be superscribed either in English or in Telugu according to what is stated in the enclosure and it will reach me. You should write your reply soon.

(True translation)

H. G. Turner
Dt Magistrate

265/6

188*7*.

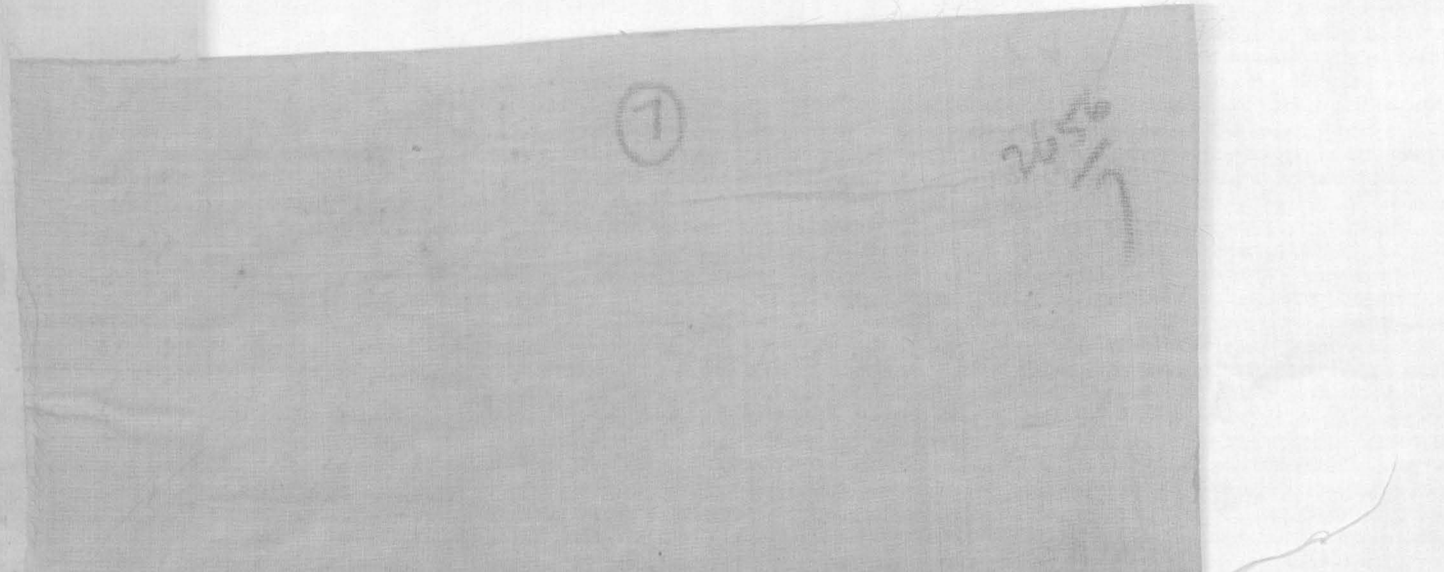
Judicial DEPARTMENT.

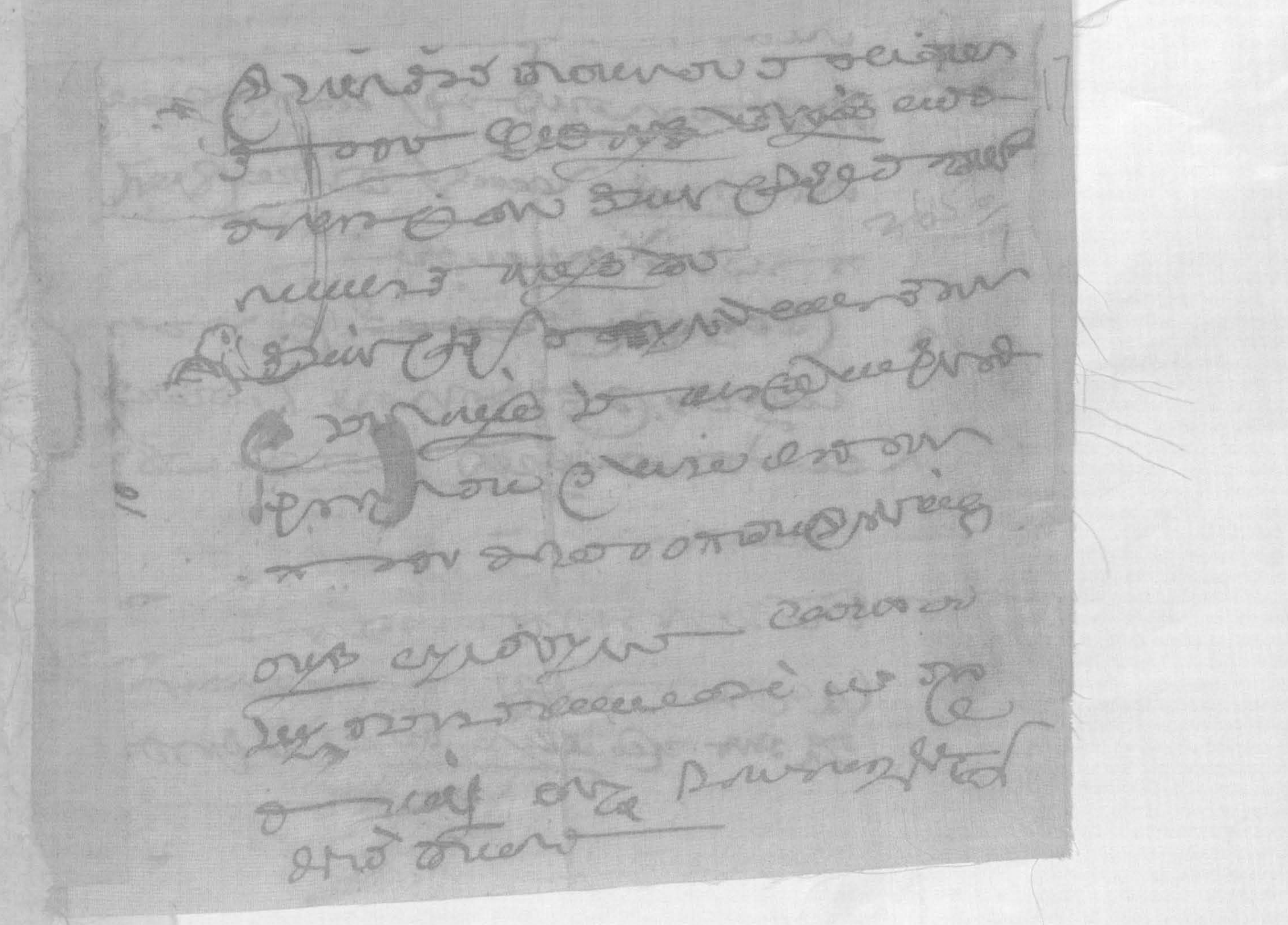
ENCLOSURE No. *2*

In a letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam to the *Chief* Secretary to th~~e Court of Wards~~ *Government* dated *14th February* 188*7* No: *339*

PURPORT.

A slip in the handwriting of Lingam Lakshmaji together with translation.





No 3.

It is not possible to take under the Court of Wards, because he was not under the Court of Wards before. There will be much good if he is not taken under the Court of Wards. You can also manage the Zemindari in the same way as the late Zemindar had done. Moreover miscellaneous lands and gardens &c will come into possess immediately

It seems desirable that fair copies should be written according to all the drafts sent and should be despatched. Delay will result in much inconven

A reply to this should be written immediately

(True Translation)

H. G. Turner.

District Magistrate

1887.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

In a letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to ~~the Court of Wards~~ Government dated 14 February 1887 No. 339

PURPORT.

A memo in the handwriting of Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu with translation.

If you have the young Rajah in your side it will do you much good and also me; if not, we will have to do with axes what can be done with nails.......×...... At this time you should be very careful. You must have no fear. You will reap the benefit. Many things will be done by good words.

× torn

(True translation)

H. G. Turner
District Magistrate

1887.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSURE No 4

In a letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam to
the Chief Secretary to the Government Court of Wards dated 14
February 1887 No. 339

PURPORT.

Slip addressed by Lingam
Lakshmaji together with
a translation of the same

To,
Sri Ramayya Pantulu Garu

No. 5

Judgment has not reached me as
yet. It has been printed subsequently.
It is voluminous. I have read it well.
It will not be reversed though it goes
into the three worlds. It is very strong.
The Privy Council recently passed a decision
in which they stated that the adoption
of the eldest or an only son would be
valid, and the High Court have pas-
sed this decision following it. It must
therefore hold good. Apparow and
others must die hereafter; there
will be no use by appealing to the
Privy Council. I am waiting for your
reply. If Prakasarow Garu is not
there...x.... We should hereafter
proceed on behalf of the adopted son
according to what I have previously
written. We need not wait.

x torn

(True Translation)

H G Turner
Dt Magistrate

2656

1887.

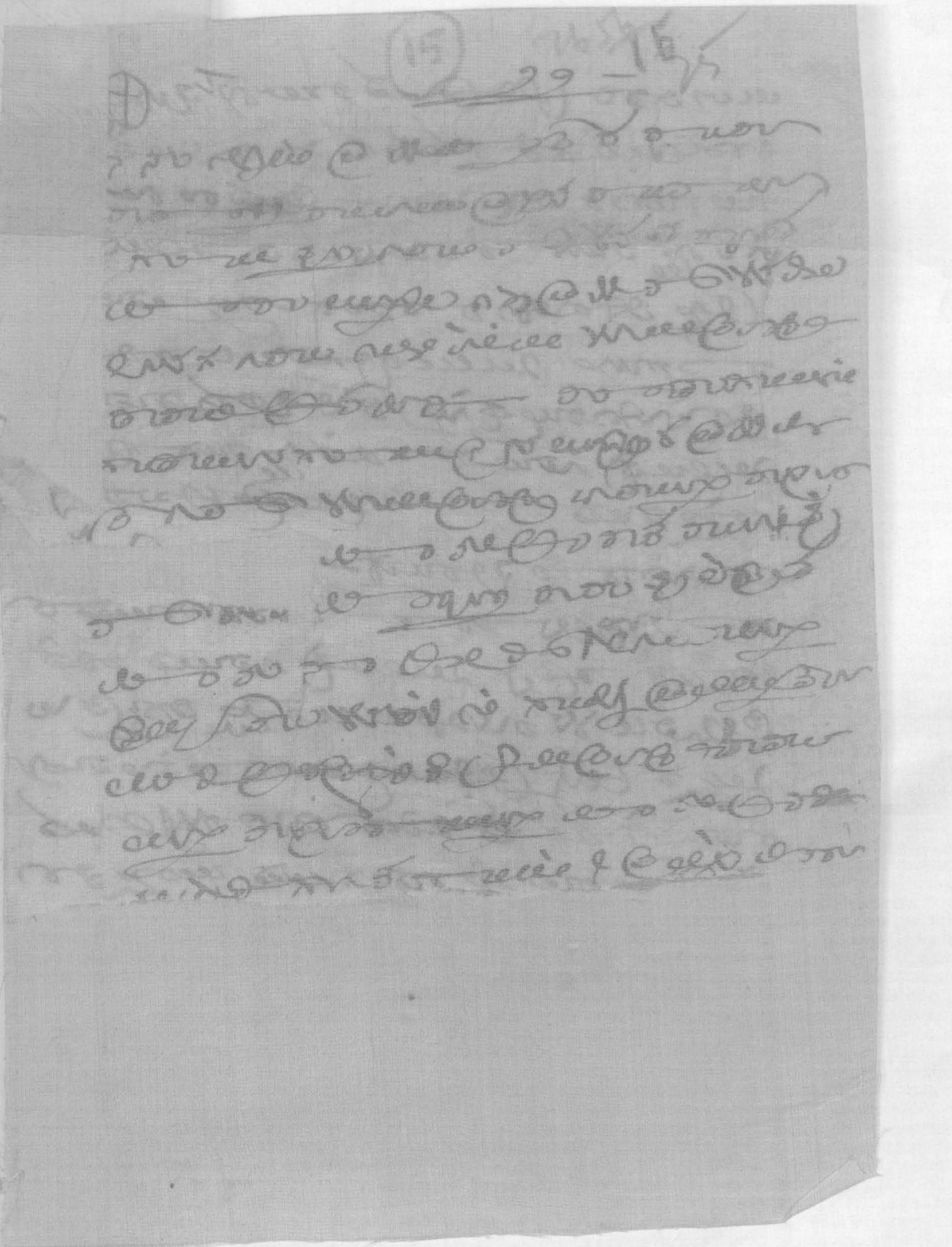
Judicial DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSURE No. 5

In a letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to ~~the Court of Wards~~ Government dated 14 February 1887 No. 339

PURPORT.

Letter addressed by Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu to Naundri Ramaiya with translation



I have received your Memorandum of the 13th instant written from Vizianagaram, after I wrote you yesterday a letter to your address regarding the Suit brought by Ramamurti Pantulu. In as much as your letter was written before receipt of my memorandum of the 4th instant and the drafts about Madgula affairs, you did not understand my views and the action to be taken. You must have received these Memoranda and drafts before this reaches you. You must therefore -- (illegible). Among the people on that side now, who appreciate the confirmation of the adoption? and who will give good advice in favor of the adopted son? As the Sheristadar and others there have taken large sums of money from Jeypore, they speak in favor of Jeypore only. Has Purushottam Pantulu Garu uttered falsehoods also. ---

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

. . . . . (torn and mutilated) . . .

There will be no hindrance to our adopted ruling in the same way as the late Sri Krishna Chupati Deo Maharajulungaru and as long . .

. . . . . (again torn and mutilated)

How can the object be gained, unless we put our shoulders to the wheel, and proceed publicly. Even the authorities at Madras can only think of closing their eyes and swallowing, if we mix the food and put it into their mouths . . . . (again torn).

(True translation)

For District Magistrate

1887.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

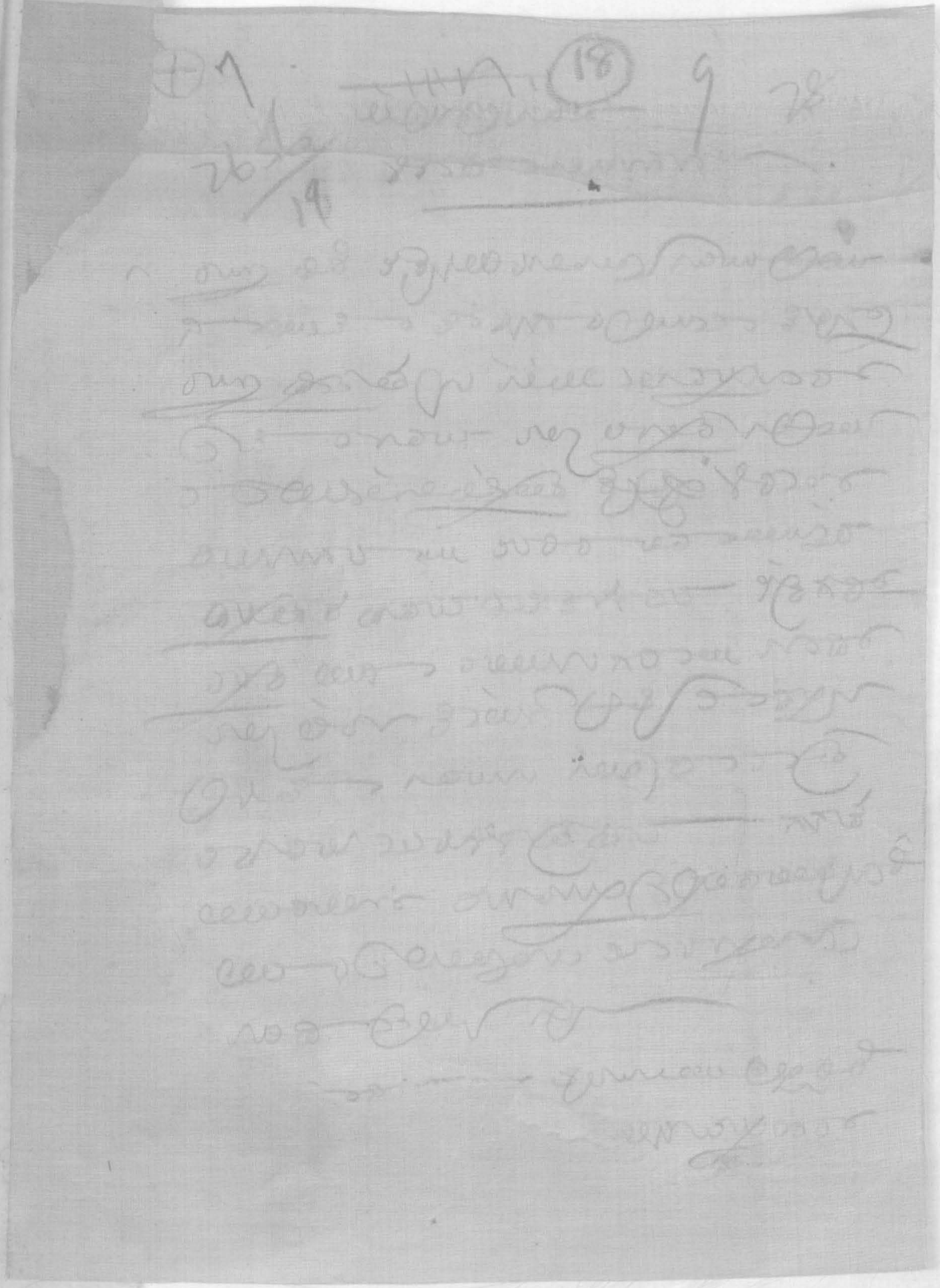
ENCLOSURE No. *6*.

In a letter from the Collector *& Dt Magte* of Vizagapatam to ~~the~~ *the Chief* Secretary to ~~the Court of Wards dated~~ *Government*
d/ 14' February 1887 No. *339*.

PURPORT.

Translation of a slip in Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu's handwriting, together with the original

Cur No 768/87
1



Memorandum about Sirjaml

When the adopted son is eighteen
years or a few months less, suit will
not be brought for Sirjam, if the adopt-
-ed son is got to write a petition to the
Collector according to the draft I
have sent. Moreover, the Collector
on behalf of the Court of Wards will
not bring any suit for any other name.
There is therefore advantage to us also.
You must make this attempt without
fail. It will be of much use, if letter
is caused to be written to Jeypur
people according to the draft I have
sent, regarding Kotapadu. Vallapuram
and Vellanki . . . . . We will not only
reap the benefit thereof immediately
but you will also be given at once the
remaining land still due to you. If
we can obtain possession of these vil-
-lages in this way, by the favor of
God, you need not feel doubts about
the liquidation of debts. You must
therefore exert yourself to the utmost
of your power in this. I enclose in this
a printed copy of the petition and the

Statement to the Board . . . . .
I can, at present, only show you the ladder,
but it is not possible for me now to mount
you on it. I have shown you the way in which
their affairs and our affairs will be best done.
You must act up to it. Unless we say that
the adopted son has now attained his majority,
we cannot act any play either in regard to him
or in regard to us. If we say that
Majority is not yet attained, they will at
once take him under the Court of wards.
Turner is there and will act according to
the intentions of Dayapur and in Consonance
with the wishes of the Ranis. They will crush
the adopted son down, and will advise the
Rajah to appeal to the Privy Council in
the meantime. The whole thing will
become more difficult (will get wet
. . . . } Illegible -
and become tight)
. . . .
The minor's independence
Decision will be given against them.
The Collector will send away the boy
to any place they like, and there will
be many difficulties afterwards. It
is therefore advantageous that plea
should be set up that majority has
been attained.

(True Translation)

For District Magistrate.

2636/21

1887.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSURE No 7

In a letter from the Collector Dr Macke of Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to ~~the Court of Wards dated~~ Government d/ 14th February 1887 No. 339.

PURPORT.

Memorandum about Sorijamie Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu's handwriting in Telugu, together with English translation.

Cur no 168/84
2

21

For U S. ~~2636/21~~ 31

The drafts in the linked file will issue in due course. I have arranged that the letter to G.I. shd. be printed. But please say when the petition addressed to Ld. Stanley is to be returned to the Private Secy. with a Memo. of the petitioner's case? The letter to G.I. will go a great way, it is thought, to supply material for the Memo., but I suppose it will have to be supplemented with such information as the I.G. Jails furnishes in reply to reference on Circular No 768?

bb
2/7.

e draft on C. 628 will issue due course. The papers ll, then, be returned to me for paration of the Memo. on the le case. ~~notes~~ Meantime the papers 68 etc should be sent me for a minder to go to the I.G. of Jails.

A.S.
2/7.

[31] [illegible]

Under

NOTE FOR THE ~~CHIEF~~ SECRETARY.

Will you please say whether copy of Go. shd. go to the Rev. Dept.

Yes

Also whether, after issue, these papers shd be returned to you for preparation of that memo. to be sent to Ld Stanley?

Yes

W

21/11

Yes

21/11

Sri Ramaiya Garu

Memorandum

Inasmuch as Judgment was given in which the adopted son's adoption was established, and this was a declaratory suit, and as this suit was not brought by the adopted son, it is not necessary now that the adopted son should specially apply for its execution. Do not listen to any advice that may be given by any body. It must be pleaded without fail according to the drafts I have sent. You must take without fail the document which is with ... (illegible). It is all right if you have with you the Muktyarnamah (Power of attorney) which the Jeypore Rajah executed in my favor; if not, it must be with my elder brother's son, and you should once specially go to Vizianagram and take from him all the papers connected with the case and send them. You should pay much attention now. It is good time, and whatever endeavours you may make, they will not be vain. The Chief Secretary is in our favour.

(True Translation)

For District Magistrate.

1887.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSURE No. 8

In a letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to ~~the Court of Wards dated~~ Government a^ 14 February 1887 No. 339.

PURPORT.

Memorandum in Telugu in Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu's handwriting, addressed to Ramaiya Garu, together with an English translation.

Cur No 768/87
3

8

with an sign

Cur No. 768/87
3

If the adopted son writes a letter to the Collector according to the draft, they cannot bring a suit for Sirijam. All our enemies will hold their tongues. If a suit is to be brought, the same words, which are to be found in the Collector's letter to the Board, should be mentioned in the plaint. You know. They are of no avail now. Things will pass according to luck; but these words will not be of any avail now — as far as human efforts are concerned. You must therefore bear these in mind pay no attention to the words uttered by Jogirayu and other rascals; but remember the fact that I depend on you to proceed in all the affairs. You will thereby reap the benefit and will also have good name. It is true that there is ... (illegible) ... but there are also many difficulties. It will therefore be advantageous if you hit on any stratagem and have it done by anybody in our side. There is much money which we should recover through Bhadrirayu.

You know that for all that we must depend on this document: but it is not my desire to cheat any body at all. You know how to act, and I need not write anything. It is better to see it done, as you have written. This is all that has occurred to me at present in connection with Khadimaji's affairs.

(True Translation)

For District Magistrate

2457
29

1887.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSURE No 9

In a letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam + 2 Mahls to the Chief Secretary to ~~the Court of Wards dated~~ Government of 14 February 1887 No. 339.

PURPORT.

A paper in Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu's Telugu handwriting with an English translation.

(33) 2457/33

letter the first sheet of

(29) 2457/35

[illegible]

14

42

37

[illegible]

Part of a letter, the first sheet of which is evidently wanting.

How can the affair be pushed on, if you want it only on the Nandipilli Agraharam plan. Consider this well. Therefore, if you take up the draft I send, preface it with welcome words, open the scene and commence the play, you will then see how each part will end. Even supposing that the object will not eventually be gained, there will be no harm done to the adopted son by acting according to the advice I have given. I have already written to you that in any case it was safe to procure the document of Bhadrirāju. I now repeat the same. Therefore I want the document. I believe ere this reaches you, you have purchased it. It is very nice the Chodavaram Inspector taking agreements from the ryots to pay Jayatavaram money in payment of fine. Verily the Sheep bites the tiger. The original warrant was returned after execution to some extent, because the fine should be collected from moveable property. No Court has issued a fresh warrant. In such case, under what authority did the Inspector take agreements from ryots. If you are fool enough to keep quiet, we shall see more happening. . . . . .

. . (illegible . . torn . . . .).

(True translation.)

For District Magistrate.

188 .

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Enclosure No. 60

In a letter from the Collector & Dt Magte of Vizagapatam to the Chief Secretary to ~~the Court of Wards dated~~ Government d/ 14th Feby 1887 No. 339.

PURPORT.

Part of a letter in Lakshmaji Pantulu's handwriting with translation.

Cir. No. 7b/87

11/17-6-87
2855

[9]

CURRENT NO. 768

DEPARTMENT.

Ootacamund,
31st May 1887.

Forwarded to the Insp.r General of Jails for very early enquiry and full report. The Convict should be removed to another Jail as soon as the investigation has reached a stage at which his presence at Vellore will be no longer necessary and orders should be given that he is to be kept under the strictest observation.

H. E. Stokes
Ag. Chief Secretary.

The Insp.r General of Jails
with Reg.d papers to be ret.d

From The Collector of Vizagapatam

No.

Dated 14 } Feb /87
Received 18 }

Enclosures
No 339.

SUBJECT.

Convict Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu

Confidential

26

3609

Ootacamund
18. June. 87.

Dear Mr. Stokes

With reference to the order of Government requiring L. Lakshmaji Pantalu (Convict in Vellore Central jail). Clandestine Correspondence. I forwarded the papers to Mr. Gadsden and told him to make a searching inquiry into the matter - I now forward two demi officials I received from Mr. Gadsden and

beg you will instruct me
what to do – I think Cami-
Dyer should be prosecuted
as we may then be able to
ascertain which of the
Jail subordinates had a
hand in the matter –

Yrs sincerely –
Henry Reynolds

For orders:—

H.C.

Let the Supt proceed
as he proposes in his
2nd letter of 17 June
Write to him accordingly.

[illegible]
20 June

V.13.
To make complaint to Sub Magte
which would be refused by Police
who cannot realise said one
Saug Jogi's house search

10/11

D.O. returned to Mr Grimes

2656/37

he [illegible]
[illegible]

CURRENT No. 768.

Confidential

Endnt.

Forwarded to the I. G. of Jails for full report.

(By order)

H. Alleant
Under Secy.

1887.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF
VIZAGAPATAM.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
MADRAS.

Dated 14 } February 1887
Received

JUDL. SECRETARIAT 10 FEB 87

No. 339

ENCLOSURES, 10. (1 to 5 with the other 5 will follow)

Bringing to notice the conduct of Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu, a Convict in the Vellore Central Jail, in opening up a clandestine correspondence regarding the affairs of Madugula, intended to interfere with the management of the Court of Wards.

C 27/5

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Current 768. also 2098
Re Lingam Lakshmaji.

On enquiring of the Rev. Dept. whether anything had been heard fr. the Court of Wards concerning Lingam Lakshmaji's attempt to ~~get~~ influence the minor zemindar of Madugula, the Current 2098 was sent me. The Court of Wards recommends that Lingam Lakshmaji be transferred fr. Vellore Jail. It seems desirable - that - before orders are passed on this suggestion, the Jail authorities at Vellore should report on Current 768, & it wld. be convenient if the endorsement had issued before. It is submitted that it should now be issued - reading "early" instead of "full". before "report."

Alf
18/5

E

Hon. Mr. Hutchins

Better say (on 768)

~~Forwarded to the~~ Inspr. Genl of Jails for very early Enquiry & full report. The convict shd. be removed to another Jail ~~& kept under strict observation~~ ~~there~~ as soon as the investigation has reached a stage at which his presence at Vellore will be no longer necessary. Orders shd. be given that he is to be kept under the strictest observation

The Ct of Wards' [illegible] C. 768 [illegible]

[10] Judl. DEPARTMENT.

25/8
40

Cf. – 768

SUBJECT.

For

8-8-87

Confidential

Vellore
4-8-87

From
E. H. Gadsden Esq.
Ag. Supt. Central Jail Vellore

To
Henry R. Grimes Esq.
Inspr. Genl. of Jails
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the following report on the papers sent with your letter dated 1st Inst.
It will I think better enable you to frame the report called for by Govt. if I give a plain statement of the facts elicited & the work done since the matter has been in my hands.
On receipt of your letter and its enclosures I communicated with the Asst. Supt. of Police with a view of getting his assistance but found the Police could not take up the case until it was Endorsed to them for enquiry by a Magte. I wished to avoid making my enquiry public until I had something definite to go upon, so put myself in communication with the Post Master General and requested his permission to inspect the records in the Vellore and Dharapadi offices. This I did because I suspected that Registered letters had passed between the convict Sungain Sabanapathi Pandithan, and his relations in Tiruppattur

district and hoped to discover Lakshmappa's agent in Vellore by means of these letters. The Post master General in reply said that he could not permit me to inspect the office records but he directed the Supt. of P.Os to give me any information that I might require.

Before receiving the information from the Supt of P.Os I proceeded to make private enquiries as to what jail subordinates had an opportunity of acting as Luxmappa's agent in posting letters etc. I ascertained that warders Abdullah Khan and Sheik Murtuja have had the locking & unlocking of the juvenile ward (where Luxmappa is confined) to do for the past six months but could prove nothing against them. I also ascertained from my office that all Lakshmappa's letters despatched under the Superintendent's sanction were addressed to one D. Suryanarayana Pantulu garu at Konada. I then sent a telegram to Mr. Turner the Dist. Magte. of Vizagm. asking him if he could ascertain for me in Vizagm. to whom Luxmappa's letters were addressed in Vellore. Mr. Turner replied that he was unable to give me this information.

On the 9th & 11th of June the Supt. of P.Os gave me the following information. On 28.8.86 two registered letters No. 290 & 291 were despatched from Vellore post office to the address of one D. Gunnaya pantulu of Konada on 20.7.86. A registered letter was sent to D. Suryanarayana pantulu from Thorapadi office. And all the registered letters mentioned below were sent

from the Commissariat Bazaar post office to the persons named—

Nos.	date.	persons.
892	15.6.86	Duvvulu Gunnaya Pantulu, Konada Vizagm. District (Lukshmappa's father-in-law)
905	19.6.86	
995	10.7.86	
608	4.11.86	
877	16.12.86	
906	21.12.86	
925	24.12.86	
527	29.3.87	
663.	13.4.87.	
838	9.12.86	Sugani Dattarbrammayya of Konada. (Lukshmappa's brother)
528	29.3.87	
823	4.5.87	
909.	25.5.87.	

On receipt of this information I again communicated with the police & asked the Supdt. to try and ascertain from the post master who registered all these letters. On the following day he informed me that the letters were registered by a brahmin in Vellore named Sami Iyer & that he thought he had at one time been an inmate of the jail. I then wired to the Dist. Magte. of Vizagm. asking him to give me the names of all Luxmappa's relatives living in Konada. The reply to my telegram ran as follows—

"Luxmappa's wife Suramma, son Krishnapapathi, father-in-law Dunavelu Gunnaya, brother in law Suryanarayana Jagayya besides two minors. Agent Bhodapati Bhagavantu now live at Konada. Luxmaji Vizia-nagram correspondent & deceased first wifes brother is Chevuri Sanyasi raju"–

From the aforementioned information given by the Supt. of P. Os. and from the Dist. Magte's telegram it will be seen that nearly all the registered letters were despatched to Luxmaji's father in law D Gunnayapantalu.

I then looked up Sami Iyer's name in the jail records and found that he was admitted into jail on 11-8-81 and released on 26.1.85 & that during his incarceration he was confined in the same barrack as Luxmaji tho' not in the same ward. They however had their food in the same mess and could easily have found means of communicating each other. I found that since Sami Iyer's release from jail he had lived in Vellore without any ostensible means of livelihood. I then reported to you demi officially how far I had gone in the case and requested orders as to whether I was to submit a report or proceed with the case against Sami Iyer. I got orders from Govt. thro' you to proceed as suggested in my D.O of the 17th. I at once went to the Joint Magte and lodged a complaint before him under Sec. 14 of the Jail Act to the effect that I suspected one Sami Iyer of communicating surreptitiously with a prisoner in the jail and laid before him the grounds of my suspicion & requested him to issue search warrants for searching Sami Iyer's

---

house and the houses of the relatives in Konada for any papers bearing on the subject. These warrants were issued and the case was from this time in the hands of the police.

The police Inspector without delay searched Sami Iyer's house but the only papers found in any way connecting Sami Iyer with Luxmaji were about 35 copies of Luxmaji's printed petition to Govt. The very fact of these printed copies being found, I think shows that we were right in suspecting Sami Iyer as Luxmaji's agent in Vellore, but I very much regret to say that we have been able to obtain no evidence e. ~~showing~~ directly connecting Sami Iyer with Luxmaji.

On the 27th of June I had up Luxmaji and shewed him the correspondence sent from Vizag. by Mr. Turner and got his explanation on the subject. I have attached hereto his written explanation in full and abstain from making a lengthy remark on it as I consider it would make this report longer than necessary. I have however made a few notes on the margin of the explanation & think that it should be sent to Mr. Turner for his opinion. I have not punished Luxmaji on this charge as I der the evidence that letters were sent from this it is very weak, and I think more advisable to leave Govt. to pass such orders as they consider fit when in possession of all the facts relating to him –

I refrained from saying anything whatever to Luxmaji regarding the Registered letters sent from here until I heard the result of the searches at Kowada – It is for want of this information that the transmission of this report has been so long delayed –

A few days ago I saw the police Inspector & he informed me that the search warrants sent to Vizag^m had been returned with a letter from Mr. Turner to the Joint Magte and that the only papers found were some fragments of a letter supposed to have been written by Luxmaji. I saw these fragments and am convinced that the letter is in Luxmaji's handwriting. It was, I believe, found in the back yard of D. Gunnayya's house. I am very disappointed at the result of these searches and have applied to the Joint Magte for a copy of Mr. Turner's letter – as I hear that Mr. Turner wrote that he had been trying to seize Luxmaji's correspondence since February last in which case it is not surprising that no letters were found as the addressees would take care to destroy them immediately after perusal. Up to date (4th Aug) I have not received a reply from the J Magte & do not consider it neces to delay this report longer on that account –

I had hoped from these searches to get further evidence connecting Sami Iyer with Luxmaji, especially as considerable remittances must have been made to him – He is a native of Chingleput District and has no relations in Vellore, yet has lived here with no ostensible means of livelihood since his release from jail, and when his house was searched by the police, he had upwards of Rs 800/ in cash besides jewelry. That he is Luxmaji's agent I have not the slightest doubt but it is almost impossible to prove the charge against him. He has no doubt employed jail Subordinates to deliver Luxmaji's letters but I do not consider it at all likely that the same man has been employed in every case, as owing to the constant change of duties the same man would not always be available and I do not think there are half a dozen warders who would refuse to pass a letter to a prisoner for a small consideration. The fear of detection might deter a few but the risk is comparatively small.

The police will not I think put I in Iyer's case before the Magis- less further evidence is forth- oming against him, the weak point of the case being that there is nothing directly connecting him with Seenaps, tho' it could be proved that he had registered the letters addressed to Seenaps father in law. I Gunnayapantalu and that he had received registered letters from Kouada-

The charge against Seenaps is that he has been carrying on a surreptitious correspondence with persons outside the jail, the evidence in support of this charge is firstly- The letters seized and forwarded to Govt. said by Mr. Turner to have been written during the past 6 months- Secondly- the fact that a large number of registered letters have been posted in Vellore to the convicts relations at Kouada, The convict having no relations or friends in Vellore it may be presumed that the correspondence emanated from him- On the first point the convict has given a written explanation which should be sent to Mr. Turner for his opinion. I had the convict before me today (4th Aug.) and examined him on the second point- The following are ~~put~~ El the questions put and answers given —

Q.1. Have you any relations friends living in Vellore?

Ans- I dont know whether any my friends or relations living in Vellore but as far as I am aware there are none-

Q.2. Have you any agent living in Vellore?

Ans- I have not that I know of-

Q 3- Do you know if there is anyone in Vellore who would be likely to correspond with your people in Kouada?

Ans- Some twenty years ago there was a brahmin who was our servant & who said that he came from Vellore I dont know whether he is here or not and cannot recollect his name-

Q4. Did you ever meet him in this jail? Ans- No.

Q 5- A considerable correspondence has taken place between someone in Vellore and your relations at Kouada. Do you know anything of this? & can you say by whom the registered letters pointed out, were sent?

Ans- I cant say anything about these letters- Some of my people may have come here and the letters may have been sent by them. I have sent some registered letters thro' the office & these may be the ones- A Mahomedan came here in 1886 and interviewed me & he may have sent some of the letters-s a friend of mine only & sent here by my relatives to me and assist me in business letters.

y own opinion is that the letters sent from Vellore were written by Sunnasi; tho' hard to prove, there is circumstantial evidence sufficient to shew they could come from no one else. His statement that the registered letters were those sent by him thro' this office will not hold good, as all letters from the jail are posted in the Fort post office, or if late, in the Dhoon-padi office, whereas the letters forming the subject of the present examination were one & all posted in the Commissariat Bazaar post office. I consider his explanation tends to show that the letters were posted by some agent of his as he admits none of his relations are here or, in fact, anyone who would be likely to correspond with his people at Kouada. The Mahom-edan was only here for a short time in March 1886. whereas some of the letters under discussion were only posted during the current year.

I have not punished Sunnasi in any way as you have only called for a report on the case & they will no doubt pass orders on it. I have however taken away from Sunnasi the books and writing material &c with which he has till a short time ago been employing his time.

Should the Insr. be of opinion that the charge of carrying on a surreptitious correspondence is sufficiently proved, I would recommend a severe punishment. The convict is now a work overseer and has about 13 months remission to his credit. I consider this remission should be forfeited and that he should be reduced to a 3rd Cl. Convict. He might also be transferred to another jail.

In conclusion I must express my extreme regret that I have not been able to bring this case to a more satisfactory but it is evident that great care was taken by all parties concerned to destroy or conceal each other's letters and in the absence of these letters it is almost impossible to prove anything.

The police rendered me every assistance in their power.

The ~~proceedings~~ Dist. Magte's letter and enclosures forwarded therewith are returned together with a small note, evidently in cypher, found in one of Sunnasi's books.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Yr. most obedient Servt.
E. Pridger
Ag. Supt.

2d

Lingam Lakshmaji's explanation

A few preliminary [illegible] will make this: perhaps otherwise unintelligible explanation intelligible.

One Kanduri Ramayya has been my gumasta and agent. He was left in charge of the management of my property and the separate property of my minor son. In 1879 when I purchased ~~some~~ certain lands properties from the Madhya Dasaraji, step brother of the Maharaja of Jayapur, and natural father of the Maharaja adopted, the Madhya Dasaraji who had been dissatisfied with the agent at Vizagapatam appointed Kanduri Ramayya to manage his affairs at Vizagapatam. Thus Kanduri Ramayya continued to manage our affairs as well as the affairs of the Madhya Dasaraji. One Mallapragada Dasaraji Srikanth Rao was then & had been for a long time before the Madhya Dasaraji's gumasta and agent at Nagari-Katakam where the Madhya Dasaraj lived.

During one of my interviews with

* This is the man to whom Lakshmaji is said to have addressed the letters — C.l.

my friends in the jail I heard that
Mallapragada Prakasarao and
Navuluri Ramayya who had been on
terms of great intimacy had become
the bitterest enemies, that the minor
Zamindar of Madugula [illegible] with
Prakasarao for his partiality
to Jeypore and also for certain
other matters; that the said minor
Zamindar had taken Ramayya
into his confidence, that Ramayya
had not only supplanted Prakasarao
but had also become quite reckless
in the management of our property
embezzled to his own, and would
do great mischief if not imme-
diately removed. This information
was received by me in March 1885.
Shortly afterwards I appointed another
for the management of our affairs.
A little later I received a letter from
a pleader at Vizagapatam to say
that Navuluri Ramayya was doing
actual mischief to our property
and defrauding us. I wrote on
the back of the letter desiring the
pleader to tell Ramayya that
if he continued to meddle with
our property steps would be
taken against him.
From these facts it is plain that

This statement is said by the Jailor to be accurate—

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I have not written a ~~letter~~ to
Navuluri Ramayya since March
1885.
So long as Navuluri Ramayya is
with the minor zamindar of Madu-
gula it is feared that he will not
entertain with favor the overtures
[illegible] powerfully supported
by the Jeypore party to transfer to the
Jeypore Maharaja the whole of
the upper Madugula and one half
of the lower Madugula; and the
object of the Jeypore party therefore
is to expel Ramayya from the minor
zamindar and to reinstate Mr.
Prakasarao.
The mutilated slips and memoranda
to be hereafter noticed must have
fallen entire into Mr. Prakasarao's
hands during his intimacy with
Navuluri Ramayya; and seeing
that the latter's connection with me
[illegible] no longer existing might be
made a reason for his expulsion
from the side of the minor zamindar of
Madugula, especially with Mr. Turner
who having ruined me by means of
a false prosecution is still perse-
cuting me by making mountains
of molehills, the said Malla-
pragada Prakasarao might
have purposely handed to Mr. Turner
the papers purposely mutilated

The account [illegible] of the [illegible] between P & N.R. [illegible] true

Entire

An irrelevant remark about Mr. Turner.

[illegible] [illegible] there to [illegible] appears, the present Dewan of Jeypore, who being Mr. Turner's friend having been by that affair brought in the Jeypore [illegible] and having been chiefly employed in the false prosecution against me has been [illegible] to the post of head Dewan of Jeypore. Or these papers might have reached Mr. Turner by post from either of above mentioned individuals.

The official translations attached to the bits of the mutilated papers is more or less wrong and mistranslations are calculated to convey to the mind of the reader a sense different from that intended to be conveyed.

The first slip found is an enclosure in a note from me to Mamidurru Ramayya or Mallapragada Prakasam. It was written to the best of my recollection while the prosecution against me was proceeding at Vizagapatam. I fully remember that at that time both the Madugula Dewan and his [illegible] Mallapragada Prakasam were at Vizagapatam. The translation of the slip is wrong inasmuch as from the insertion of the words "O, Raja," not present in the original. It is intended

2

to make it appear that the paper was meant for the perusal of the [illegible] or [illegible] to be shewn to him. The second paper was according to my [illegible] enclosure in a letter [illegible] which I sent to Mamidurru Ramayya during my stay at Madras in December 1880. I fully remember that Ramayya had telegraphed to me about some money to be paid for purchasing [illegible] the [illegible] of Jeypore their right [illegible].

The third paper much mutilated the true translation is [illegible] is as follows — [illegible] be taken as [illegible] he has not [illegible] or [illegible] there will be much [illegible] already. [illegible] good if he is [illegible] under the [illegible] in the same way may be a [illegible] because [illegible] as the late Raja [illegible] will immediately [illegible] possession of the drafts sent are [illegible] and despatched it will be a good thing. Who on [illegible] likes the adoption to be confirmed & who will give good advice for the benefit of the minor & &.

The word "not" is inserted in the translation — [illegible]

So far as I can recollect the letter of which the paper is a mutilated part was written during the circumstances that caused the repudiation by the junior Rani of Madagula by the authority of the Court of Wards, the senior Rani to whom the boy had been adopted according to her word. This was about [illegible] three years [illegible] free man [illegible].

The fourth paper was not referred to the minor's guardian [illegible]. It is a mutilated bit of paper copying a confidential letter which I wrote about 1877 to Raja Anagopala Sitarama Ranga Rao, [illegible] late Rajah of Bobbili. [illegible] at that time the Bobbili Rani's repeatedly contributed [illegible] and [illegible]. There were frequent quarrels between the Rani & the [illegible] of the Raja of Bobbili & their Diwan. Narendra Rangappa has got all my records & papers in his possession.

The fifth is a note sent by itself without the [illegible] of [illegible] & enclosed in a letter addressed to some other person than Narendra Ramayya. From the subject it is plain that it was written before any appeal was made from the Madagula Judgment. The appeal had been made long before my last interview 1? in March 1886. In this also

the last words of the translation are very [illegible]. The true translation is the: Dateene should write [illegible] wholly [illegible] [illegible] according to [illegible] [illegible] written. There is no [illegible] free of written censure.

The [illegible] letter No 6 was written by me according to my recollection from my own Place Kinada. In it there is no thing defamatory regarding T. K. Purushottama Pantulu Garu. The official translation runs as follows: "Is the Pantulu and others to get large sums of money from Jeypore, they speak in [illegible] favor. Was Purushottama of Jeypore Pantulu Garu utterly false — foods also? These two sentences if referring to the same party are contradictable. What was meant was that the Pantulu who had shortly before have remarked on my complaint had received money from Jeypore and had [illegible] the Government. The gist of the sentences is:- Did Purushottama Pantulu Garu also tell lies? "Is Purushottama Pantulu Garu quoque dixit mendacia?" Such rhetorical questions or questions of appeal, the affirmative expecting a negative answer and vice versa, are as every body knows common in every language.

The last part of this paper appears to have been purposely mistranslated. The true translation is as follows. "Unless you first yourself and act publickly, how can the thing come to an issue. Do you state [illegible] suppose [illegible] to Madras [illegible] will [illegible] prepared for [illegible] for you to [illegible] with closed eyes?"

The second paper was according to my memory written with the Superintendent's permission to [illegible] in the Penitentiary. It was then that [illegible] informed [illegible] after having [illegible] me by a false [illegible] had [illegible] his attention to deprive any one of the Mokasa village [illegible] there are in the [illegible] many Mokasa villages held and enjoyed by others [illegible] tenure as long [illegible]. Leaving all these aside Mr. Turnor [illegible] his attention to our property in order to resume it. I petitioned the Board of Revenue, and memorialized the Government and also submitted to the Secretary of State a petition complaining of this gross injustice. All this was done when I was incarcerated in the Penitentiary of course

with the Superintendent's permission.

The first part of the memorandum [illegible] was [illegible] written [illegible] years of age, and therefore I could not have written [illegible] later [illegible] he has then [illegible] before he had completed his twenty first year. This is [illegible] mistranslation [illegible] true translation cannot be given as [illegible] part of the original is torn off.

The eighth memorandum is alleged [illegible] was written [illegible] of a [illegible]. This is manifestly [illegible] that there [illegible] instructions [illegible] Madras for the purpose of making an application to the High Court [illegible] further purpose I was collecting all [illegible] original documents in support of my application. Only there was the Maharaja of Jeypore Muktiarnama to me. [illegible] the foregoing instructions were afterwards [illegible] by order of the local Government [illegible] to flames. The Muktarnama as well as the other documents have remained with me

The ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] is one of the [illegible] four documents which accompanied my petition to the High Court in December 1885. Thus it is plain that the paper cannot have been written long before December 1886. Mr. P. V. [illegible], a native barrister at law at Vizagapatam, who was suspended in certain official [illegible] the Chief Secretary was intimately connected with the criminal prosecutions against me. He [illegible] knew the truth and I had many interviews with him on [illegible] [illegible] asked him to state to the proper authorities on occasion arising what he knew about the cases against me. He promised to do so. The reference therefore to the Chief Secretary applies to him.

The [illegible] paper is also a mistranslation [illegible] with the words: "It is true that we have much landed "property, but it is also true that we "have many debts to clear. It will "be good if you by any means buy "Chodavaram's documents & some "body else.

xxxx

"Jagatavaram is under your management. "You should know how it should be carried on. What shall I write about it.

---

at the, received during my incarceration ~~in the Vizagapatam~~ jail, & that one was written [illegible] as I had permission to write long after [illegible] [illegible] matter.

The [illegible] paper [illegible] was written to [illegible] from the Vizagapatam jail. It was [illegible] that he informed me that the Police Inspector was interfering with his management of the village of Jagatavaram. I advised him to sue the Inspector of Police for damages. I also made mention of Mr. Kernon who was then at Vizagapatam & was in certain cases my counsel. These facts do not appear in the official translation. There is no [illegible] [illegible] in any of the above papers. All refer to my private affairs. All my landed property is situated in the Madugula Zamindari. Three large villages, Kotapad, Vallapuram, & Vellanki are still ~~[illegible]~~ withheld ~~[illegible]~~ from me by the Maharaja of Jeypore altho the mortgage debt has been cleared off from the rents of the villages. It is therefore ~~[illegible]~~ natural that I should be interested in the affairs of Madugula and the fate of the minor Zamindar from whom I have to recover large sums of money on account of

[illegible] wise prefer [illegible]
that a person of my habits and [illegible]
is not capable of [illegible] becoming
[illegible] in the world every
day experience.
That there has not been a blot on my
honesty and integrity [illegible] know
not only the Maharaja of Vizianagaram
who has been my pupil and has known
me for a long time [illegible] but
Gajapatirao who has [illegible] for
more than twenty years been my good
friend but to all respectable persons
in the Vizagapatam District and in
the other parts of India where I am
known.
What high opinion the former himself —
not to speak of the other respectable men
who have known me and whom I have
come in contact — has entertained of me
his private letters [illegible]
That from envy, malice, [illegible] &
spite I have been [illegible] by means
of a false prosecution is well known
[illegible] in the Vizagapatam District,
and that no fraud whatsoever
was brought home to me the [illegible]
[illegible] record itself establishes.
[illegible] July 1887. Lingam Lakshmaji

Confidential

Vellore
5. 8. 87.

From
E. H. Gadsden Esq.
ag. Supt. Central Jail
Vellore

To
Henry R. Grimes Esq.
Inspr. Genl. of Jails.

Subject

Report on Convict Lingam Lakshmaji Pantalu —

Enclosures.

(1) Letter from Collr. of Vizagm. with its enclosures & Ch. Secretary's Endorsement thereon —

(2) Statement by convict Lingam Lakshmaji Pantalu.

(3) Cypher slip found in one of the convict's books —

Ju. C. No. 3417/87

Enclosure No 1

Statement by Lingam

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Enclosure No 2

Cypher slip found in one of L. Lakshmaji's books.

E. Gadsden

Ju. C. No. 3417/87

Ju. C. No. 3417/87

Aegphg ghm ge ngpa
hd
gnxd+aaxyhggzm pe4
aeüt+nzg : Xg Rxcc ng
ʒggf. xew nef apb
ygg xg fa pbs sgpghg
gnxd apagh.....

Enclosure No 1

Statement by Lingama Lakshmaji Pantulu in reference to the letters sent from Vizagm —

E Middleton
ac Supt

R.C. No 3417/87

Confidential

No. 288 Office of Insp. Genl. of Jails
Ootacamund 11th August 1887

From,
Henry R. Grimes Esqr.
Inspector General of Jails
To,
The Hon'ble H. E. Stokes
Ag. Chief Secretary to Govt.
Ootacamund

Sir,

In reply to your endorsement dated 31st May 1887, on a letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, regarding Convict Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu having surreptitiously corresponded with his relations whilst undergoing imprisonment in the Central Jail at Vellore, I have the honor to forward a report on the subject from the acting Superintendent of the Vellore Jail, and an explanation from the prisoner himself, in which he states, the letters referred to, and of which translations had been made by the Collector, were not written from Vellore, but, during the time he was in the Jail at Vizagapatam, where he had permission to write to his Agent on matters of business

The

2. The Superintendent fully explains in his report, the course he pursued in his inquiries, to ascertain whether Lakshmaji had been communicating with his relatives, and it is very evident from the assistance given him by the Superintendent of Post Offices, (sanctioned by the Post Master General) that Lakshmaji has been communicating with his father-in-law, and his brother at Konada, in the Vizagapatam District. [illegible] the Post Office records prove, that sixteen registered letters were dispatched from the local post offices, to the above persons. The Superintendent further ascertained that these letters were posted by a brahmin one Swami Iyer, who had been formerly an inmate of the jail between August 1881, and January 1885, and that though he had not occupied the same ward as Lakshmaji did, he was in the same barrack, and in the same mess at meals with Lakshmaji, and therefore they communicated with each other easily. Swami Iyer since his release has been living in Vellore without any ostensible

means

means of livelihood, and when his house was searched (a search warrant having been issued by the Joint Magistrate on the Superintendent lodging a complaint before him, that Swami Iyer had been communicating surreptitiously with a prisoner in jail) 35 copies of Lakshmaji's printed petition to Government were found, together with upwards of Rupees 80/ in cash, besides jewelry. That this brahmin has been Lakshmaji's Agent in Vellore there is I think not the slightest doubt though there may not be sufficient evidence against him to obtain a conviction.

3. Search Warrants were also issued by the Joint Magistrate at Vellore on the prisoners relatives at Konada, in order to ascertain whether any letters bearing on this subject could be found, but it appears that these warrants have been returned with a letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Joint Magistrate at Vellore, and that the only papers found were some fragments of a letter, supposed to have been written by Lakshmaji. The Superintendent has seen these fragments, and is convinced

that

that the writing is that of the prisoner.

4. The prisoner having given an explanation in writing regarding the letters, translations of which were made by the Collector, was afterwards questioned by the Superintendent in regard to the registered letters, of these of course he denies all knowledge; but, I have no doubt that they were written by Lakshmaji and conveyed by some of the Warders to Swami Iyer, who it is known posted them, and though the prisoner states, that the registered letters may have been those sent by him through the Superintendent's Office; the Superintendent remarks, that this statement does not hold good, and gives his reasons for this. That the prisoner Lakshmaji has been surreptitiously corresponding with his relatives is, I think sufficiently proved. The Supdt. has refrained from punishing him — until he receives the orders of Government on this point. The prisoner has risen to the grade of a Convict Servant, and has been in charge of the Juvenile prisoners in the Vellore jail, he was also supplied with writing materials, and books, in

order

order to enable him to carry out the work of transcribing to the Devanagari character, numerous valuable manuscripts in the Telugu and Grantha character, on which work he was employed, under the Order of Government, contained in Government Order, dated 11th February 1885. No. 410, Miscellaneous, and I thought when I received that Order, it would be the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate with his relatives. At first of course particular precautions were taken to prevent his doing so, but I presume supervision on this point grew lax, and my surmises have come to pass.

5. The prisoner has now been removed from charge of the Juveniles, and all the books, and writing materials he was allowed, have been taken away from him, he should, I consider be degraded to the lowest class, and lose all the remission he has earned, but I doubt whether it is desirable to remove him to another jail; he was transferred from the Penitentiary, to Vellore under the orders of Government, dated 23rd December 1882. No. 2228. Judicial, and as his character

so

is now well known there, and the Jail Officials will after this take more care in watching him, I should recommend his remaining at Vellore, and undergoing a term of confinement in the close prison, but, should the Government think it desirable he should be transferred, I recommend his being sent to Coimbatore, where there is also a close prison.

6. I regret extremely that the Superintendent has been unable to detect which of the Jail subordinates — Lakshmapi has employed to carry his letters out of jail, of course suspicion points strongly to the Warders, who had the locking, and unlocking of the Juvenile Ward in which the prisoner was latterly located, but as the Superintendent remarks, nothing could be proved against them.

7. The letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, together with slips of Lakshmapi's letters, and their translations are now returned, and with Lakshmapi's explanation, a cypher slip found in one of his books is enclosed.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant
Henry R. Grimes
Inspector General of Jails

1887.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSURE No. 1

In a letter from the Collector & Dt Magistrate of Vizagapatam to the ~~Secretary to the Commissioner of~~ Chief Secretary to Government dated 18' October 1887 No. 2413.

PURPORT.

Papers referred to the District Magistrate with Government reference No 3417 dated 19' September 1887.

Jud. 4574/2 1887

Memorandum showing the Criminal convictions of Lingum Lakshmaji on various charges connected with the zemindari of Madugula.

No.	Nature of the crime	Result of trial	Remarks.
1.	On the 21st October 1872, the late zemindar of Madugula executed a registered bond for Rs. 50,000 to the Maharajah of Jeypur. The amount entered in the document was, subsequent to registration dishonestly altered by Lakshmaji from Rs 50,000 to 150,000. Lakshmaji was found guilty of this forgery by the Session Court of Vizagapatam in No. $\frac{57}{81}$ on the file of that court.	Under secs. 467 & 468 I.P.C., Lakshmaji was sentenced to six years rigorous imprisonment on the 10th November 1881. Confirmed by the High Court on appeal.	
2.	Another document was executed for Rs 50,000 by the late zemindar of Madugula in favor of the Maharajah [illegible] registered As regards these alterations Lakshmaji was also tried under secs. 467 & 114 + 468 & 114 I. P. C. in session case No. $\frac{57}{81}$	The Session Judge acquitted Lakshmaji on these charges, but upon [illegible] further rigorous imprisonment.	
3.	In the year 1875 one Gade Pattabhi Ramayya was Dewan of Jeypur and also had management of the Madugula Estate which had been mortgaged to his master, the Maharajah of Jeypur. Lakshmaji was Muktiar for both estates. On the 21st April 1875, Lakshmaji, in the capacity of Agent to Madugula zemindar, registered a bond purporting to have been executed in his (Lakshmaji's) own favor by the said zemindar of Madugula. In 1881 he brought a suit on this bond. At the trial he sought to support his claim by a letter which purports to have been addressed to him by Pattabhi Ramayya from Madugula on the 10th April 1875, and to have given cover to this document. This letter was found by the Court which tried the suit	The Session Court convicted and sentenced Lakshmaji to four years rigorous imprisonment under sec 196 I. P. C. On appeal, the High Court of Madras reduced the sentence to one years rigorous imprisonment on the 19th January 1884.	

suit to have been fabricated.

Lakshmaji was accordingly tried under secs. 193, 196 & 471 I. P. C in Session case no $\frac{9}{83}$ on the file of the Session Court.

Dy. for Collector and District Magistrate

2056/63

of Jeypur on the 31st August 1878 [illegible]
on the following day. The amount entered in the →
document was, after registration, dishonestly altered
from Rs 50,000 to Rs 15,0000 (just as the bond in no. 1 of
this statement was altered) and the following words →
were also interpolated.

" In the event of my having no male issue, you
will, I ordain, succeed after my disease to my →
rights and liabilities and to my Taluq."

an appeal on behalf of
Government against the
acquittal Lakshmaji
was sentenced, on the 21st.
February 1882, by the High
Court of Madras to two years
rigorous imprisonment and
→ to a fine of Rs. 10,000 (ten
thousand rupees) in default
of payment to one year's →

When the slip came before me the letter was [illegible] and the sentence was translated accordingly in my office. Lakshmaji now says that his meaning was that there would be much good if he (the minor) were taken as a Ward under the Court of Wards. This would be inconsistent with the sentences expressed later on in the slip. How could Sundry lands, topes &c come immediate into the minor's possession and how could the minor manage the Zemindary in the same way as the late Zemindar did, if the minor be taken under the Court's protection? If Lakshmaji's meaning, as now expressed in the explanation, that "there will be much good, if he is taken as a ward" was what was originally intended, what necessity could there be for him to give such an advice and for any drafts to be faircopied and despatched according to the drafts sent and why should he say "Dela will result in much inconvenience" as the latter part of the slip shows. Lakshmaji says that the slip was writte about 1880 during the discussion that ensued on the repudiation by the Zem-

Rani of Madugula of the authority of the Court of Wards and when he was a freeman. The Suit (O. S. 26 of 1881) brought by the Junior Rani to set aside the minor's adoption by the Senior Rani was decided by the Sub-Judge of Vizagapatam in favor of the Junior Rani on the 17th March 1882. The appeal to the High Court on behalf of the minor was decided in his favor on the 20th December 1884. It was after the High Court's decision that proposals were under contemplation to take the minor under the protection of the Court of Wards. The minor was actually taken under the Court's protection in the latter part of September 1885. The minor was born on the 27th June 1869 and was in his seventeenth year when he was taken as our ward. In these circumstances this slip containing advice as to the advisability or otherwise of the minor being taken under the Court of Wards must have been written by Lakshmaji and sent to Chavunduri Ramaiya sometime between December 1884 and September 1885, when Lakshmaji was not a free man but a jail convict. As he was transferred, so far as I gather, to the Vellore Jail from the Penitentiary in the beginning of 1883, the slip in question must, I think, have been written and sent

from

1887

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSURE No. 2

In a letter from the Collector & Dt Magistrate of Vizagapatam to ~~the Secretary to the Commissioner of~~ Chief Secretary to Government

dated 18 October 1887 No. 2413.

PURPORT.

Statement showing the offences, of which Lingam Lakshmaji has been convicted, in connection with the Madugula Estate, which convictions are still in full force & effect

Jud 4574/1/87

×

Returned

District Magistrate's Office,
Vizagapatam, 18th October 1887

No. 2413

From
A. G. Turner Esquire,
District Magistrate of Vizagapatam

To
The Honorable A. E. Stokes,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

Adverting to your reference × No. 3417 dated the 19th ultimo on the Inspector General of Jails' letter dated the 11th August 1887 No. 288, referring to me Lingam Lakshmaji's explanation for my remarks, I have the honor to report as under.

2. In my letter No. 339 dated 14th February, I brought to the notice of Government that Lakshmaji was suspected of clandestinely carrying on some correspondence with his gumasta (Clerk) Chaundari Ramaiya at Vizagapatam, whom the minor Zemindar of Madugula, now under the protection of the Court of Wards, has taken into his confidence, the correspondence being intended to be shown or read to the minor Zemindar, and to advocate suggestions and measures intended to interfere with the Court of Wards' admin

-istration of the affairs of the minor Zemindar; and that the correspondence was presumedly carried on in breach of Jail Discipline.

3. In support of the above, I submitted to Government some ten slips written in Lakshmaji's own handwriting to Navunduri Ramaiya which recently fell into my hands. The style and tone of these slips, and the pieces on which and the manner in which they were written are, in my opinion, enough to show that they must have been written without the knowledge of the Superintendent of the Jail. None of them contains the signature or initials of the Superintendent in proof of his having seen them, and the tone of the slips themselves was couched in a style that led to the inference that, had they been seen by the Superintendent, he would not have permitted their issue from the jail.

4. In his written explanation Lakshmaji clearly admits that he wrote every one of these slips and that he despatched them to Navunduri Ramaiya from time to time, but he states that they were not written so recently as I was led to believe, but before he was transferred to the Central Jail at Vellore. He at the same time accuses this Office with having mis-translated portions of some of the slips in view to convey to the mind of the reader a sense different from that intended to be conveyed.

5. I shall now proceed to deal with the several slips and Lakshmaji's explanations thereon seriatim.

6. In the first part of his explanation Lakshmaji says that Navunduri Ramaiya having been found inimical to his interests, he was dismissed and another man (Lakshmaji's brother-in-law) was appointed about March 1885 in his place to manage his affairs, and that consequently he has not written to Navunduri Ramaiya since that date. This Statement of Lakshmaji cannot be correct, because I have a letter before me written by Lakshmaji to Navunduri Ramaiya on the 10' February 1886 instructing the latter to bring a Civil Suit against the Madugula Zemindar for certain monies alleged to be due to Lakshmaji. Again on 1st October 1885, a petition was sent to the Court of Wards by Navunduri Ramaiya, as Lakshmaji's Agent, begging reply to his petition previously sent through Mr. Michell – Vide Court of Wards' Pro: No. 741 dated the 11 June 1887. Navunduri Ramaiya was Lakshmaji's Agent for about ten years.

Lakshmaji's brother-in-law Dinavahi Suryanarayana was constituted Lakshmaji's agent on 25th August 1886 and Navondi Ramaya was dismissed subsequently on 19th November last. From these facts it is perfectly plain that Lakshmaji's statement that Navondi Ramayas connection with him ceased in March 1885 and that he has not written to him since then are inaccurate.

7. Slip No. 1. Lakshmaji states that this slip was not intended to be shown or read to the minor Zemindar of Madugula. The context of the slip shows that it must have been intended for the Madugula minor. Madhya Dugaraa alluded to in it was the minor Zemindar's natural father. Lakshmaji further states that "the translation of the slip is wrong inasmuch as from the insertion of the words O'Rajah not present in the original, it is intended to make it appear that the paper was meant for the perusal of the minor Zemindar or to be shown to him". So far as my enquiry goes, it is clear to me that the words 'O Rajah' were in the slip when it was translated in my Office. It will be observed that precisely in the spot where the words would appear in the slip there is a lacuna occasioned by a tear in the paper. This

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rent must, in all probability, have been effected by some one subsequently to the translation, for be it noticed that where other lacunae occur the translation omits all attempt to fill them up by inserting words and substitutes dots for the vacant space. If they were not in the original at the time of translation, how could they be found in the translation. Even granting for argument's sake that the words "O Rajah" were absent in the original, it would not alter the meaning of the slip. If Madhya Dugaraa was alive and Lakshmaji was a free man and not a convict in jail – when the slip was written, as he says, what reason could there be for him to have written such a slip to Navondi Ramaya and to have mentioned in it the words "though I am now helpless God will not keep me in this state for ever." In my opinion, the context of the slip shows that it could not have been intended for anybody other than the minor Zemindar and that it must have been written, not when Lakshmaji was a freeman but during his incarceration, though I am not able to ascertain the exact date on which it was written. Lakshmaji avoids stating for whom the slip was intended if not for the Madugula minor.

Slip No 2. It is not possible for me to say in what connection the slip was written and when, but it may be inferred from it that some clandestine method of correspondence has been established between Lakshmaji and his friends. Lakshmaji's imprisonment began about December 1881. If he was, when the slip was written, a free man, and if it was an honest communication, I fail to see why it should have been written on a piece of paper without any date or name and in an ambiguous way.

Slip No. 3. Attention should be paid to the letters underlined in red ink in the original telugu slip. If the words were 'పట్టకుంటే', they would mean "if he is not taken." If they were 'పట్టుకుంటే', they would mean "if he is taken". A close examination of the second letter in the phrase marked shows that it was, as originally written, ట్ట intended to give a negative meaning and that an attempt has been subsequently made to make it appear like ట్టు to give it an affirmative meaning. Whether this alteration was effected in the Vellore jail or elsewhere I cannot say, but it is quite certain that the interpolation was made by some one after the translation from the Vellore jail.

Slip No. 4. Lakshmaji states that this slip was intended not for Madugula minor but for the then Dewan of Bobbili, Rajah Inuganti Sitaramaswami Garu. If Lakshmaji's statement were correct, the slip would go to show that about 1874 there were two factions at Bobbili and that his advice to the Dewan was to win over the young Rajah to his side. The Bobbili Rajah was then only about 11 years old, and it is believed that at that time there were no factions at Bobbili, the Rajah being entirely under the care and protection of the Rani, his adoptive mother, who was in charge of the Zemindari and managing it. There was thus no necessity for Lakshmaji to give the Dewan any advice of the nature referred to in the slip. Differences between the young Rajah and his adoptive mother arose for the first time in 1879. The Dewan was himself a rich Proprietor and was also the Rani's own cousin, in whom she had the highest confidence. If the slip were intended for the Dewan Lakshmaji would have written it in a more respectful tone. Further, it appears that the relations between Bobbili and Lakshmaji were strained about the beginning of 1873 by reason of an enquiry ordered by the then District Magistrate of Vizagapatam into the matter of a will suspected to have been forged by Lakshmaji in connection with the Chedikada Estate and I hear that Lakshmaji's connection with Bobbili was, consequently, terminated about the middle of August 1873. Considering these circumstances, it is, in my opinion, more reasonable to say that the slip refers to Madugula than to Bobbili.

Slip No. 5. There can be no doubt that this slip was intended for the Madugula minor's. The High Court's judgment confirming the Madugula minor's adoption by the Senior Rani was passed on the 20th December 1884, and the minor was taken under the Court of Wards' protection in September 1885. A reading of the slip clearly shows how Lakshmaji was interfering with the affairs of the Madugula minor. He says that the translation of the last words of the slip is wrong and gives the following as the correct translation thereof.

"Patience should work on behalf of
"the minor according to what I have
"already written. There is no need for
"further censure."

My official translation of these from the original slip is as under:

"We should hereafter proceed on be-
"-half of the adopted son according to
"what I have previously written. We
"need not wait."

A close examination of the letters underlined in red ink in the original slip will show that మనము meaning "we" was all that was originally written. It was so when the slip reached my office and was translated accordingly. The letter [illegible] immediately preceding [illegible] is clearly a subsequent insertion to make the word appear as [illegible] meaning patience. The different ink and the clumsy way in which the particular letter [illegible] is written are patent and testify to its insertion subsequent to the writing of the rest of the slip. When and by whom this insertion was made I cannot of course say, but that it has been made by some one to alter the meaning of the sentence is beyond all doubt. I cannot understand what Lakshmaji's meaning could be by saying that "patience should work on behalf of the minor", nor can I understand what he means by saying "there is no need for further censure". The last sentence in the original slip is

~~Certainly~~ ఎదురీక్షించవలసినపనిలేదు. and was translated in my office according to this sense. It may be inferred from the wording of this slip that an arrangement had been previously come to between Lakshmaji and his agent Nandur Ramayya by which they can interest themselves in the minor's fortune consequent on the High Court's confirmation of his adoption; and the slip was intended to give hint to Nandur Ramayya to at once act according to the arrangement without waiting for anything. Surely the slip must have been sent by Lakshmaji from the Vellore Jail.

Slip No. 6. Lakshmaji now says that the word 'Sheristadar' mentioned in the slip was intended to mean Nyayapati Ramadasu Pantulu, a late Sheristadar of this office who vacated the post in 1879, and not Kota Purushottam Pantulu who was my Huzur Sheristadar from 1881 to October 1885. As the slip was undoubtedly written after Purushottam Pantulu took charge of the Huzur Sheristadarship and considering the present tense used in the slip and

the

the surprise expressed therein by Lakshmaji at Purushottam Pantulu having told falsehoods also, I am inclined to think that Lakshmaji originally intended the word 'Sheristadar' to mean Purushottam Pantulu. Purushottam Pantulu being, as a matter of fact, considered by everybody as an honest official and being still in service, though at present on leave, Lakshmaji now tries to avoid giving offence to him and to throw the intended odium on Ramadasu Pantulu, who was Huzur Sheristadar before two incumbents of the post previous to Purushottam Pantulu's tenure of office and who gave up the service in 1880. What necessity could there be for Lakshmaji to have alluded to Ramadasu Pantulu who was not in service when the slip was written. To an ordinary reader the part of the slip means to show that Purushottam Pantulu has not only taken large bribes from Jeypur but has also, in addition, spoken falsehoods against the interests of the Madugula Minor. The word "also" as used in the slip and from its position qualifies "falsehoods" and not "Purushottam Pantulu." Lakshmaji says that the last part of this slip has been purposely mistranslated in this

Office. I admit that Lakshmaji's translation as given in his explanation to be correct and the translation thereof made in my Office does not appear to be in strict accordance with the meaning therein expressed. The incorrect translation is due to my clerk having failed to catch its right meaning. After all the part is not of any importance, and the incorrectness of the translation does not alter the nature of the case. From the context of the slip, it is impossible to ascertain whether it was written when Lakshmaji was a freeman or a jail convict.

Slip No 7. This slip is undoubtedly full of evil advices to the Madugula minor as the slip itself shows — advices which are calculated to interfere with our administration of the minor's affairs and to induce the minor Zamindar to entertain with favour Lakshmaji's cause about Sirijam, Kotapadu, Vallapuram and Vellanki in which Lakshmaji is deeply interested. It will be seen from the Official translation of the Communication that the lower half of the second paper forming part of the Communication is now lost. It is the part which speaks in strong terms of the wicked nature of the advice given to the minor, which is to the effect that, in view to avoid the interference of the Court of Wards, the minor should plead majority, while he was in fact a minor. The lower half was in existence when the slips original fell into my hands and I got them read over to me one after another, and my Official translation therefore includes it. As this part of the Communication was strongly against Lakshmaji, I shall leave with Gover......t the drawing of an inference as to the author of its destruction. It is evidently why he passes over it so lightly and in a vague way in his explanation. Even so much of the Communication as is now available is enough to show the pernicious nature of the advice it is intended to give. Lakshmaji now states as an improbability that the first part of the memorandum shows that the minor was still less than 18 years of age and therefore he could not have written later on that he had attained majority. The minor then was no doubt less than 18 years of age as Lakshmaji admits, but he advises the minor to plead majority in view to keep himself clear of the Court of Wards' interference. He admits that he wrote the communication while a convict in the Madras Penitentiary but he says that he wrote it with the Superintendent's permission. I cannot suppose for a moment that the Superintendent would have, if he only knew it, permitted such an evil-advising communication to proceed from one of his convicts. Again, if the communication was really written with his permission, he would have, I think, in the ordinary course of business signed or initialled it. I am inclined to believe that it was written without the Superintendent's knowledge.

Slip No. 8. Lakshmaji says that the words "Chief Secretary" occurring in the last part of the slip were intended to mean Mr. P. Venkata Kristnama Naidu, a native Barrister-at-Law, by which name, he says, he was designated in certain social circles. Nobody here knows that Mr. P.V. Naidu has ever been nicknamed "Chief Secretary", nor does Mr. Naidu himself

know

know that he has got such an imposing nickname.

Slips No. 9 and 10. I have no remarks to make. It is evident that slip No. 9 is intended to give some bad advice to the minor Zemindar in view to promote Lakshmaji's own interests.

8. It will be seen from what has been said above that an arrangement was come to between Lakshmaji and Naoundurn Ramaiya whereby to get a hold on the minor Zemindar of Madupula and the slips above noticed are indicative of the nature of the arrangement. It is immaterial whether the slips were written so recently as was supposed by me or sometime previously. It is, however, quite certain that most of them, if not all, were written during Lakshmaji's incarceration in one jail or the other, that they are intended partly to give evil advices to the minor Zemindar and partly to interfere with the manner of our administration of the minor's affairs, and that presumably they have been written without the jail Superintendent's knowledge and in breach of jail discipline.

that Lakshmaji was, until lately, in the habit of adopting this sort of clandestine method of correspondence is also clear from the Vellore Jail Superintendent's letter.

9. The last part of Lakshmaji's explanation in which he boasts of his honesty and integrity need not be remarked on by me. The standard of his morality and honesty is well known to every body in the District and the Government will be able to judge of it from the facts given in the enclosed statement. The statement enumerates only those forgeries perpetrated by him that have been brought to light and formed subjects for criminal prosecutions.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servt.

H. G. Turner.
District Magistrate.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

C. No.s 768, 2098 & 3417.

From

The Collr. of Vizagm. 14 Feb. 87. no. 339.
Endorsement Rev. Dept. no. 2768 - dated 14th May transferring Pros. of Court of wards. no 2998 dated 13th April 87
D.O. No. 300. fr. Mr. Grimes. dated 8th July 87
Confid. Fr. I.G. of Jails. no. 286. dated 11th August 1887.

FOR ORDERS.

In his letter of the 14th Feby 87. no 339, the Dt. Magt & Collr. of Vizagm. reported that Convict Lingam Lakshmaji had written letters from the Vellore Jail, which were intended to be shown to the minor Zamindar of Madgole for the purpose of interfering with the administr. of the Madgole estate by the Court of wards. No action was taken on this letter till May, when it was referred by Reference dated the 31st May to the I.G. of Jails for very early enquiry and full report. The Reference added that the convict should be removed to another Jail as soon as the investigation had reached a stage at wh. his presence at Vellore was no longer necessary.

This instruction was given in consequence of the receipt of the Pros. of the Court of wards no. 2998 dated 13th April 87, in which the Court of wards recommended that Lingam Lakshmaji should be transferred from Vellore to Salem. The Ct of wards' Pros. were returned to the Rev. Dept. with endorsement of the 31st May, 87.

The I.G. of Jails has now submitted the result of the enquiry which he has made into the correspondence said to have occurred betw. Lingam Lakshmaji & persons in the Vizagm. District. He forwards the report of Mr. Gadsden the ag Supt. of the Vellore Jail, which is full & clear. Mr. Grimes thinks that the charge agst. the Convict of having surreptitiously corresponded with his relations is "sufficiently proved". Mr. Gadsden however, only says that he is of opinion that the letters sent fr. Vellore were written by Lakshmaji, & that there is circumstantial evidence in support of this opinion, but that it is hard to prove. The latter statement is nearer the mark than that of the I.G., for evidence to connect the convict with the letters is almost wanting.

The Supt. thinks that if the charge is considered by Govt. to be proved, the Convict should be punished by forfeiture of his remission earned (13 months) & reduction from the post of work overseer to that of 3rd class convict. In any case, the latter step mt. be taken, but there is hardly sufficient evidence to justify the former. It is also reported that the Convict has been deprived of the books & writing material with which he has been occupying his time under G.O. 11th Febr. 1885 No. 410. The I.G. is opposed to his transfer to another Jail, on the ground that he is known at Vellore & likely to be better looked after there than in a fresh jail, where the officials would know less of his character.

In Current 2507. A.S. the Govt. has requested the preparation of a short Memo. from the Lakshmaji's papers. This has not yet been done, pending the disposal of the present papers, but it can be got ready at very short notice. It will be remembered that the Convict petitioned the Govt. of India, who have refused to interfere, but that owing to the convict's proper petition to India having, by an error, not been forwarded, a second reference to India has just been made. (letter No. 2030 dated 5th Sept.)

Alg
1019

Mr. Turner's [illegible] [illegible] the remarks [illegible] Lakshmaji's explanation shewed & submit go to him for remarks.

14 Sept

For orders

Current No. 4574 from the Distt. Magt. of Vizagapatam, 18th October 1887. No. 2416.

Mr. Turner's remarks on Lakshmaji's explanation have been received & are submitted for orders.

It may be first noticed that Mr. Turner considers the original slips submitted by him, Nos. 3, 5 & 7, have been tampered with since the papers left his hands & he apparently believes that Lakshmaji tampered with them when they were submitted to him for his explanation in the Vellore Jail. If this is so, the convict's exam.n must have been very unskilfully conducted; & from an exam.n of slips 1, 5, 7, it will be seen that there are appearances justifying Mr. Turner's remarks.

The chief question is, however, whether there is sufficient evidence to show that these letters were written by Lingam Lakshmaji from Jail. Mr. Cavendish's enquiry certainly failed to produce any sufficient evidence of the actual transmission of the letters by Lakshmaji from Jail. The answer to the question has, therefore, to rest on the internal evidence of the letters themselves. It will be observed from Lakshmaji's explanation that he does not repudiate the letters altogether but admits having written them & endeavours to explain their meaning in a different way to that suggested by Mr. Turner.

With this purpose, he has, Mr. Turner says, altered some of the slips & mutilated others, & Mr. Turner goes thro' his explanation slip by

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After reading Mr. Turner's remarks & referring again to the slips I am satisfied, not only that the convict has carried on a surreptitious correspondence, but also that he tampered with the letters in view to making them support his false explanation regarding them.

See particularly No. 5, in wh. "manamu" or "awe" has been altered to "ohamanamu" or patience; No. 3 in wh. by interpolating the vowel u, or altering a vide u, a negative has been obviously made to read affirmatively; No. 1 from wh. "O Rajah" has been torn out. A man of Lakshmaji's ingenuity & unscrupulousness might easily have made these alterations while writing his lengthy explanation. He had free use of writing materials & was probably not watched, or not closely watched, while writing. Half of No. 7 has also disappeared but that may have happened accidentally before the paper reached his hands; it wd. be charitable to think so tho' with the other facts before me I consider it far more probable that he himself removed it.

Mr. Turner shows that some of these must have been written from Vellore & no one can doubt that the numerous registered letters to his relations emanated from him.

I would reduce him as proposed to a 3rd class convict & under §§ 434, 435 ~~482 et seq.~~ of the Jail Code he will thereby lose all his remission.

I think there are good reasons for the course proposed by my hon. colleague.
5 Nov

In Council

Agreed in Council. that the Jubilee Rem.n shall be continued
15/11

slip in order to show that the letters must have been written recently & since Lakshmaji was transferred to Vellore.

Slip No. ~~5~~ 5 are admitted to refer to Madgole affairs. ~~[illegible]~~ So also ~~[illegible]~~ slip No. 4 & 5. Whether No. 4 does or does not seems not to matter much; but it is probable fr. the fact that some of the slips clearly refer to Madgole that they all do. Their date is more difficult. As regards No. 6, the date assigned by Lakshmaji is evidently impossible (1880); the words "there will be no use in appealing to the Privy Council" seem to show that the Judgment referred to was that of the High Ct. in the Madgole adoption case, wh. was decided in Dec 1884. Lakshmaji says "it is plain this slip was written before any appeal was made from the Madgole Judgment" but, if there is any inference it is the other way. Again as regards Slip 6, Lakshmaji says there is an opposition intended betw. the words "the Sheristadar" & "Purushottam Pantulu": Mr Turner contends that they ~~are~~ refer to the same person, in wh. case they must have been written later than 1881. It is not very clear, but the ~~[illegible]~~ meaning here seems rather in favour of Lakshmaji. As regards the 7th slip, wh. certainly refers to Madgole affairs, Lakshmaji says it was written fr. the Penitentiary with the Supt's permission. As regards slip 8, 9 & 10, Mr Turner makes few remarks.

While It is, therefore, clear that the letters were written by Lakshmaji & refer to Madgole affairs, it does not seem certain that they were written from Jail. In the case of No. 6, however, there is strong ground for thinking that it was so written about the beginning of 1885.

Submitted that all writing material should be withdrawn from Lakshmaji & that he should be put to ordinary labour again. There hardly seems sufficient evidence for forfeiting his remission, unless anything could be made of the charge of tampering with these slips.

ALP
1/11

J.H.C.
3/11

Lingam Lakshmaji

certainly

FOR ORDERS.

[illegible]

There does not seem to be any thing to show what the Suit referred to is.

Jud^l Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT MADRAS

2656/72

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following papers

From the Coll^r. of Vizag^m, 14th Febr 87. No 339. (C. 768)
" the I.G. of Jails. 11th August 1887. No 288 (C. 3417)
" the Coll^r. of Vizag^m, 18th Octr 1887. No 2413.

Order, 22/11/87. No 2656

After carefully considering the whole of the foregoing correspondence, H.E. the Gov. in Council is satisfied not only that Convict Lingam Lakshmaji has carried on a surreptitious correspondence in breach of jail rules with persons outside the Jail referring to the affairs of the Madugula estate, ~~which is under the admin. of the Court of wards,~~ but also that when ~~the~~ letters ~~of his~~ wh. had been seized were placed before him for his explanation he tampered with them in order to make them support ~~his~~ a false ~~account of~~ ~~explanation regarding~~ explanation ~~them~~.

2. These serious offences, ~~which include the corrupting of some of the subordinate jail establishment~~, have been committed by the Convict in question, in spite of the special leniency wh. has been shown towards him. H.E. in Council ~~accepts the Director General's recommendation &~~ ~~[illegible]~~ resolves to direct that Convict Lingam

G.O. 11th Febr 1885. No 460}

be degraded from his present position as a work overseer to that of a 3rd class convict, with ~~and shall forfeit~~ ~~[illegible]~~ a forfeiture of all the ~~[illegible] under the provisions of Jail Code, Rule 434 forfeiting~~ the ~~whole of his~~ remission earned by him, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~except that~~ except that granted on acc.t of Hill's Jubilee, wh. will ~~accordingly~~ be allowed to remain to his credit. ~~He will be~~ The convict must in future be subjected to ordinary jail labour, G.O. 11th Feb 1885, No 410 being cancelled, & he should be carefully watched to prevent a repetition of ~~these~~ such offences. The Govt accept the I.G.'s recommendation not to transfer him to a fresh jail, but ~~the I.G.'s~~ Ins. Genl's attention will be drawn to the fact that, in the conclusions now arrived at Lingam Lakshmaji must have tampered with one or more of the Vellore jail establishment.

Alf. 16/11.

W.C.S.

Note.

With reference to Hill's reference to Rule 434 of the Jail Code, it wd seem that the Rules as to remission sanctioned in G.O. 13 Dec 84 No 3251 (as amended by G.O. 2114 - 17 Nov 85) cancel Rules 413 to 443 pages 60 - 64 of the Jail Code as printed.

Alf.

W.C.S.
17/11

Yes - I see. I had altered the draft before I saw this note but have changed it back again

F.P.H.
18 Nov

C. 17/11.
R. 19/11.

ENT NO. 3417

JUDICIAL.

Refce No. 3417

Jail (188 7/,) Department.

Ootacamund
19th Sept. 1887

FROM Henry R. Prince Esqre
~~The~~ INSPECTOR-GENERAL
OF JAILS,
Ootacamund

TO The Hon'ble H. E. Stokes
~~The~~ CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT.
Ootacamund

Referred to the Agent at Vizagapatam for early remarks on Lingam Lakshmaji's explanation.

(by order)
A. G. Cardew
Ag Under Secy

Dated 11th
Received
August 1887.

No. 288

CHIEF SECRETARY
12 AUG 87
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

ENCLOSURES

Four

SUBJECT.

Reporting on Convict Lingam Lakshmaji's surreptitious correspondence with his relatives &c. at present confined in the Central Jail Nellore

CURRENT No. 4574

1887.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

From

THE COLLECTOR and Dt. Magte

of VIZAGAPATAM.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

27 OCT 87

Dated 18th } October 1887.
Received 27th }

No. 2413

Enclosures. 2.

SUBJECT.

Submitting remarks on the explanation of Lingam Lakshmaji, a convict in the Vellore Central Jail, in connection with his carrying on clandestine correspondence in breach of Jail discipline.

The Madras Mail.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY EVENING AUGUST 13 1887 NO. 188

Wanted

RS. 5,000, at 12 per cent.—Security. "O," care of Manager, *Madras Mail.*

Wanted

A COMPETENT Printers Reader. Only thoroughly good men need apply. ADDISON & Co., 188, Mount Road, Madras.

Wanted—a Messman.

Apply to Mess President,
2/ Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Mandalay, Upper Burma.

Wanted

A REVENUE Inspector on Rs. 20 for Repaly Taluq, Kistna District.

(2.) A Revenue Inspector on Rs. 25 for Bapatla Taluq, do.

(3.) A Local Fund Clerk on Rs. 25 for the office of the Repaly Taluq Board, Kistna District.

Unpassed men need not apply. None but those who have passed Revenue Lower Grade need apply for Revenue Inspectors; those who have also Training in practical Survey will be preferred.

Apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials as early as possible.

C. M. MULLALY,
Sub-Collector and President,
Repaly Taluq Board, Kistna, Guntur.

Madras Gymkhana Club.

AN Office has been opened at the Grand Stand for the transaction of all business connected with the Club.

All correspondence with the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer should in future be addressed to

THE GRAND STAND, The Island.

To Let.

"LEITH CASTLE"—St. Thomé.

To Let from 1st September.

"OAKLANDS," Ootacamund. Apply to Miss MITCHELL, Glenvans Guynd.

To Let.

DURNFORD VILLA, upper storied house, Mount Road, Madras, near Christ Church. Apply to DESCHAMPS & Co., Madras.

To Let from 1st August.

"ROSE COTTAGE," Nungumbaukum, at present occupied by Revd. H. Rice. Apply to PARRY & Co.

To Let.

OUR Upstair Rooms "furnished" with Stablings, lately vacated by Lieut. Prior. Apply to GARRATT, CAMILLE and Co., The Tailors.

Office to Let.

THAT part of The Chartered Mercantile Bank building on first line Beach lately occupied by Messrs. Ormerod & Co.

Apply Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Australian, New Zealand & Country Oats

For Sale at Messrs. WILSON & Co's godowns.

For Sale.

BEST English West Hartley Steam Coal.

ARBUTHNOT & Co.

For Sale

CORRUGATED Iron Sheets in 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet lengths. Ridging in 6 feet lengths, Screws, Rivets and W[illegible] match.

Apply to GOR[illegible] WOODROFFE & Co.

For Sale.

"STELLA"—Handsome chesnut W. M., 4 off, 14-2, one of Madden's last shipment—quiet in harness, can be seen at the Stable Company.

For Sale

BAY Waler Mare, 15-3, staunch to collar, single or double harness, perfectly steady. Price Rs. 375. Apply 'Surgeon Fore,' Nungumbaukum, [illegible]

For Sale.

Lost.

ON 8th instant near Chepauk tennis ground, a white fox terrier dog, tan markings on head and root of tail, a spot in centre of back. Finder will be rewarded. Apply Mess, 3rd Regt. M. L. I. Poonamallee Road.

Ootacamund Grammar School.

A SELECT boarding and day School for boys. For terms, etc., apply to A. C. FLYNN, Head Master.

Victoria College, Jersey.

AT this well-known Public School there are:—special facilities for learning French, the best climate in N. Europe, excellent sea-bathing, and a capital cricket field. Board and tuition, 53 guineas, or, including holidays, 66 guineas, *per annum*. Prospectus from W. D. ST. LEGER, Madras.

Madras Medical College.

THE Winter Session of 1887-88 will commence on Monday the 3rd October 1887.

All applications for admission, into the College classes, should be sent in before the 15th September 1887, the latest.

A. PORTER, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.,
Principal, Medical College.

Albany Grammar School,
King George's Sound,
Western Australia.

THIS School is situated in the healthiest part of Albany.

The climate of Western Australia is one of the finest and most salubrious in the world, and the climate of Albany surpasses that of any other town in Western Australia, being both cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter.

King George's Sound is 11 days steam from Colombo, and by arrangement with the P. & O. Co. pupils will be taken at half-fares.

Boys prepared for the public schools, Universities, Professional and Commercial life.

Subjects—English, French, Classics and Mathematics; a special class in Civil Engineering and Surveying, (this class can either be taken as an extra, or substituted for Classics.)

Terms £80 per annum.

Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. W. WARDELL JOHNSON, M. A., Rector of Albany.

Principal JOSEPH PHILLIMORE.
A.M.I.C.E.

The domestic arrangements under the care of Mrs. PHILLIMORE.

Notice.

WANTED an European or East-Indian Matron for the Lying-in-Hospital and Medical School for women about to be established by the Travancore Government at Quilon.

Candidates must hold Madras certificates as midwives and nurses, and should be conversant with Malayalum or Tamil. The Matron will not be allowed to engage in private practice, but will be expected to devote her time to her official duties.

Salary Travancore Rupees 50 with an allowance of Rs. 10 for house rent if (unfurnished) free quarters are not provided.

Applications and copies of testimonials shoul[illegible] e office of the undersigned not than [illegible] September 1887.

(Signed) J. HOUSTON,
Durbar Physician.

Trevandrum, 5th August, 1887.

Notice.

WANTE[illegible]erseer for the Trichinopoly Municipality on Rs. 70 per mensem with a horse allowance of Rs. 15.

2. The pay to be increased to a maximum of Rs. 100, by an annual increment of Rs. 5.

3. He must have passed at least the Taluq Overseer's test and possess some experience of road making, building, &. One who has

COMMERCI[illegible] AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

General Statement an[d] [illegible]ance Sheet for the Third Half-Year ended 30th June 1887.

Liabilities and Reserves.	Amounts. Rs. A. P.	Totals. Rs. A. P.
To Capital subscribed 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each	[illegible] 0 0	
Deduct Capital in Reserve	[illegible] 0 0	
Rupees.	[illegible] 0 0	
Calls unpaid in Original Issue	[illegible] 15 5	
Balance of Capital Account Rupees		6,24,653 0 7
To Reserve Fund		12,210 0 0
,, Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund		3,060 0 0
,, Undrawn Dividends		202 0 2
,, Fixed Deposits bearing interest		10,97,722 2 0
,, Current Deposit Accounts		2,71,[illegible] 13 2
,, Bills Payable and further Liabiliti[es] on Cash Credit Bonds		3,08,599 12 1
,, Bills Received for Collection		9,598 15 8
,, To Divisible Balance representing N[et] Profit at the rate of 20·28 per cent per annum on Capital as Subscribed		56,459 7 10
Grand Total Rupees	...	23,83,966 3 6

Assets and Properties.	Amounts. Rs. A. P.	Totals. Rs. A. P.
By Loans on Government Securities, Bank and Joint Stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Estates, &c., &c., &c.		21,40,057 9 2

	Payable at short notice. Rs. A. P.	Payable within 3 months. Rs. A. P.	Payable within 3 years. Rs. A. P.
Loans	13,11,783 12 7	10,624 5 6	78,145 11 0
Cash Credits	2,46,119 7 4	9,242 10 9	1,235 11 1
Open Credits	2,48,062 4 10	......	...
Bills purchased		1,80,453 11 2	5,774 12 0
Promissory Notes		36,315 2 11	12,300 0 0
Totals	18,05,965 8 9	2,36,635 14 4	97,456 2 1

Assets and Properties.	Amounts. Rs. A. P.	Totals. Rs. A. P.
By Balance with Bangalore Branch		1,053 5 0
By Bills Received for Collection as per Contra		9,398 15 8
,, Adjusting Account		4,799 9 5
,, Properties, Fixtures, Strong Rooms, Safes,		12,976 14 11
,, Furniture, Stationery		938 12 6
,, Stamped Papers		2,05,911 0 10
,, Cash and Investments		...
Government Securities	53,968 0 0	...
Balances with Bankers	1,20,537 8 0	...
Cash, Notes and Drafts on hand	30,455 8 10	...
Rupees	...	23,74,466 3 6
By Preliminary Expenses		9,500 0 0
Gross Expenditure	12,235 1 3	...
Deduct Written off	2,735 1 3	...
Grand Total Rupees	...	23,83,966 3 6

PROFIT [illegible] LOSS STATEMENT, for half-year ended 30th June 1887.

Expenditure.	Total. Rs. A. P.
To Establishment at Head Office an[illegible] [illegible]on Fees,	18,400 4 10
,, General Charges, Telegrams, Advertising, Rent, Stamps, Repairs, Postages	6,556 11 2
,, Taxes	250 0 0
,, Stationery and Furniture	1,711 10 3
,, Lawyer's Charges	25 2 0
,, Preliminary Expenses	799 15 7
,, Directors' and Auditors' Fees	1,595 0 0
Working Expense[s]	29,338 11 10
,, Interest paid to Depositors and [illegible]k	38,245 10 1
,, Rebate on Bills Running Due	1,750 0 0
,, Interest on Reserve Fund Balan[ce]	200 0 0
[R]upees	69,634 5 11
[illegible] Profit	56,459 7 10
Rupees	1,26,093 13 9

Income.	Total. Rs. A. P.
By Balance from 31st December 1886	6,826 4 8
,, Premium at Rs. 3 per share on 1,000 Shares	3,000 0 0
,, Sterling Exchange, Hoondean, Discount, Interest Commission, Scrip and Transfer Fees	1,16,267 9 1
Total Rupees	1,26,093 13 9

Certified, that we have examine[d] [illegible]counts of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, for the half year ended 30th June 1887, and that this Balance Sheet and Pr[ofit and] Loss Account, are correct Statements of the Bank's affairs, and are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Compani[es] [illegible]

E. S. TRAILL STRAITH, }
J. STIVEN, }

F. NUSSURWANJEE,
Accountant.

W. J. EALES, }
S. VENCATAKISTNAMAH CHETTY, } Directors.
S. T. WOOD, }
W. H. OAKES, }

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Commercial and Land Mortgage Ba[nk]
Madras, 1st July 1887

RESERVED FUNDS

Balai[illegible] [illegible]	Rs. 15,000 0 0
Addit[illegible] 30th June 1887	,, 30,300 0 0
Total...	Rs. 45,300 0 0

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors beg to pla[ce] [illegible] [Balan]ce Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half year ended 30th June 1887 before the shareholders, the results of [which it is] trust will be considered satisfactory.

The working capital has i[ncreased from] Rs. 15,9[illegible],327-12-4 on the 31st December 1886 to Rs. 23,83,966-3-6 on the 30th June 1887.

The amount received into [illegible] [d]eposit accounts has become doubled during this period and the floating account balances have increased [illegible]

The Gross Income [illegible] and the Expenditure and Interests to Rs. 69,634-5-11 leaving for distribution a [illegible]

THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Madras Railway Monthly Guide

AND

Goods Classification

IS sold at all Railway Stations, price one anna per copy. Copies will also be supplied by post, on application to the Traffic Manager, Central Station, Madras, on payment in advance of two annas per copy (including postage.)

Contract for the Removal of Engine Ashes.

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of waste engine ashes at Madras, Arkonam and Vellore stations for a period of 2 years from the 1st day of October 1887.

The successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement, paying the value of the stamp fee, and to remove all the ashes as they are deposited on the ash-heaps to keep the yard clean from ashes or refuse of ashes of any kind left by the engines and to deposit the sum of Rs. 200, with the Company as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20 and must specify the rate per annum offered. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. The purchase money will be payable in quarterly instalments in advance on the 1st October, 1st January, 1st April and 1st July in each year.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Engine Ashes" must reach the Agent and Manager's Office not later than 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday the 24th August 1887. Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

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

Rates for Season Tickets.

Season Tickets at the following low rates are issued between Madras and Bangalore and between Madras and the Shevaroy Hills, or Salem Stations:—

Madras and Bangalore.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
1 month ...	...Rs. 60	...Rs. 24
3 months...	... ,, 150	... ,, 60
6 months...	... ,, 276	... ,, 111
12 months...	... ,, 456	... ,, 183

Madras and Shevaroy Hills or Salem.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
1 month ...	...Rs. 57	...Rs. 24
3 months...	... ,, 143	... ,, 60
6 months...	... ,, 263	... ,, 111
12 months...	... ,, 434	... ,, 183

Season Tickets are also issued at rates on a *somewhat similar scale* to the above between any two stations on the Madras Railway, provided that the distance be not less than 50 miles.

Season Tickets are *not transferable*, and if used at any time by any other than the persons named in the tickets will be forfeited, and the persons so using them will be liable to the penalties incurred by passengers travel-

A NEW Horse Victoria painted green and lined to match, enamelled hood and English moons; also pole and cross-bar for pair of ponies. Apply to

SYED ESACK & SON, Mount Road.

Kangaroo Safety Bicycles.

NOW well known for safety speed and durability. Price greatly reduced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 220. Pamphlet teaching how to ride in one hour.

R. P. CARR, Egmore.

For Sale.

By order of Executors of the late
B. P. GORDON, Esq.

TWO valuable household properties in Bangalore known respectively as "Rosedale" and "Daisy Dell" situated in a most healthy locality and let to permanent tenants. A first class opportunity for a sound investment.

Title Deeds and all information.

DRUMMOND & Co.,
South Parade.

For Sale

Owner leaving India.

1. SHEOG-NA-FASTHEN—B. W. G., 15-2, 6 years, Remount of '86, passed R. A. charger, perfect lady's hack and hunter, likely to win races, Rs. 700.

2. TROMBONE—Br. C. B. H. pony, 13-3, 4 years, very fast, good lady's hack and hunter, likely to win races, Rs. 600.

(Or will be sold on racing terms.)

Apply to Capt. DANIELL, R. A.,
Fairfield, Bangalore.

For Sale

"NATURE," Vols. XI. to XX. bound in cloth and in good order.

English Illustrated Magazine, Vols. II. and III.

Blackwood 1885 and 1886.

National Review, Vols. III. to VII., unbound.

Apply to *Nature*, care of Manager, *Madras Mail*.

For Sale

CARNATIC MILL Co.'s CLOTHS.

GREY, Khaki, Mixed and Fancy Drills, Sheets, Sheeting, T. Cloth, Mattrass, Cloth, &c.

Apply to

HAJEE ALLARUCKHIA SAJAN & Co.,
No. 23, Vurtha Moothiappen Street,
Black Town, Madras.

"Taste in Dress."

TAROONACHELLEM PILLAY, who has had 20 years' experience beg to announce that he is continuing his business, and confidently invites an inspection of the Novelties he has selected as types of fashion for the coming season.

Specialité.

Artistic Millinery & perfect fitting costumes.
No. 406, Popham's Broadway, Madras.

Dodabetta Tea.

THE best quality of this well known Tea, thoroughly seasoned packed in 1 or 2½ lb. lead packets, in wooden cases, will be supplied direct from the Estate and *delivered free at any Railway Station in the Presidency* at the following rates:—

5 lb. and upwards at 14 annas per lb.
20 lb. and upwards at 12 annas per lb.

Address Superintendent, DODABETTA ESTATE,
Ootacamund.

Or to OAKES & Co., Ootacamund.

PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT, complete, for Sale—latest muster, address D. W., care of Manager, *Madras Mail*.

Tents.

HILL, Cabool Pal, Bechoba, Baggage, Bath, and Necessary Tents in Stock, and others made to order of the best materials can be had at reasonable rates on application to J. A. SMITH AND Co. No. 27, Popham's Broadway, Madras.

S. Sashachella Chetty & Son,
Licensed Dealers in Ammunition, Sulphur, &c.
No. 9, China Bazaar, Madras.

Osthadler & Co.,
ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. 34, Mount Road.

---

passed B. C. E. or other higher Examinations and was employed in the Government or other public departments will be preferred.

4. He will have to look after 36 miles of road in addition to other public works, &c., (new works and repairs) and also superintend the sanitation of the Town.

5. He will be assisted in the former by a Sub-Overseer and in the latter by 7 Ward Nuisance Inspectors.

6. He must deposit Rs. 300 which will be invested in the Savings Bank. He should not leave office without giving 3 months' notice.

7. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 1st September 1887.

(Sd.) V. MUTTUSAMI IYER,
Offg. Chairman.

Notice.

MESSRS. McDOWELL & Co., have been appointed Sole Agents for the GLENDALE TEA for Madras, Bangalore, and Ootacamund, from this date.

Notice

IS hereby given that I the undersigned have this day cancelled the Power of Attorney dated the — day of April 1887, executed by me in favor of Sivaprakasa Moodelly authorising him to act as my Agent and transact all my business.

Dated at Madras the 2nd day of August 1887.

P. MOONIAPPA MOODELIAR.

Notice

IS hereby given that application has been made to Her Majesty's Court of Judicature at Madras for a grant *proforma* with copy Will annexed limited to the Presidency of Madras of Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JOHN PETER WALLER late of Madras Livery Stable Keeper deceased who died on or about the 8th day of January 1887 to Thomas Parker Waller of Madras residing at Messrs. Waller and Company's premises on the Mount Road and Charles St. John Waller residing in General Patter's Road at Royapett severally within the local limits of Madras two of the sons and two of the next of kin of the said deceased in pursuance of an order dated the 22nd day of July 1887 made in C. S. No. 5 of 1887 on the file of the said High Court being a Suit for Administration of the Estate of the said John Peter Waller.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1887.

BRANSON & BRANSON,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

Notice.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament and Codicil, of JOSEPH DAVIS, formerly Manager of the office of the Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras, and lately a Government Pensioner, but now deceased, having been granted by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, to William Abraham Beeson an Inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department at Madras and residing at Ennore in the Madras Presidency and Georgiana Davis the widow of the said deceased, now residing in Hunter's Road at Vepery, Madras, as the Executor and Executrix, respectively named in the said Will of the said deceased, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Testator, are hereby required forthwith, to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property, to the said Executor and Executrix, or to the undersigned.

Dated this 12th day of August 1887.

JAS. CARR,
Attorney for the Executor and
Executrix of the above deceased.

The Madras Engineering Agency.

PATENTS obtained for inventors. Designs and Estimates for works furnished. Also Superintendence. Professional advice and local information given. Wood and metal work of all descriptions for Engineering and Architectural purposes supplied. Also Plant and Stores. Timber in logs and scantlings. Unwrought metal. Asphalte and Cement. Address, *The Managing Director, Mylapore, Madras.*—THIS ADVT. APPEARS WEEKLY.

---

net sum of Rs. 70,499-7-10.
The Directors have declared
which will absorb Rs. 25,200, and
Addition to the Reserve
Rs. 45,300.)
The balance of Rs. 1,259
The period under review
become due on the 30th April and
has been earning a dividend throu
The final issue of capital
share; Rs. 10 per share only bein
Capital of Rs. 20·28 per cent. per
If shareholders will exert t
for at the close of 1887. The
so, the evident desirability of emp
and they should therefore strive to
everything to the governing body.
circles the Bank is left to work in
The figures before you shew
by the bank. It tacitly acknowledg
deposits, before seeking for a large
Regimental and other Trust
sit and there is every reason to bel
The Home remittance and s
The 6 per cent. compound In
Over a period of 18 months
and doubtful Debts.
It is a source of much sat
that renewed energetic co-operation
will be made manifest during the r
There have been several cha
E. P. Oakshott having gone to Eu
selections to fill the offices for the
S. T. Wood, W. H. Oakes and Jam

W. J. EA
S. VENCA

To

THE SECRETARY
Comm

DEAR SIR,

Having completed the audit
report thereon as follows, viz.:—
(1) All the items in the Bal
ters, and Balance Books kept with
(2) We have inspected all th
and find the same to be in order and
(3) All "Safe Custody Dep
(4) We have seen the Bills
Notes and find the same to be in orde
(5) We have to express our s
appreciated as the business develope
fullest information on all points dur

J. B. BARTON,

Public Accountant,
GENERAL AND SHIPPING AGE
16, Second Line Beach, Ma

MADRAS PORTLAND CEM

AND

LIME WORKS.

PORTLAND CEMENT, equal in to the best English made bran be had in any quantity at the above Moolakootaium near the Basin Buck Canal.

Price Rs. 7 per bag of 3 cwt.
,, 45 per ton up to 5 tons.
,, 42 ,, ,, from 5 to 10 tons.
,, 40 ,, ,, for 10 tons & upwards.

Packed in ordinary Cement Barres Rs. each.

Special contracts made for large quantities.
Waterproof packing is recommended for sending Cement either by Rail or Steamer and is supplied at an extra cost of 8 annas per bag.

Fresh burned Shell Lime always

Orders should be addressed to
The Manager, Madras Cement
Roya

or to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.

Manager, Madras C

SAMUEL FITZE &

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND
AGENTS.
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Stree
London, E. C.

Lawn Tennis Balls.

BY order of the Liquidators to th of the Salford Manufacturing the remainder of their covered L will be sold at Rs. 6 per dozen net & Co., Madras.

---

for the past half year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum payable on the 15th August
the following disposition of the remainder of the Profits.
Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund 2,000 (these two Funds will then stand at
3,000.

posed to carry forward into the current half year.
broken one again, inasmuch as the last call upon allotments of original shares only
esent balance of Capital Account shewn in the Balance Sheet is not the amount which
lf year.
shares) was also placed during the period under review, at a premium of Rs. 3 per
thereon. The net profits therefore represent a return upon the average daily balance of

o introduce the Bank to the notice of their friends, a corresponding result may be looked
esire to take this opportunity to urge upon those shareholders, who have not yet done
y influence to improve their Property. Shareholders are virtually partners in a concern
nd enlarged its sphere of action in every possible way. It is not reasonable to leave
, so doing distinctly limits the connection and instead of working in 400 or 500 different

ublic is appreciating the tangible security afforded, and the liberal terms of interest offered
alue of a wide clientele by setting aside a considerable portion of the profits for interest upon
on Capital.
ave begun to value the security and advantages which the Bank offers for monies in depo
this connection will yearly extend.
change business is also increasing amongst residents in the Mofussil.
dential Fund is succeeding and extending far beyond anticipations.
there has been no necessity to utilize any portion of the Fund set aside to meet Bad

your Board to point to the position which has been attained, whilst reiterating the hope
of all shareholders in endeavouring to extend the usefulness and business of the Bank,
of the current year.
the Board owing to Messrs. H. R. Dawson, R. G. Orr, H. J. Whymper, W. Grant, and
leave. They will it is hoped return soon. Meantime you will be asked to make fresh
riod. Mr. W. J. Eales and Mr. Vencatakistnamah Chettyar continue in office and Messrs.
are nominated for appointment.

SAMUAL T. WOOD.
W. H. OAKES.

STNAMAH CHETTY.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

MADRAS, 21st July 1887.

REASURER,
Land Mortgage Bank, (Ld.),
Madras.

ounts of your Bank for the Half-year ending 30th June 1887, we have the pleasure to

e Sheet have been carefully verified by us, by comparing the same with the Ledgers, Regis-
thereto, and found to be correct.
ecurities held by the Bank both on its own account and those held as security against advances,
cordance with the Registers.
ts" have also been examined by us and found to agree with the Safe Custody Register.
eld by the Bank under the headings of Bills Purchased, Bills for Collection and Promissory

isfaction with the admirable system of **Book-keeping** in use, the advantages of which are more
and e tender you our thanks for your courteous assistance and readiness to afford us the
the Audit.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
E. S. TRAILL STRAITH, } Auditors.
J. STIVEN,

THE ANJUMAN.

ANJUMANI MUFEEDI AHLAI ISLAM OF MADRAS.
Show Rooms, 169, Mount Road.
Workshops at the Shadi Mahal,
Triplicane High Road Madras.

THIS Institution is now under the experienced management of Mr. W. E. HILLIARD to whom all orders should be addressed to his Office in Shadi Mahal.

Furniture of every description and pattern made up at moderate rates; the same also is for sale at the show room, to which an inspection is invited.

Carpet making, and Embroidery work, in gold, silver, and thread is also executed.

Tailoring—Shirts made up with linen fronts and cuffs, Rs. 30 per dozen, collars of any pattern Rs. 3 a dozen.

Watches and Clocks repaired.

The profits of this Institution go towards the Technical Education of Mahomedan boys and girls and providing Scholarships for deserving Mahomedan boys.

For further particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, MAHOMED NIZAMUDDIN KHAN BAHADUR, The Anjuman Workshops, Shadi Mahal, Triplicane High Road.

Notice.

THE toddy farms and town shops of the South Arcot District will be sold by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (noon) on the dates and at the places noted below for the period from 1st October 1887 to 30th September 1888. For particulars as to conditions of sale, etc., *vide* Supplement to the South *Arcot District Gazette* dated 6th August 1887.

At Tindivanam 17th August 1887.
,, Cuddalore 18th do.
,, Chedambaram 19th do.

HENRY SEWELL,
Ag. Collector of South Arcot.

W. D. St. LEGER,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
113, Armenian Street, Madras.

GOODS, Baggage, Packages, &c., cleared and forwarded, and all kinds of Agency business transacted.—Telephone No. 5.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

CHEMICALS, MATERIALS AND DRY PLATES.

SUTTONS' SEEDS

Vegetable and Flower.

GARDEN TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Fresh supplies constantly received by Steamers.
Outstation Orders promptly and carefully executed.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

Consistent with the high quality of Goods.

Price Lists free on application.

MADHOWRAO & BABAJEE,
No. 15 LOHARHAL, BOMBAY.

W. HAWES & Co.,

GOLD & SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRERS, ELECTRO-PLATERS, ENGRAVERS, GILDERS, &c.
Manufacturers of General
Fancy & Miscellaneous Goods.
Established 1st September 1870.
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills Company, Ld.

Cheapest and Best Woollen and Cotton Horse-clothing in India.

Travelling Maudes, Blankets and Servants Cumblies.

Durability guaranteed.

Patterns and price lists sent on application.

BANGALORE WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK MILLS Co., LD.

Pall Mall Hotel.

CHARING CROSS, OOTACAMUND.
Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

---

ling without tickets.

Applications to be made to the *Ag. Agent and Manager, Royapuram.*

W. R. ROBERTSON,
Ag. Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, }
Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 10th Aug. 1887 }

Per S. S. *Ganges.*

NEW STOCK OF SILK VELVETS.

R. RUNGANATHUM and Co.,

GENERAL AND FANCY DRAPERS, &c.

Milliner Silk Velvets.

In Old Gold, Cardinal, Crimson, Maroon, Browns, Moss and Olive Green, Bronze, Navy Blue, 18 and 20 inches wide, Rs. 4-8 yard.

Robe Silk Velvets.

In Rich Crimson, Maroon, Cardinal, Magenta, Dark Green, Browns, Olive Green, Navy Blue, Violet and Royal Blue, 19 in. wide, Rs. 6-14 and Rs. 7-8 yard.

Guinea Velvets (Silk Back)

Rich Violet, Royal Blue, Prune, and Purple, 19 inches wide, Rs. 11-12 yard.

Best Black Silk Velvets.

18 to 19 inches wide,

Rs. 4-8, 5-12, 7-12, very best Rs. 13-12 yard.

N.B.—Any of the above Silk Velvets are cut on cross or straight—Samples free.

Buttons! Buttons!! Buttons!!!

Quite the newest designs, shapes, colors, shades.

In Ivory, Fancy Metal, Mother-o'-Pearl, Bone Vegetable, Smoked Pearl, Fancy and Jet.

From 4 annas to Rs. 1-8 dozen.

R. RUNGANATHUM & Co.,
20, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Madras Building Association, (Limited.)

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 1877.

NEW Shares can be taken up from the 1st June 1887, without payment for arrears of calls. Forms for admission may be had on application.

(By order,)
W. FERMIER, Secretary.

Madras, 1st June 1887, Registered }
Office, 17, Semboodoss Street. }

Fragrant Floriline.

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all paracites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey, and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price, 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumery throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

Cotton Drills and Cords Jharon Checks

SAMPLES of the above materials suitable for hot weather clothing will be forwarded on application to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

Mr. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

MAY be consulted daily at No. 11, South Parade, Bangalore.

W. E. SMITH & CO.,

Are proprietors of the largest ÆRATED WATERS FACTORY in the Madras Presidency, worked by steam power and set up on thorough HYGIENIC and SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, splendid FILTERS, RESERVOIRS, for SEDIMENTATION, PRECIPITATION, and subsequent FILTRATION, securing complete PURIFICATION of WATER used.

W. E. Smith & Co.,

Dispensing and Pharmaceutical Chemists,

BY APPOINTMENT,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD CONNEMARA, G.C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, HIS SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AND HIS HIGHNESS THE HONORABLE THE MAHARAJAH OF NA ARAM, K.C.I.E.

Importers of PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Goods connected with MEDICINE and PHARMACY, Manufacturers of PURE ÆRATED, ARTIFICIAL ERAL WATERS.

DISPENSARIES
AT
160, MOUNT ROAD MADRAS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BLACK TOWN,
MADRAS,
OOTACAMUND, NILGIRIS.
HEAD OFICE,
LABORATORIES AND GODOWNS,
AT
160 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
To which address *all* Letters *and* Telegrams *should be sent when intended for* Madras.

IMPORTANT!!!

W. E. SMITH & C

ÆRATED WATERS.

We are under the necessity of warning the public against the pretensions of those wh copy us and advertise themselves as manufacturers of pure Ærated Waters, upon the scientific principle we have adopted. Purchasers therefore, to ensure gett genuine and reliable article, should purchase only of us. Our prices are moderate owing to the greater facilities we now have for manufacturing. With the mos roved machinery a reliable staff, and the immediate supervision of our Principal, we have confidence in giving every satisfaction to those who may entrust us with he r orders.

Life Assurance at Cost P rice

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT
IN
LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE SAFE ASSURANCE OF LIVES IN INDIA
AT EUROPEAN RATES OF PREMIUM.

BEFORE INSURING
SEND FOR PROSPECTUS
OF

RIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

COMPARE RATES AND CONDITIONS
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY

Medical Advisers, Madras.
E. F. DRAKE BROCKMAN, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.
D. R. THOMPSON, ESQ., M.D. C.I.E.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and every nformation on application to
McDOWELL & Co., Chief Agents.

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K. V. KRISHNA ROW,
HINDE & Co., Tellicherry.
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} Sub-Agents.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Mana er and Actuary,
Bombay

Straits Fire Insurance Company, Limited
HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... $2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........$ 400,000

INSURANCE against Fire accepted on approved Foreign or Native risks at the current rates of premium.

Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not, will participate in any return that the Company in general meeting shal sanction.

For rates and particulars, apply to
WILSON & Co., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
CAPITAL—SIX MILLIONS KEICHSMARK.
Established 1854.

THE undersigned have been authorised to accept Fire risks on behalf of this Company at current rates of premium.

For Forms of applications and rospectus
Apply to ARBUTHNOT & Co.

Queen Insurance Company.

THE undersigned, as Agents, are prepared to accept risks in Madras and up-country against Fire at current Tariff rates.
DYMES & Co., Agents.

The London Assurance Corporation
FIRE OFFICE.
The Colonial Fire Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agents are authorized to accept Fire Risks on behalf of the above Offices. Apply ARBUTHNOT & Co.

NORTON AND CO.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS OF PURE DRUGS, PATENT MED NES, AND NEW REMEDIES.

Invite attention to the following Pharmaceutical Specialities.

Alveloz Milk.

A preparation from the American plant belonging to the *Euphorbiaceæ.* THE NEW CURE FOR CANCER : Unlike other alleged remedies used internally, ALVELOZ is an *external* application, its mode of operation is similar to that JEQUIRITY, a profuse suppuration follows its application to a granular surface.

This Drug was used in Washington by D. Smith Townsend in a case of Lupus of the nose of nearly 40 years standing, resisting all previous treatment, the ulcer was cured within a few days.

Liquor Euonymin.

ET. PEPSINE Co.

This elegant preparation is a combination for Euonymin and pure Pepsine in a fluid and concentrated state. An exceedingly valuable preparation combining in a very useful and palatable form a valuable hepatic and digestive agent.

Edwards Papiya Essence,

BY Dr. E. J. LAZARUS.
Medical Hall, Benares.

This Vegetable Pepsine is prepared from the fruit of the Carica Papaya its use is indicated in all cases of Stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric Juices, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulence, etc. etc.

Essence of Chiretta.

DR. LAZARUS'S
A most valuable Tonic and Alterative.

This preparation will be found a safe and an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia and acidity the stomach. In derangements of the ver, Spleen, and bilious affections, its use attended with excellent results.

Savory and Moore's

PEPTONISED MILK
AND
PEPTONISED MILK AND COCOA.

These two preparations are made with pur rich country milk and by mere dilution wi hotwater affords a delicious restorative bev rage, the assimilation of which requires gestive effort.

Ferris & Co.'s Salep Misre

Highly recommended as an article of D being light bland and nutritious it is chi used in Dysentery, Diarrhœa and all c Debility.

hid Extract of Bael Fruit.

efficacy of the Bael Fruit in Diarrhœa. tery and nearly all disorders of the t is now thoroughly established and known. The Fluid Extract contains properties of the Fruit.

Eravais Dialysed Iron.

pure solution of Iron without all the good effects of Iron without constipation or disturbing the it does not blacken the Teeth.

Tamar Indien.

DICATED FRUIT LOZENGE.

n assures the immediate relief and re of
CONSTIPATION

nded by the most eminent Phy-Paris who prescribe it constantly e complaint with marked success.

Powder for Prickly heat

A delightful and soothing preparation Will allay the irritation better than any other yet produced.

Benzine Collas.

Possesses the property of

Completely removing stains of grease, and oil from silk, linen, &c., without injuring the material.

Alkaram.

The cure for colds by inhalation. The smell is agreeable and reviving, it relieves headaches.

Clinical Thermometers.

(Magnified Index.)
GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE
OILED SILK in one yard lengths in boxes

OAKES & CO., MADRAS.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

This Department receives our special attention, every care is taken in the selection of the goods and

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Commercial Exchange Hall,

FOX

BRITANNIA

The best Selected exposed by any House in Ind all are made with double ck

Britannia Metal Goods

Tea Pots fluted, Rs. 10-8
Do Engraved, Rs. 13
Biscuit Boxes do on Stands Rs. 7-8 &

CO.,

Popham's Broadway Madras.

TIN WARE

n this department ever seen in our establishment, finished, very durable.

or Pic Nics, School Treats and ts. Rs. 36-8 net.

h galvanized handles 3 pints Rs. 1-12

Cyprus Kettles.

Kettles half the space acting Rs. 4 nnel through which the flame

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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD VIE HIPPACEA.
co pion

TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for Broken Knees, Cracked Heels Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M. D.,
Surgeon-General, (Madras Retired.)
Barmore, Bridge of Allan,

Our white shirts are all made from pure undressed long cloth, specially manufactured for us, and our flannels and other materials are thoroughly shrunk before being made up.

For the accommodation of Travellers and others we keep a very large stock of best English made Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., ready for immediate use.

		RS.	A.
ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, *for uniform, &c., a strong, useful shirt,* ...	Six...	14	0
ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, *finest quality,*	Six...	20	0
(Collars attached, Rs. 2-8 per dozen extra.)			
LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, *linen fronts and cuffs,*	Six...	24	0
LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, *do, superior quality,*	„ ...	30	0
LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, *do, finest quality,*	„ ...	36	0
(Collars attached, Rs. 4-8 per dozen extra.)			
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS, *superior quality, with collars attached,*	Six...	21	0
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS, *finest quality, with collars attached,*	Six...	30	0
OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS, *a most comfortable travelling shirt, cool and absorbent,* ...	Six...	30	0
ZEPHYR CLOTH SHIRTS, *very thin and durable, most comfortable for hot weather wear,...*	Six...	27	0
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS, *very thin and soft, (often advertised as* SILK AND WOOL FLANNEL,)	Ea...	7	8
GENUINE SILK & WOOL FLANNEL SHIRTS, *non-irritating, highly recommended for wear during the rains, a splendid assortment of patterns, (the very finest quality)* ...	Ea...	12	0
FINE "GRAMPIAN" FLANNEL SHIRTS, *all wool, very soft and durable,*	Ea...	8	12
SUPERIOR "CASHMERE" FLANNEL SHIRTS, *made from the finest picked wool, most comfortable wearing,*	Ea...	10	8
TENNIS SHIRTS, *fine all wool, twill flannel, thin and comfortable,*	Ea...	7	8
TENNIS SHIRTS, *superior do, very fine, soft, and elastic*	Ea...	8	12
SPUN SILK SHIRTS, *a great luxury during the hot weather*	Ea...	16	8

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

TESTIMONIALS regarding the efficacy of these Pebble Spectacles have been reived from—Colonel Sir O. ST. JOHN, Agent, Governor General Biluchistan. Major-General Sir MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B. Major-General MURRAY, C. B. Dy. Surgeon-General A. E. DALE, M. D. Surgeon-Major B. FRANKLIN, M. D. Civil Surgeon, Simla. Brigade-Surgeon LANGLEY, M. D. Surgeon-Major KEITH M. D. Civil Surgeon, Kurrachee. DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C. S. I., 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Rao Bahadoor GUNPATRAO BHASKERJEE, Judge Small Cause Court, Bombay. NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. And others innumerable.

Mr. Lawrence's Pamphlet "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," post-free 4½ annas.

Price list free on application.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.

Old Bond Street, LONDON. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY. | Hare Str., CALCUTTA

½ Pint Tumblers Rs. 3

Muffiniers for Pepper Rs. 1-4

Salt Cellars lined Blue Porcelain Rs. 1-4

Tin Ware.

Hutchinson's Patent Economical Cafetier

Pints	1	3
Rs.	4-12	7-0

Beart's Patent Coffee Pots.

Pints	2	3
Rs.	6-12	7-8

Chocolate Pots with mill.

Pints 2, Rs. 2-4

Tea Pots with Ebony Handle.

Gills	3	5	6
Rs.	2-8	3-4	4-0

Oval Shaving Pots

With Wooden handle Rs. 1-2

Coffee and Tea Urns.

The Hydrostatic can be used for either Coffee or Tea Planished with E. P. Tap Metal Handles.

Pints 3, Rs. 15-0

Bright Tin, with lamp, Ebony and M side Handles, E. P., Tap, very ornamen (T

BACON

In spic

Splendid streaky Bacon

The Royal A

... 4 8

ouble Milk Sauce Pans.

Pints	3	4
Rs.	4-4	5

s 8 inch ... 4 0

opper Omelette Pans.

ged inside 12 inch Rs. 11-8.

Patato Pastry Pans.

Inch	10½	12
Rs.	3	3 12

atent Economic Steamer and pan also vegetable Presser 4-4 & 5 0

ureens with Plain Handles 5-0 & 6 0

th 4 ornamental feet and Opal ndles ... 10 8

ith 4 ornamental feet and 2 al Handles ... 16 0

Entree Dishes Oval, beaded rn, with movable handles, thus ging the cover into a separate ub-divisions 4, ... 15 8

Steak Dishes.

with hotwater compartment, ebony and feet Rs. 17.

3E

t sizes in canvas.

on cut.

TREACHER'S "GLE VET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest, HIGH VHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavou

Rs. 22 ozen.

TREACHER' N BRAND.

LIGHT PILS ER BEER.

Bottled at the Brewery spe TREACHER AND Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the ht Beer in the Indian Market.

This Beer is supplied under the pany's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all the s of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should gi ACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles, Rs. 12 per dozen Cash.

Half Bottles, Rs. 14 per dozen Cash.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

This popular Wine is much app and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It i re product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "docto

Price per doz. Qua 12; pints Rs. 6.

TREACHER D CO., LD.,

WINE HANTS.

BOMBAY, BYC AND POONA.

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N. }
14th March 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F. R. S. E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as.

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM-CARPOOR.' It contains compounds calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM'—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states, acts with service.

'A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen,) that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, burns, plain in the Joints and back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and lass named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently at Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really, wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable precriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street London, E. C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature.

J. Henry

Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application.

Stephens Inks

Acknowledgment of Subscriptions.

The Manager of the *Madras Mail* begs to acknowledge receipt of the following remittances (not exceeding Rs. 20) from Mofussil Subscribers, from yesterday inclusive :—

Messrs.	Rs.	A.	Messrs.	Rs.	A.
Amurthasamy Pillay, D S.	9	0	Norfor, Edw. ..	1	13
Aroonachellum Mudr, P.	1	13	Norris, F. L. ..	17	9
Batty, Percy ..	14	0	Officer Comg. B/B. R. H.		
Beauchamp, W. G.	12	0	A. Bangalore.	32-6-6	
Boyer, J. H. ..	3	8	Pereira, J. F. ..	3	0
Bristow, Mrs. H.	3	0	Ponnapah, K. ..	3	10
Chisholm, E. C.	18	8	Ramaswami Iyer, P. C.	3	10
Christian, C. W.	2	2	Rangasawmi Iyengar, S.	1	12
Cope, Sergt. E.	9	0	Rosario, J. L. ..	1	13
Darvall, Rev. T. E.	13	0	Rungayah, Hebbar	10	0
Daviot, E. ..	18-0-6		Seshagiri Rao, P.	10	0
De Rozario, Mrs. J. A.	3	0	Seton, C. ..	4	14
D'Rozario, A. ..	1	12	Simpson, J. W.	3	0
D'Sylva, C. R. ..	3	0	Smith, A. F. ..	1	13
Eagan, John ..	18-0-6		Streenevassa Iyengar, A.	20	0
Falloon, W. H. ..	6	0	Stewart, Miss ..	9	6
Faux, J. ..	3	0	Subba Rao, D. ..	2	2
Fraser, Col. A. T.	18-8-6		Tapp, J. ..	1	13
Gahan, C. ..	3	0	Thorpe, R. W. ..	2	2
Gernon, H. ..	3	0	Tomlinson, J. H.	2	2
Gilles, J. T. ..	3	0	Vaidyanatha Sastry, A.R.	6	10
Gordon, A. W. C.	3	0	Vally, L. ..	4	0
Henderson, H.	3	0	Van Haeften, Mrs.	3	10
Henzle, J. C. ..	3	0	Venkatasawmi Naidu, M	9	0
Hesterlow, A. J.	1	13	Venkatareddy, W.	12	0
Lander, T. ..	10	10	Vernede, C. E. P.	3	10
Lewis, Mrs. ..	3	10	Vijendra Rao, R.	6	0
Manickam Pillay, T. V.	3	0	Vijiaragavoolu Naidu, P.	2	2
McGuire, P. ..	3	0	Webb, H. ..	3	0
Mohomed Ghalib Saib ..	1	13	Will, George ..	10	0
Mohomed Raza Hoossain			Windle, A. E. ..	4	9
Saib ..	1	13	Xavier, A. ..	3	10

Madras Military Movements.

ARRIVAL.	AT
Lieutenant W. A. Oswald, 31st L. I.	Lippert's Hotel.
DEPARTURE.	TO
Lieut. A. J. Richardson, F. York Regt.	Bombay.

Madras Railway Traffic Receipts.

The traffic receipts for the week ending the 6th instant, for passengers, &c., amounted to Rs. 50,296; for goods, &c., Rs. 98,983; aggregating Rs. 149,279, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 179. The receipts during the corresponding week in 1886 were Rs. 145,685, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 169.

Observatory Meteorological Records.

At 10h. Madras Civil Time.	10th Aug.	11th Aug.	12th Aug.
Barometer reading ..	29·930	29·962	29·944
Attached thermometer ..	82·0	82·0	83·0
Dry Bulb do. ..	81·4	81·3	85·8
Wet Bulb do. ..	76·8	72·0	76·3
Minimum do. ..	76·6	75·6	76·1
Grass minimum do. ..	75·6	73·8	74·0
Previous max. in shade ..	85·5	85·0	88·6
Previous maximum in sun.	116·5	108·6	144·2
Wind direction ..	S. W.	W.N.W.	W.N.W.
Wind velocity in 24 hours.	108	44	106
Rain in 24 hours.. ..	None	None	0·02

Weather on the 10th..Overcast. On 11th..Cloudy. On 12th Passing clouds. N. R. POGSON, *Govt. Astronomer.*

The Madras Mail.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1887.

THE CENTRE OF CIVILISATION.

EXTREMES meet. As we read of the Paris fêtes on the 14th July we are strongly reminded of the descriptions given by travellers of festivities among savage tribes. Here was the same gathering of "the braves" in their war-paint, the same vociferous shouts, the same purposeless excitement, the same incessant uproar of musical instruments, the same reckless dancing and capering through the live-long night till cock-crow on the following morn. There was happily no rioting. The German residents were everywhere left unmolested. Not even an English "clergieman," was mistaken for a Russian spy and chased through the streets to his hotel. Nobody's head, in short, was punched. Some thousands of idlers shouted "*Vive Boulanger,*" instead of "*Vive la République!*" or sang "*Revenant de la Revue*" instead of the "*Marseillaise,*" but there the dreaded demonstration began and ended—for the moment. It is never safe, however, to forecast the movements of a Parisian mob. We need not forget how completely tranquillised the population of that city appeared to be on the second night of the February Revolution, [illegible] singing at the top of their voices, and apparently quite contented with the resignation of M. GUIZOT. Suddenly a pistol shot was fired and an officer's horse was wounded in the leg. The next instant a sharp

mans—except in self-defence. Though Paris no longer dictates to France, it is from Paris that all innovations proceed, whether in the way of fashions or of political changes. The revolt of the Fifteenth Army Division would be suppressed in a few days, whereas a tumult in the streets of Paris might cause M. GREVY to start for the Vosges, while his Ministers were conducted to Mazas. Such an eventuality was deemed not impossible for several days previous to the celebration of the first incident that preluded the fall of the Monarchy. The instability of the Republic was clearly evidenced by the alarm that pervaded the highest political circles and which prompted so many families to flee from Paris. This is a bad sign, and augurs evil for the continuance of the present political situation when a serious trial shall occur to test its tenacity. Two years hence the nations of the world are expected to be thronging to Paris to celebrate the centenary of the establishment of Republican institutions but will there be a Republic then in existence to welcome the subjects of monarchies and empires? At this moment only a rash man would venture to express himself very explicitly on that point. Many things may happen in the interval. A powerful military empire may have struggled into being or, what is quite as likely, France may have shared the fate of Poland and been parcelled out among her neighbours. To Englishmen, who are ever generous to a fallen enemy, such a prospect would not be attractive, though a constant danger would be removed, and our statesmen spared an unceasing source of solicitude. And yet it could hardly be desirable to see Boulogne and Calais converted into German ports. Both have been greatly enlarged of late and are still being improved, so that vessels of considerable draught will shortly be able to enter at all hours of the tide. The transition from a commercial port to a naval arsenal is a natural and simple operation for a Continental military Government, unhampered by Parliamentary obstructiveness.

The danger of a Franco German war, however, has been at least postponed through the failure of the Patriotic League to create disturbances on the 14th July. The warning note sounded by the *North German Gazette* may have sufficed to convince the Parisians that Prince BISMARCK was in no mood just then to tolerate outrages against German subjects residing in France, and it is much to their credit that they have learned to exercise self-control to an extent quite unknown to the past generation. The French know quite well that they cannot contend with the Germans in the open field, and will avoid giving a positive excuse for the invasion of their country. A war with England, on the other hand, would not be at all unpopular. They have made the mistake of taking us at our own estimate of our defensive position. They really believe that at the commencement of hostilities they would destroy our commerce and capture every vessel that ventured out beyond the protection of our coast defences, which, moreover, they regard in a very disparaging light, not from any enquiries made by themselves, but solely in consequence of party wrangles in both Houses of Parliament. Our land forces they hold in contempt, through confounding our [illegible] with their own miserable "Garde Nationale" of LOUIS PHILIPPE's time, which was formidable only to its own Government. Their programme is delightfully simple. The Brest and Cherbourg squadrons are to fall upon and annihilate our Channel Fleet. At least one hundred thousand men of all

famous Methodist movement in the University. Charles Wesley was by this time a Oxford, and, from being disposed to rebu John's religious advices, had become "seri ous." He and one or two friends had already established the little society which wa soon to grow to such great things, and Joh at once joined them and became thei leader. Among other names they were called "Methodists"—with reference to the exact regularity of their lives and studie —an old name revived. At first they onl met for their own improvement, but a about a year they undertook the work visiting the poor, the sick, and the prisoners in the Jail—the beginning of the marvellous active career of the Wesleys. The society gradually grew, and included some remarkable men, among them George Whitefield. Wesley was noted for his charity—even to the extent of denying himself the necessaries of life—and at this time also he commenced his preaching tours.

In 1735, soon after his father's death, h sailed for Georgia, with the willing consen of his mother, who said, "had I twenty so I would rejoice if they were all so well em ployed." His object was to preach, on th invitation of the Society for the Propagatio of the Gospel, to the British and other European settlers there, and to the wild Indians. His brother Charles was appointed Secreta to the Governor, and after receiving ordin tion, accompanied him along with tw other friends. The town of Savannah wa the scene of John's labours, and there he pr duced some impression; but Charles was s disappointed with the treatment he met wit at Frederica, where he had to live with th Governor, that he returned to England aft a few months. John also tried Frederica but left it in despair. He returned to Sa vannah and laboured with characte ardour among the Europeans there, but disappointed in his hope of being able convert the Indians. Soon, however, storm broke over him which compelled him t leave Georgia. He had shown great attention to, if he had not become actually engaged to marry, a Miss Sophia Hopkey, niece of Mr. Causton, store-keeper, and Chief Magistrate o Savannah. But he drew back, and not only so, but after Miss Sophia, who did not long regret the defection of Wesley, had become Mrs. Williamson, he was bold and imprud enough to repel her from Holy Communion account of what he thought her incon tent behaviour. This proceeding invol him in such trouble that he was glad to m his escape to England.

Strange to say, notwithstanding his ous piety and zeal, it was only after hi turn from Georgia, in 1738, that he cons ed that he came really to understand Christian faith. The new light whic this time he received from a Mor Missionary, Bohler, fired him with enthusiasm, and his brother Charles brought to share both in his opi and renewed zeal. They were joined Whitefield, and then began what is calle evangelical revival. Whitefield at first set the example of preaching open air, and thither Wesley followe and adopted the same plan. Great c assembled wherever he preached, of painful bodily and mental were frequent, some the resu excitement, others mere imp his return to London a dispu out between him and the Moravian of the Society in Fetter Lane, which Wesleys had established some time before, the Moravians insisting on the necessity of

ced hardly be said that he had high literary aculty and was well read in both ancient d modern literature. He loved pictures d was no mean art critic, and was well quainted with science and natural history. uring his journeys he was a keen observer, nd noticed with evident interest the towns, ountry seats, and remarkable scenery and places which he saw. "He was learning o the last day of his life. The burden of ll the churches, which rested on him for half a century, never destroyed his vivacity, or weakened his interest in men and things round him." During Wesley's later years Methodism grew apace in England and xtended itself to America, where Whiteld chiefly laboured for thirty years previous to his death in 1770. In 1784, Wesley ok a strong step. Only one clergyman duly rdained remained in America in connexion ith the Methodists. A year or two before, e Bishop of London had refused to ordain an additional clergyman for America, and Wesley, along with the Revd. James Creighton, a Church of England clergyman like himself, now "solemnly" set apart Dr. Coke "Superintendent" over the American preachers and societies. Ashbury (the clergyman already in America) was to be his colleague with equal powers. They were to ordain others "to administer the Sacraments." Next year Wesley ordained three preachers for Scotland and afterwards others for the Colonies, Scotland, and England. This shows the great change that had occurred in his Church views. So late as 1745, he expressed his belief in the Apostolical origin of the threefold order of the ministry, and would hear of the administration of the Sacraments by none except those who had been episcopally ordained. At first he was even opposed to the practice of preaching except in consecrated Churches, and reluctantly consented to the employment of lay preachers. But one by one he departed from these positions, g probably partly driven to do so by the exclusion of himself and his coadjutors from the pulpits of the parish Churches, and the necessity of providing regular ministrations for the Methodist Societies scattered ll over the country. He came to believe hat he was a true Bishop in the Scriptural ense, and from his belief sprang his own dinations, and from these again the conlidation of Methodism as a separate system. e never left the church himself and might wish—as his brother Charles certainly not—that there should be any permanent ach between his followers and it. t the same time "his deed of declaration, ch gave a legal constitution to Methodism represented by the Conference," his nations, and the licensing of his chapels ter the provisions of the Toleration Act w that he was more careful for the conuance of the work than for any rmal connection with the Church of England. This great man died in 1791, in the hty-eighth year of his age, his monument ng, not so much the Methodist body, although that is a great monument, as the ritual revival which he wrought in the hurch of England and all the British rches.

FINANCIAL RETURNS OF THE DIOCESE OF MADRAS.

nnual financial return of the various glican congregations in the Madras e, just issued, though a formidable y of figures, is yet a document of some rest, as showing the liberality of Church ople and of the comparative value set by various congregations on the mere details of public worship, and on works of a directly

Occasional Notes.

SIR OWEN BURNE is writing a life of the late Lord Strathnairn.

COLONEL CONWAY GORDON proceeds shortly to Quetta and Peshin, inspecting the frontier railways and seeing for himself how work is progressing.

THE Afghan subjects are emigrating from the neighbourhood of Balk across the Oxus to live under Russian protection in the Bokhara fort, which is being built.

SOME prisoners in the Mandalay lock-up, not in Jail, recently tore up the floor of their apartment, and broke through the bamboo stockade; eight of them effected their escape.

M. PASTEUR having consented to become a candidate for the office of permanent Secretary of the Paris Academy of Sciences—so long filled by his master and friend Dumas—the other candidates have withdrawn their applications, and he will be elected unanimously.

THE Dah Bala, in the Shinwari country, by the Ameer's order, is to be handed over to the Khogiani tribe to keep order in the neighbourhood, but it is believed it will be within the reach of a night surprise from the hills by malcontent Shinwaris or Waziris from the Safed Koh.

CARBONIC acid, produced by the action of vinegar on marble, is supposed to have been used as an anaesthetic by the ancient Egyptians and Greeks. M. Ch. Ozanam reports to the Paris Biological Society, that anaesthesia induced by carbonic acid is very complete, may last a long time, and is without danger.

THE new Company organised by Messrs. Parnell and Davitt, to develop the Irish woollen industry, has already made a prosperous commencement, their agent having left New York for Dublin with American orders for goods amounting to about two hundred thousand dollars, to be delivered early next year.

A LONDON paper says that Mrs. Langtry has announced her intention of making San Francisco her legal residence. Her attorney is reported to have stated in an interview with a representative of the Press that his fair client will bring a divorce action against her husband six months hence, when the fixed residence required by law has been acquired.

THE Vienna *Tageblatt* announces that a reconciliation has been effected between King Milan and Queen Natalie of Servia, and further states that the Queen has renounced her intention of going to Russia. She will, however, leave Servia with her elder son, the Crown Prince of Servia, and they will probably proceed to Stuttgardt, where the Prince will resume his studies.

H. H. THE Maharajah of Cooch Behar has made a free gift of his estate at Darjeeling, known as "Bryngwyn," consisting of a spacious house and 7½ acres of land, valued at Rs. 50,000, for the purposes of the proposed native sanitarium. The name of Bryngwyn—or "White Hill"—was probably given to the estate by the Welsh missionaries who laboured in that district.

IT is stated that the Indian Survey Department is at present engaged in the preparation of a series of Indian crop maps, which will be the first of their kind yet published. The series will represent the cultivation of such important staples as wheat, cotton, rice, tea, tobacco, jute and coffee, and will [illegible] very useful purpose in the preparation of statistical returns.

DURING the Viceroy's autumn tour, it is understood that His Excellency will visit the North-West Frontier, and thence proceed to Kattywar, and perhaps Bombay. Quetta, the Peshin Valley, Kurrachee and Surat are likely to be included in the tour. Later in the spring

Colonel Portman. This property is believed to amount to £20,000.

CAPTAIN JENKINSON, with the Hyderabad Cavalry and Mounted Police, surprised a gang of dacoits near Mogyoke Yeu, on the 19th, and inflicted a heavy loss, killing Pongyi Nandyal, a leader. Captain Jenkinson was severely wounded by a gunshot wound in the thigh. News from Wuntho is unsatisfactory again. The Sawbwah there still allows dacoity, and declines to come in. Through the influence of Mr. Scott, and friendly Sawbwahs, the fighting between Theebaw and Theinnee Sawbwah has come to an end. The Madaya district, 20 miles north of Mandalay, is greatly disturbed again.

A GREAT deal will be said at Berlin with reference to an incident at Bucharest which is reported from Vienna. At the celebration of the French National Fête, M. de Coutouly, the French Minister to Roumania, appeared in the room in company with the Secretary of the Russian Legation, and made a speech (after taking wine), in which he said that the Republic was preparing for a sanguinary war, which would prove more formidable the longer it was delayed. M. de Coutouly then clinked glasses with the Russian Secretary, and the Frenchmen present broke out into joyous cries in honour of "Russia, the friend of France!"

STEEL railway carriages are being discussed by the Australians, who have been horrified by some late disastrous accidents, both in Australia and the United States. In Victoria it is proposed to construct an experimental car entirely of malleable steel, without a scrap of wood being used, even for seats or doors. The body of the carriage would be cylindrical, some 9 or 10 ft. in diameter and 20 ft. long, while a thick felt covering would keep out the heat. In the event of an accident the steel would bend or double up, instead of splintering like wood, and thus passengers would neither be crushed nor impaled by wooden fragments.

AFTER the naval demonstration off Spithead, the Rao of Cutch visited Bristol, Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns, and then proceeded to Scotland for some shooting on the moor, which he has engaged at a cost of £800. His Highness leaves England for India in September, travelling slowly across the Continent. A member of his staff states that the Rao is more than satisfied with the reception he has had since his arrival in England and that he will carry away with him a very agreeable impression of English hospitality. It was characteristic of his good nature that at a City dinner he invited the whole of the company to go out to India as his guests.

MISS AGNATA RAMSAY senior Wrangler, is at present the lion of many a London drawing-room. She is beset with offers of all kinds, ranging from marriage to a pecuniary *quid pro quo* for the use of her name as a puff for soaps and patent medicines. Enterprising review editors are vying with each other in proposals for her literary co-operation. In short, Miss Ramsay is undergoing the experience which sudden and widespread celebrity brings in its train. Happily she is not in the least degree likely to be spoilt by the full tide of adulation which is sweeping over her. A private letter describes her as "still the same modest, rosy-cheeked, happy girl as ever."

MR. LABOUCHERE is not very complimentary to Prince Ferdinand, who has been elected Prince of [illegible]. "Prince Ferdinand," says "Henry," "is a poor insignificant, weak creature, who is about as fitted to govern a country as a sickly blackbeetle. But Bulgaria can bestow a Crown and a salary, so he is quite willing to become a Bulgarian, and already prates about 'my nation,' and 'my army,' as though to the manner born. If the Bulgarians had been Turks, he would, without and the dying were speedily transported to the offices of the *National*, and barely twelve hours afterwards the *bourgeois* king had abdicated and was on his way to the cab that was to convey "Mr. Smith" beyond the frenzical madness of the mob. A barrel of gun-powder is as harmless as a barrel of moist sugar until a match is applied to the bung-hole; but then comes the eruption that shows no ruth to person or property.

"Under all roofs of this distracted city," CARLYLE wrote in his impassioned and picturesque narrative of the capture of the Bastille, "is the nodus of a drama, not untragical, crowding towards solution. The bustlings and preparings, the tremors and menaces; the tears that fell from old men's eyes!" The reference, of course, was to the 14th July, 1789, but many feared that the words would have proved equally applicable to the 14th July, 1887. Circumstances have happily changed since then. The lessons of June 1848 and of 1871 have not been altogether thrown away upon the middle classes. The shop-keepers of Paris are not now disposed to play with fire. They may not be admirers of the present Ministry, or particularly enamoured of a Republican form of Government, but they have no predilection for being shot in an *émeute*, neither do they wish to drive foreigners, their best customers, out of Paris. For all that, they would speedily be dominated by a resolute mob, especially if the soldiers fraternised with the "Sovereign People." So little did M. GREVY and his Cabinet trust to the fidelity of the garrison of Paris that they had ordered several regiments of gendarmes to be stationed in the suburbs with instructions to hold themselves in readiness for immediate action. Reliance could be fully placed upon the police, who knew that they need expect no mercy from the triumphant dregs of the populace. But no one could accurately forecast the temper of the 20,000 men in garrison, who were pretty certain to have been demoralised by their association with the lowest ranks of the civic community. Had the Boulangists been thoroughly in earnest and somewhat stronger numerically to the cry of *Vive la Ligne!* the infantry regiments at least would have responded with equally fervent cries of *Vive le Peuple!* Rifles would have been reversed and in many instances would have been transferred to the custody of the "patriots," while the mingled crowd would have marched along, arm in arm, occupying the entire thoroughfare and shouting themselves hoarse. Happily there were no leaders. General BOULANGER himself was miles away, while M. DEROULEDE is a poet, who prefers to declaim his own verses to passing under fire. Who shall blame him? Had he been shot down in the streets who would have remained to compose stirring odes on the duty of national vengeance? Alsace Lorraine would have lost their *sacer vates*, who would have found scanty consolation in the annual gathering of unwashed patriots round his grave, or in the hanging of wreaths of *immortelles* on the rails round his last resting place. Upon the whole, we commend his prudence, and think he did well to live to see another day.

But is General BOULANGER, after all, an extinct volcano? That is the question everybody is asking and which no one can confidently answer. Is he not, rather, smouldering and awaiting his time for a grand explosion which shall shatter the Republic irreparably and send the fragments hurtling through the air? At Clermont Ferrand he is buried alive. The Auvergnats themselves are not at all addicted to revolutionary principles and practices, and prefer charcoal-burning to fighting the Ger- on board a flotilla of transports ready for immediate action. Having effected its disembarkation with little resistance, the army of invasion is to march straight upon London, and hold my Lord Mayor and his civic brethern to heavy ransom. No untoward contingencies are to interfere with this brilliant career of victory. In less than one month from the destruction of the Channel Fleet the wealth of London is to be transferred to Paris. Egypt will pass under the protectorate of France, nor is it improbable that Burmah, Assam, and the Straits Settlements will be added to the Governments of Tonquin and Cochin China. After that it will be time enough to wipe off old scores with Germany. Sedan will no more be heard of than Waterloo.

JOHN WESLEY.

ANOTHER and admirable addition has recently been made to the biographies of John Wesley*, the story of whose life and work promises to be of enduring interest to Englishmen of all Churches, and in every place. John Wesley was born at his father's Rectory of Epworth, in Lincolnshire, in 1703. After a glance at his ancestry the present biographer justly remarks that he "was descended from a long line of English gentry and clergymen. The highest education and best breeding had been enjoyed by both sides of the house for many generations." His mother, a member of the noble house of Annesley, was a remarkable woman, and subjected him and his brothers and sisters to the strictest discipline almost from their birth. As infants they were trained to sleep at regular times, and they learned to fear the rod and to cry softly when they were only a year old. "By this means the Epworth parsonage, though full of children, was as quiet as if there had not been one in the house." They were model children in every respect, and made rapid progress in their education under their mother's teaching. In 1709, the Rectory, with all its contents, was totally destroyed by fire. The family were saved, John's escape, which was little short of miraculous, making an indelible impression on his mind. After this his mother made him her special charge, and so distinguished was he for intelligence and goodness of disposition that by the time he was nine years old his father admitted him to Holy Communion. In 1714, before he had completed his 11th year, he was sent to the Charter House through the influence of the Duke of Buckingham, and for this School he entertained a life-long affection. As might be expected he was a diligent and successful pupil, and in 1720 he was elected an exhibitioner to Christ Church, Oxford, with an allowance of forty pounds a year. At twenty-one Wesley is described as "the very sensible and acute collegian, baffling every man by the subtleties of his logic, and laughing at them for being so easily routed; a young fellow of the finest classical taste, of the most liberal and manly sentiments." "He was gay and sprightly, with a turn for wit and humour." At Oxford he fell into debt, which may be explained by his scanty allowance, although his father hinted to him the necessity of greater carefulness and economy. In 1726, after he had been for some time in Deacon's orders, he was elected Fellow of Lincoln College, and two years later was ordained priest. He had left Oxford in order to assist his father as curate, but was recalled by the head of his college in 1729, and then began the which he denied—and the dispute ended i his setting up the head-quarters of Metho at the old Foundry, near Finsbury Sq the Parish Churches being already everyw closed against him. A more serious qua took place between him and Whitefield, latter adhering to the Calvanistic view election, Wesley to the doctrine of "I Grace," and the two worked apart, altho the breach of friendship was soon hea

Religious Societies, such as those establis by the Wesleys at Oxford and in Lond were not new in England. They had be common among the more devout members the Established Church from the time Charles II. But Wesley made such use them and inspired them with so much life that they became one of the chief features of Methodism, which it has retained to this day. Through the "classes" into which individual Societies were divided, and the Societies generally, the leaders were able to keep a strict watch over the opinions and conduct of every member, and Wesley, who made himself universally felt, did not hesitate to grapple manfully among his followers with public and long established abuses, such as bribery at elections and smuggling, then very common. From the itinerating labours of both the brothers, societies quickly sprang up in many counties of England and in Ireland, and the work was consolidated and extended with the help of lay preachers. Nothing conduced so much to Wesley's success as his preaching tours, but for some years these were conducted under great difficulties. Angry mobs gathered round him, and not only interrupted the services but threatened, and in some cases actually did him personal violence. As a rule, however, his unfailing courage and tact and his marvellous power of speech enabled him to come off victorious from these encounters. The Magistrates, too, were, for the most part, favourable to him, and it is creditable to the memory of George II., that one day, when the persecution of the Methodists was discussed in Council, he said, "I tell you while I sit on the throne no man shall be persecuted for conscience sake." It is curious to read that one of the places where Wesley suffered most from the mob was St. Ives, in Cornwall, a district where the Methodists are now so numerous and politically powerful. All opposition ceased long before the end of his career. "His visits to all parts of the country assumed the character of public holidays, when all classes united to welcome the venerable itinerant." It is also pleasing to know that the pulpits of many of the Parish Churches were again opened to him. His preaching tours made him better acquainted with the United Kingdom than any man in his time. Neither distance nor weather, neither mountain nor river stopped his journeys, and in his younger days, when he had not a horse or post chaise, he walked. He thoroughly understood the art of travelling, and so arranged his journeys beforehand that he could accomplish the most work in them. He was miserly with his time and "once, when he was kept waiting for his chaise, he was heard to say, I have lost ten minutes for ever."

Wesley was unfortunate—perhaps imprudent—in his love affairs, of which he had several—and in his marriage most of all Like many a good man, from Socrates down wards, he got a shrew for his wife, wh embittered his life for thirty years an only ceased from her troubling when deat took her, ten years before her husband His journals reveal that he was nei narrow nor morose, although religion, a viewed it, was never absent from his and he subordinated everything t

table or Missionary character. The total unt collected during the last financial year s. 1,28,921, a decrease of more than Rs. 000 on the collections of 1885-86, though it the average of previous years. Conring, however, that in no case does a egation pay its clergymen, the Anglican ch can hardly be congratulated on, comively, the small sum thus raised in the se. The two great Missionary Soci- receive Rs. 8,157 from Church offertories, ch seems to show an inadequate realin of the duty laid upon the Church of ing known to the vast non-Christian ulations the truth she professes to hold dear. The Bishop of the Diocese very perly rebukes those clergymen who negt so primary a duty as that of interesting emselves and their flocks in the work of sions.

A tabulated statement shows the amount ent by each congregation in non-local obets, and gives also the percentage of such enditure compared with the whole sum ected by voluntary contributions. For whole Diocese the percentage is 5·86. ongst the larger chaplaincies Secunderabad 1 Vepery have the unenviable notoriety of wing less than 2 per cent. thus spent. Secunderabad, however, nearly Rs. 8,000 e spent on the orphanage, which is classed a local object. Vepery spends not less an Rs. 3,793 on its choir and for Church penses. It stands forth in the Madras iocese as the representative congregation of e most advanced type of ritualism, and it ends this large sum on the mere externals public worship, whilst the value of mission rk amongst the millions of non-Christians represented by the paltry sum of Rs. 54, ven to the Society for the Propagation of e Gospel, a sum slightly less than that given the guild of All Souls. In the New Town chool Chapel only Rs. 20 were contributed r any other object than choir and Church penses. Parishes equally poor, such as rth Black Town and Trinity Church give, ording to their means, liberally to other ects. The State maintains two Chaplains Vepery and the Church has a right to pect that a Parish so supplied should do nething for the general work of the ocese. Even the local Friend-in-Need ciety receives no contributions, evidently no definite teaching about good works, d a widening of the sympathy of the ngregations are much needed. Ootamund naturally spends the most on noncal objects, for, though the return for rist Church, Madras, is slightly higher, yet parently the Government grant of Rs. 2,400 included in the contribution to the Colo- al and Continental Society.

There is, so far as we can see, no provision hatever being made to provide an endowent fund in the various civil chaplaincies. ooner or later these congregations will be t to their own resources, and now at their ministers are paid by the ate, they should devote some portion of eir income to this object, even though some he luxuries of public worship were curd. The providing for a permanent stry in the future is a work of a higher l nature than lavish expenditure on e ceremonial.

FRENCH paper announces that a Captain has decided upon attempting to cross the tic in a balloon which he is about to have rged, with a gas capacity of 8,000 e metres. He intends to start from St. aire, in the Loire Inferieure, with the intenof proceeding in his balloon to New York. experiment will be made in October next.

the Viceroy may pay the visit to Eastern Bengal, which, it was proposed he should make last February, but which was postponed.

IT is anticipated that by next cold weather 4,000 additional police will be ready to proceed to Burmah, and as the total police force in that country will then be equivalent to about seven regiments of native infantry, it is not improbable that a larger number of regular troops will be relieved than is at present contemplated. A new re-distribution scheme of military and police in both Upper and Lower Burmah is now under consideration.

ABOUT one hundred members of Parliament, representing all parties in the House, have formed themselves into a committee to take steps in the direction of increasing and cheapening the postal and telegraphic communication between British Empire and the distant parts of the Empire. Mr. Henniker-Heaton and Mr. H. W. Lawson will act as secretaries. An effort will be made to secure the appointment of a Select Committee on the subject.

A RIO Janeiro journal announces that on a large hemp-farm in Brazil, twenty monkeys have been taught to cut the hemp and prepare it for sale. It is added that the animals are preferred to negroes, because they work much faster and the cost of feeding them is trifling. It is a pity that Carlyle could not have lived to hear this, as he would have been delighted at such a justification for aversion and contempt with which he always regarded "niggers."

THE Fourth Singapore Criminal Assizes for the present year were closed on the 25th ultimo, after having disposed of several important cases, amongst which was one for murder against a Russian Pole named Sigismund Trabowsky, who, after two days trial, was convicted on circumstantial evidence and sentenced to death for the murder of a Jewess named Sally, a coffee-shop keeper. If the sentence is ever carried out, Trabowsky will be the first European hanged in Singapore.

A DESPATCH is said to have been received in India from the Secretary of State regarding the office of Director-General of Railways. Sanction has been refused to the additional staff asked for. The Secretary of State is of opinion that the railways of India should be placed more directly under the control of local officers, who should obtain their orders direct from the Government, rather than from the Director-General of Railways. It is probable, therefore, that the Director-General's office will shortly be abolished.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* states that Mr. James Westland has been appointed to act temporarily as an ordinary member of the Governor General's Council. Mr. Westland took his seat in the Council on the 10th instant, under the usual salute. At the Council meeting the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Westland was substituted for that of Sir Auckland Colvin as a member of the Select Committee on the Bills to amend the Indian Ports Act of 1875, the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, and the Bill to establish a University at Allahabad. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

A CONTEMPORARY is informed that Sir Maxwell Melvill made his will on the 24th ultimo, the day after he attended Council for the last time, and first complained of the illness, which was to prove fatal. By the provisions of this will some £19,000, which he inherited from his aunt, a few years ago, is bequeathed to the members of his family in England, thus allowing that inheritance to return to the family. All the rest of his property, including personal property in India, furniture, plate, horses and carriages, are left to Mrs. Portman, the wife of a moment's hesitation, have declared himself an adherent of the Prophet. As it is, wanting to stand well with the Sultan, he has officially announced that he "has a great respect for the Mahomedan religion."

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"I remember Holkar a few years back while yet an heir-apparent only, parading the ball-room of Government House Calcutta as if that place and its contents owned him as their master; and his fellow guests were altogether beneath his royal notice. On leaving the crowd of inferior beings he directed an A. D. C. of the Viceregal Staff to precede him, for all the world as if he were a reigning Prince; and he was greatly taken aback by the youth's polite but firm refusal to play the chamberlain to his dusky Highness. A man haunted with such exalted ideas of his personal importance should not have plunged into a veritable sea of royalties, many of whom where as much above him as he above his own sirdars."

THE Queen has received the intimation of a "project of marriage" between Princess Helene d'Orleans, the second of the four daughters of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, and her second cousin, the Prince Pierre of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, grandson of the Emperor of Brazil. The young Prince is the eldest son of the late Princess Leopoldine, younger daughter of the Emperor, by her marriage with Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Prince Pierre, who has accompanied the Emperor and Empress of Brazil to Europe, comes shortly to England on a visit to the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, and will go also to Vienna to visit his father in Styria. The alliance was arranged by the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu during their recent visit to Europe. There is abundance of money on both sides.

THE cost of the Jubilee will fade into utter insignificance when compared with the money that will be expended over a marriage which will shortly be solemnised. Kwangsu, Emperor of China, is about to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony. The courtly edict makes the announcement that the Emperor has chosen a "virtuous and modest mistress of the Imperial house," and that the match is "one of love and mutual affection." A marriage forms one of the rare occasions when the Emperor comes face to face with his subjects. Generally when he makes a tour the streets are entirely cleared, no one being even allowed to show himself at a window. The last Imperial marriage took place in 1872, when Tung-che wedded the lady Ahluta. This ceremony cost a fabulous sum of money. But there is little doubt that it will be surpassed in the present instance, for we are already informed that the festivities will entail an expenditure of over a million sterling.

HEMILEIA VASTATRIX.

DR. A. G. BOURNE, Professor of Biology in the Presidency College, sends us the following interesting communication on the subject of *Hemileia vastatrix*:—

SIR,—"Novice," in your issues of the 26th ultimo, and 9th instant, has dealt with a subject which is not only of immeasurable importance to the coffee planter, but is one which possesses great interest for the biologist. It is a subject upon which it is as important to have the opinion—based upon a series of careful experiments of a trained biologist—as it is to have that of a chemist upon the operations carried on by bleachers and dyers. The Ceylon Government recognised [illegible] and Mr. Morris, and subsequently Mr. Marshall Ward, were appointed to investigate the matter. This they did, and after a prolonged and very careful enquiry communicated certain results, which are all embodied in Mr. Marshall Ward's final report to the Ceylon Government [Colombo, Sessional Paper XVII., 1881]. I think it is hardly possible that your correspon-

---

*The Life of John Wesley, by John Telford, B.A., London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1886.

Peninsular and Oriental Co.

THE following Steamers will be despatched to LONDON calling at PLYMOUTH, and taking passengers for the Continent, China, Japits, Straits, Australia, &c.

Steamers.	Tons	H.P.	Captains	About
Mirzapore	3913	600	R. Harvey,	22nd Aug.
Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson,	5th Sep.
Nepaul	3536	600	S. F. Cole,	19th ,,

RATE TO LONDON, VIA MARSEILLES, including Rail Fare across the Continent.

First Class, Rs. 680; Second Class, Rs. 370.

The rates for Return Tickets to Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon Straits, China, Australia, Japan, Adriatic Ports, Marseilles England, &c., have recently been reduced.

FOR CALCUTTA ABOUT.

Sutlej, 15th August. *Nepaul*, 29th August.

GEO. KING, Agent.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld

S. S. *Himalaya* for Rangoon via Coast Ports on 1·th August.

BINNY & Co.,
Agents.

British India Line.

TO LONDON.

With liberty to call at Red Sea and all Mediterranean Ports.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders	Sailing on or about.
India	4065	C. M. H. Day,	18th Aug.
Manora	5000	R. L. Turner,	1st Sept.
Chyebassa	2645	F. A. Wilson,	15th ,,
Wardha	3982	G. G. C. Stevenson,	29th ,,
Nan[illegible]	3·00	L. T. Bergeman,	13th Oct.
R-wa	4017	A. W. Mann,	27th ,,
Quetta	3302	A. A. Han-ard,	10th Nov.

All the above call at Plymouth.

FARES TO PLYMOUTH OR LONDON.

First class Rs. 525 | Second class Rs. 320.

BINNY & Co.,
Agents.

Clan Line Steamers.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Passengers and goods booked at through rates to American Ports.

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

FOR LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	H P	Commanders.	About
Clan Mackay	2171	300	Sibery,	14th Aug
Clan Macarthur	4000	600	MacMahon,	4th Sep.
Clan Macpherson	4000	600	Philp,	19th ,,
Clan Macgregor	3000	400	Palmer,	3rd Oct.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Clan Macpherson, about 25th Instant.

Return Tickets issued on favorable terms to CALCUTTA, COLOMBO and HOME.

These Steamers have been specially built for the Passenger Trade. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried in each Steamer.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GORDON, WOODROFFE & Co.,
Agents.

Cargo and Packages received and Shipped, also cleared and forwarded at a moderate Charge by the Agents.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Ld

S. S. *Shahjehan* for Bombay *via* Coast Ports on or about 17th August.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

WILSON & Co., Agents.

Mail Steamers between Negapatam, Penang and Singapore.

REDUCED Passage rates for Agricultural Labourers, Artisans, and Mechanics to the Straits Settlements by the BRITISH INDIA STEAMERS under contract with and subsidized by the Straits Government.

For particulars, apply to

ADAMSON, MACTAGGART & Co. and
M. GANAPATHY PILLAY & Co.,

Negapatam, 20th [illegible]

Notice.

THE undermentioned Europeans in the Government Work House, Madras, desire employment, opposite their respective names, or employment of any kind. Application should be made personally or in writing to the Governor of the Government Work House, Royapooram.

ARTHUR WALTER,—Age 32, strong and healthy, Clerk, has also been working as "Ballast Inspector" on the Southern Maharatta Railway, understands the construction of Railway bridges.

JOHN McCULLOUGH,—Age 29, strong and healthy, Mechanic, lately employed as "Foreman Rivetter" on the Southern Maharatta Railway, also worked as Head Carriage Examiner on the same Railway, is willing to accept employment as Guard.

CHARLES PIFFERD,—Age 54, strong and healthy, Clerk.

GEORGE CURRIE,—Age 27, strong and healthy, Rivetter, is willing to accept employment as Assistant Steward on boardship.

JOHN REILLY *alias* ROYAL—Age 58, strong and healthy, Sail-maker, has lately been Cook and Steward on board the Barque "Roebuck."

JOHN SINCLAIR—Age 25, strong and healthy, Marine Engineer, Fireman or Seaman, can work a Donkey Engine, desires employment as Seaman on board.

SIDNEY SMITH—Age 23, strong and healthy, Engine Driver or Fireman.

JOHN MORRIS—Age 26, strong and healthy, Seaman.

H. BALLENTYNE, Governor,
Govt. Work House.

H. M.'s Govt. Work House,
Madras, 13th August 1887.

Auction Sale

Of six hundred English Jars, and one thousand 6 lb. N. M. Bottles.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Storekeeper.

EDWARD MACARTOOM

WILL sell the above by Public Auction, at the yard of the Government Medical Stores, on Tuesday the 16th August 1887, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. in convenient lots.

Auction Sale

Of a Collection of Household Furniture, consisting of drawing room full back sofas lined with cretonne, rosewood chairs lined with morocco, and diamond cane, southerland and square teapoys, chiffonier, rosewood corner shelves, office table, lounge, table and hanging lamps, billiard lamp by J. Thurston, London, with 3 lights on either side, Japanese cabinets, writing table, and cigar stand, English and American clocks, carriage time-pieces, rosewood cottage piano, by Aucher Freres, violins, sewing machines, rosewood book shelf, Burmese gong, iron safe, cots, almirahs, chest of drawers, meat safe, side boards, glass cases, teak wood embroidered screen etc.,

EDWARD MACARTOOM

WILL sell the above by Public Auction, at his Rooms opposite the Esplanade, on Wednesday the 17th August 1887, at 12 o'clock noon.

After which will be sold

By order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Twenty-one pieces khaki drill containing 2025½ yards in convenient lots.

And

On account of those concerned.

A consignment of nine cases received per S. S. "Goorkha of Drugs and Patent Medicines consisting of Kepler's malt extract with and without Cod Liver Oil, Burrough's beef [illegible] Calvert's carbolic acid Nos. 1 and 2, sulphuric ether aromatic spirits of hartshorn, sweet Spirits of nitre, strong solution of ammonia, syrup of the phosphates of iron, quinine, and strychnine, bromide of potassium, and other drugs.

For Sale at

[illegible]

Surgeon-General, (Madras, Retired.)

guilty of the charge made against him. Nor wa this all. The decision of the commissioners w fully endorsed by the Government of Lord Rea after a full consideration of the evidence in th case. It looks rather strange that such an opinio arrived at after so mature a consideration shou have been after all found to be mistaken by th Secretary of State. That speaks either that th Secretary of State is too much of a judge, o that the Bombay Government and the publi are bad Judges. The Secretary of State eviden ly saw in the whole thing some muddle whic escaped the lynx eyes of the commissioners an of the Government. Not that the occurrence b itself is bad. We are glad that the Civil Servic has escaped an awkward plight very narrowl The charge was the gravest that could be mad against any gentleman by another, and it woul certainly not displease people to see that t gentleman charged has escaped conviction.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The *Times of India*.—The Committee of t whole Corporation, who are examining the Mun cipal Draft Bill at great length and with so care, committed an extraordinary blunder la Friday. The Bill fixes the fee of each memb of the Town Council at Rs. 30, the same fee no paid. Mr. K. M. Shroff moved that the fe should be reduced to Rs. 25, and Mr. R. N. Khote boldly proposed an amendment to the effe that the fee should be entirely abolished. He re marked that those who were honoured with a se on the Town Council might fairly be expected to devote their time and attention to public bus ness without any remuneration. The Chairman, Captain Selby, thought it would be very unwise and unjust not to pay the members. Then, we read to our astonishment, "after some desul tory conversation Mr. Khote's amendment was carried." The sooner the members reconside the point the better, for it will never do for such a recommendation to go up to Government. Any one who has watched the proceedings of the Town Council and the Corporation some years back must be aware that the Town Council would be an impossible body if the members were not paid. Their work is or should be important. The powers in their hands will still, we hope, be large. They thoroughly earn their fees. It is all very well for Mr. Khote to say th they should give their time and attention public business without any remuneration. W do not for our part see why they should b pected to do this, and we are certain that a matter of fact they will do nothing of the Contrast the regularity of the Town Cou meetings with the repeated difficulty in obtai ing a quorum of the members of the Corpora tion, and this question of fees is obviously th key to the whole difficulty. If business men are not paid, and paid as if for important services they will not come forward unless indeed th see their way to getting concessions and to o taining a *quid pro quo* in some way or oth The change is of the utmost importance, a should never have been recommended off-ha after a little desultory conversation. We t that some of the leading members will re the subject at the earliest possible date, so a have it thoroughly discussed.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

The *Pioneer*.—Next to military service which his aversion is unconcealed, the Be looks upon the police as the least desirable fo Government employ. Not even do the attra of Calcutta outweigh the drawbacks of fa personal risk, and discipline which the po man's unhappy lot entails; for we find th the 1,100 or so men of which the metropo force consists, there are only some 18 the children of the Province. The lawless with which this body has to deal is represe by a figure, roughly speaking, of 50,000 c annually, though in 1885 it was consider less, and last year considerably more. The seems a formidable one at first sight, b melts down rapidly under analysis, and residuum of real crime is small enough. murders only were reported throughout year; house breaking of a serious sort, tinguished from the theft of a lotah mud-hut, is rare, and a total of 18 offences against the person, to whic added [illegible] the population cannot be called larg majority of the cases tabulated in Police Administration Report come head of nuisances, street obstructions, under the Stage Carriage Act, an various local Acts taking cognisance of petty misdoings. The increase of cutions under the Hackney Carriage is a wholly satisfactory feature; for alt the Calcutta Charries show a decid

hile Part II. included one "chorus," two "part ngs," and six solos.

The concert opened with "Weel may the keel row" ost heartily and vigorously rendered by the well ained choir. This was followed by the "Maid of the ill," sung with deep pathos and good judgment by umpeter Hiscocks, a most popular member of the oir, whose vocal efforts seldom fail to produce an core. On the present occasion he was encored most rtily.

A similar appreciative reception awaited "Give back my heart" by Gunner Smith, whose voice justly admired. "Out on the deep" by Dr. Foott voked a burst of well merited applause, which d hardly died away before "Duck-foot Sue" by iver Forman shook the house. The laughter and thusiastically uproarious encores with which this ong was greeted, especially in the gallery, compelled he singer to reappear again and again, until he happily repressed the risibility of his audience with a well-selected sentimental song. "Dresden China" was then most sweetly sung by Mrs. Sandberg, who, although feeling hardly equal to the effort, most considerately adhered to her engagement rather than cause any disappointment. The audience showed their appreciation of her kindness by rapturously applauding the perfectly rendered melody. "Uncle Jack" by Trumpeter Sergeant was well delivered and well received. But the songs of the evening were undoubtedly those of Mrs. Hexton. She was in excellent voice, and both her songs, "The Children's Home" and "Dreaming," were rendered in faultless style. Her last song received a prolonged encore, and to this she graciously replied by singing "I watch o'er thee;" a second encore being with difficulty discouraged. Of the part-song "Sweet and Low" all we can say is that it might have been "lower" with advantage. In the second part "The Recruit" was most thrillingly sung by Bombardier Bates, followed, in response to an encore, by the "Conquering Flag," which was most enthusiastically received and vigorously chorused. "Little Sister's gone to Sleep," was most sadly and sweetly rendered by Bombardier Birks, while "The idshipmite," followed by "Rory O' More" justly upheld the reputation of Dr. Foott as a singer of a very gh order. "The Scout" was sung with much spirit d power by Gunner Wilkinson, whose well modulated notes were highly appreciated. "Two Little Shoes," most prettily and plaintively rendered by Mrs Sandberg, brought tears into the eyes of many and was received, as all Mrs. Sandberg's songs are received with warm recognition. Altogether the concert was a great treat, not only to us Hyderabadites, but also to many Kotri folk, who crossed the stormy river for the sake of the evening's enjoyment, and to support the Church. Mr. Miles, the Church Organist, presided at the piano usual skill, and to him and the rest of the ladies who assisted, we all owe a debt of for one of the most pleasant concerts we ever enjoyed in Hyderabad.—Cor. C. M. G.

BOMBAY.

HE FRENCH PRESS CO., LIMITED.—The fourth annual ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its office, urch Lane, Fort, Mr. Theodore Kleinknecht presiding. The following was the directors' report:—The ctors have the pleasure to lay before you the ited accounts of the company up to 30th June, 7, showing a satisfactory result of the business the past year. The exports of cotton from ngaon have been a little larger than year, but a quantity representing about 9 bales having been exported in doeras, actual pressing amounted to only 65,161 against 70,981 last season, of which 20,351 bales passed through the French Press Company, ited. The balance-sheet shows a profit of Rs. 7-0-10; out of which the directors propose to dividend of Rs. 55 per share, equal to 11 per n the paid up capital of the company free of tax, and to carry the balance of Rs. 5,667-0-10 credit of reserve fund. The amalgamation he other press companies has been renewed for ears. The report was adopted. A dividend of 5 per share was declared. Mr. W. Thacker elected a director, and Mr. W. Campbell was ted an auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 100. al vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated ceedings.—T. I.

KIRKEE HOUNDS.—Very fair sport has been lately, notwithstanding the unfavourable The wet state of the plough lands quite spoilt ready hunt from Chinchwad railway station lay week. A jack was viewed away and ran a hounds hunting beautifully, until at fault on ying land between the hills, where scent comfailed. Thursday's meet at Parbutti cross roads postponed owing to the heavy rain that took Monday. Sharp at 5.30 a move was made foot of the low hills above the manure he head of the nullah Captain Holland the move. Hounds were quickran him up the hill, where he a ring to the gardens below and hills. The scent was far from good, top of the hills there was a check, ounds unfortunately divided, the bulk of picking up a line which took the field down again to a very unsavoury spot, the smells hich must have affected the hounds? Meanthree couple of hounds had quietly slipped ford on the line of the hunted jack, and although the hounds were afterwards taken on, it was too

labour on this rock, and I shall not be satisfied until we do as much.

INDIAN.—Captain Coward, June 11: Skull Tunnel South: The progress made at this point has not been so good, 8 feet having been driven, making the total length south of cross cut 39 feet. The ground continues to be decomposed gneiss, containing a large quantity of ferruginous matter, and is letting out about the same quantity of water as when last reported on. The smaller measurement this week is occasioned by the heavy rains, the coolies often refusing to turn out for work.—Skull Tunnel North: Good progress has been made at this point; 5 feet 9 inches have been driven, making its total length north of cross cut 196 feet 9 inches. I do not think the reef contains quite as much pyrites as hitherto, neither do I think it has fallen off in value, but rather improved in appearance than otherwise, it being of a bluer color and a little harder.—No. 9 Tunnel: Fairly good labour has been accomplished at this point; 3 feet 6 inches have been driven, making its total length 332 feet 9 inches. The ground continues hard, compact gneiss, containing small branches of quartz and quartzite, and continues to let out water from the western side of level.—No. 11 Tunnel: Better progress has been made at this point; 4 feet 6 inches have been driven, making its total length 236 feet. The ground is hard gneiss impregnated with iron pyrites and continues to let out a large quantity of water.—Nadghani Water Race: This work is being vigorously pushed on at the following points—No. 1, 2, and 3 tunnels. The No 1 tunnel was commenced on the 8th inst.; 16 feet have been driven. The ground is decomposed gneiss requiring to be timbered. No. 2 tunnel is being driven towards No. 1. It was commenced on the 8th inst., since which time 17 feet have been driven. The ground here is decomposed gneiss. I hope it is strong enough to stand without timber. No. 3 tunnel was commenced on 8th inst.; amount of ground driven 26 feet; ground decomposed gneiss required to be timbered.—Timber: The work of bringing in timber has been very much retarded during the past week, owing to the heavy rain and the bad condition of the roads.—Flumes for Mill Water Race: The carpenters have been engaged in preparing the necessary fluming for the mill water race. I am pleased to state they are making good progress with them.—Roads: These we have had to make an effort to keep in repair; with this exception outdoor work has been curtailed as much as possible, owing to the heavy rain.—Health of Force: This I am pleased to state is fairly good, fever amongst the coolies having almost disappeared.

COORG PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of a Special General Meeting held at the Club, Mercara, on Saturday, the 16th ultimo. Present: G. R. Evans, Esq., *President*. Messrs C. E. Murray-Aynsley, W. Ball, E. P. Brown, A. D. Campbell, A. Durham, H. R. East, H. Mann, J. T. Morgan, J. W. Mackilligan, W. H. Sprott, W. H. Scott, and Mr. G. K. Martin, Honorary Secretary. As the new Secretary was not present at the last meeting, when the election of office bearers for the year took place, he availed himself of this opportunity to thank the members of the Association for the honor they had done him in electing him Honorary Secretary, and hoped he would prove himself deserving of their confidence. The President then spoke to the following effect.

GENTLEMEN:—This meeting has been called specially to reconsider the last Annual Report (which I regret to say was taken as read at the time, and too hastily adopted) with a view of withdrawing a certain paragraph with reference to the late Executive Engineer of Coorg, which the large majority of the members have already expressed themselves as dissatisfied with, and beyond the actual facts of the case. The para. in question reads as follows:—"Our complaints were known to be well founded as both the Acting Chief Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer had lately been through the Province and seen for themselves the state they were in and at last the strong measure was adopted of removing the Executive Engineer and appointing another gentleman in his place, whom we have every hope will shortly place matters on a far better footing." The para. was written by me after perusing the whole of the correspondence of the year, especially the following letters of 28th July 1886 and 3rd December 1886 to the Chief Commissioner complaining very strongly on the state of our roads and bridges, and also from verbal communications with the late Superintending Engineer on the same subjects, and I could see at the time nothing out of order or beyond a fair criticism of a public officer in it; and I can assure you it was written without the slightest prejudice or ill feeling in the matter, and was I thought only a fair statement of facts. There was no personal mention of names, and I thought that probably not half a dozen people out [illegible] Engineer referred to was, and which fully exonerate me from any charge of malicious misstatement, which otherwise there would have been grounds for. In conclusion I must regret that this mistake should have occurred, and which would probably not have been the case if the Annual Report had been read at the meeting. Mr. Brown thought that the fact of Mr. Sharp having been removed on account of alteration in the D.P.W. requiring an officer of higher Grade for the Province was well known,

the oil to the extent of 10% per ton; in color the samples are very good except No. 2, which is dark. The oil gives us the notion that it has been partially boiled, but as we gather from particulars furnished to us that it has not been put through any process since being expressed, we conclude this character is derived from the seed being overheated at time of crushing; this is also probably the cause of the deepness in color of No. 2 sample. We consider the market value of this oil delivered in good bright condition, in suitable casks, to be £19 10-0 at £20 per ton less the usual discount of 2½ per cent. for cash."

From A. G. Murray, Esq., to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd April 1887.

Linseed.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 22nd on the subject of the linseed trade. East India linseed has been long known in the London market. Linseed cake is much used to feed cattle and is the best now known, but the cake in the market is almost always adulterated and this is well known to farmers; this had very much injured the sale of linseed; in consequence of the low prices of grain and potatoes, linseed is not so much used as formerly. There is a practice of mixing linseed up with damaged grain in order to make a cheap cake; this is often unwholesome. It is at present extremely difficult to know where to buy any cake for cattle food pure. I buy some from a co-operative store in London. A very good cattle food is to boil fresh linseed in water to a jelly, mix this with bruised oats and cotton seed meal, you get the benefit of all the oil in this way. Oil from East Indian linseed is not good for paint; it does not dry well. I consider that the trade in wheat and linseed does not require any further assistance from Government. Any attempt made to push this trade on the continent is blocked by the practice of the European States in putting a duty on the grain, so there is no object in lowering the railway rates in India, *i. e.*, until we get a commercial treaty with each State. But there are many other seeds and grains in India which are quite unknown here, as sesame cotton seed, many varieties of pulse. I consider the only way to introduce these into the London market is for the India Office to import several ship loads and sell them by auction. Small samples in bottles in museums give no practical information; dealers want to see any article in bulk, say 1,000 tons, better still 5,000 tons. London traders pay no attention to small petty trades and produce in bottles. This year there is a scarcity of fine barley, and as this can be had in the Punjab, I would suggest importing a cargo; it must be quite bright yellow, clean and free from damage by rain; and if really fine is worth more than wheat. It should be carefully cleaned before being shown to the corn-dealers or brewers; dirty barley is worthless.

From A. G. Murray, Esq., to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated Dollerie, Crieff, N.B., 27th April 1887.

Linseed oil.

I have just received the box of sample bottles of linseed-oil.

This oil is evidently a very fine quality, well prepared; there is almost no perceptible difference except a slight color more or less when held in the sun. The great use of linseed-oil is making floor cloth and painting. At present house-painting is generally used rather thin and expected to dry quickly. I doubt if this oil is suited for painting or oil-cloth manufacture; it is too limpid. My impression is that oil of this quality would be to mix with the other oils and a little mineral oil and would be sold as "our Best Colza oil at 3-6 per gallon."

The Broxburn Oil Company near Edinburgh make a mineral oil quite free from any smell; it is too thin for most machinery, but is good to reduce thicker oil. Linseed oil is the cheapest in the market, and what people are always asking for is an oil that is thin. This oil is just the sort of oil that would be used in this way. I send you a bottle mixed two-thirds linseed No. 3 and one part Broxburn mineral lubricating oil. Most of the oil sold as olive is either sesame or cotton. In some of the No. 3 I fancied there was a slight smell of mustard. Ten tons of linseed oil will produce 8 tons cake at £9, £72; 2 tons oil at £20, 40; total, 112. You see the cake is the paying product.

Linseed Oil.

This trade is already well known and I doubt if the Government of India need take any action. Sesame is sent to Marseilles and mostly sold as olive-oil. Sesame oil is a much better oil, free from smell, does not stick, and should be worth £30 per ton at least; oils are subject to considerable fluctuations in the market. I do not know any oil produced in India that makes a good paint; this is not a defect, quite the reverse. (Signed) A. G. MURRAY.

Instead of growing linseed-oil which yields the cheapest oil, why not grow the finer oils which sell for a better price? In some bottles there is a sediment; this always happens with oils in their natural state; the French process is used to remove the gum, &c., for burning oil, but in linseed-oil the resin causes it to set as paint and so is not taken out. Fine oils and soaps are all made in France; no really good

AFGHANISTAN.

The Amir Abdur Rahman may be alarmed at times at the continuance of the Ghilzai rebellion, but he in no way relaxes the vigour of his rule in Kabul itself; and it is an old adage among the Afghans that the Sirdar who holds Kabul rules Afghanistan. Rumours recur

Nord-Deutscher Lloyd.

Imperial German Mail Steamers under contract with Government.

THE following Steamers will call here :—

FOR ANTWERP, BREMEN, AND HAMBURG, VIA GENOA AND SOUTHAMPTON.

S. S.	Tons.	Capts.	Due.
Hohenzollern	3,092	Meier	11th Aug.
Preussen	4,577	Pohle	18th ,,
Hohenstaufen	3,090	Kessler	8th Sept.
Bayern	4,574	Sander	15th ,,

Captains and Officers speak English.

The steamers are manned entirely by Europeans.

All steamers carry stewardesses and fully qualified doctors.

For Freight and Passage apply to

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Colombo, 29th, Chatham Street, Fort.

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DYMES & Co., Agents.

Contemporary Indian Opinion.

THE CAMBAY CASE.

The *Native Opinion* says :—The news that the Secretary of State has reversed the decision of the Government of Bombay in the notorious Cambay case would have taken the public completely by surprise, were it not that they had received some time ago some hints about it. But even as it is, the news comes upon us with startling effect. If ever any inquiry was conducted and decision given in a manner which was quite irreproachable, it was the inquiry into the charges against Mr. Wilson. Everything was in his favour. He had behind him the whole prestige of the Civil Service to which he belonged. He belonged to the ruling class and there was every probability of evidence against him breaking down, and more than everything else, the very enormity of the thing he was charged with, was his best safeguard. Further than this it appears that about that time there was a general feeling in favour of him in his own community, so much so that the brief for his opponent went a begging it is said amongst barristers of his own colour. He had also the benefit of the service of one of the best Bombay barristers which by itself goes a great way in such cases. But with all these advantages on his side, he was found by the commissioners, who not only were his own countrymen but were members of the service to which he belonged,

provement upon what they were
years ago, there is no reason in the worl
sidering the ratio of fares to the cost of o
to be satisfied with the point now reached.
rise in the number of convictions for cr
animals is another matter for congrat
The society which looks after this b
gained no less than 5,820 conviction
only failed in 30 of their prosecu
They are congratulated by the Lieutenan
ernor on their success, and their organi
seems now to be so complete that in fu
decrease in this class of cases should be
that offenders have learnt their lesson and
that they cannot sin with impunity. On
whole, the conclusion to be drawn from
report is that Calcutta is as orderly a city fo
size as any in the world. The darker classe
ruffianism and crime, common to all the crow
spots of the earth, are not prominent and
not on the increase, while the offences that
more numerous are of the trivial kind w
frequency merely bears testimony to the gre
activity of the police.

Dawk News.*

BANGALORE.

DEPARTURES.—Major H. M. Prior, 1st L
Regt. to Calcutta, on leave. Lieut. R. G. B
1st West India Regt. to Mooltan, on duty. Lieu
Vans-Agnew, R. A., to Mysore, on leave.—D.

ANOTHER DARING DACOITY.—Last night,
tween seven and eight o'clock, four men belo
to the Commissariat Department on their way
Bangalore, were mobbed at the 6th mile stone o
Magody road, by a gang of 10 or 12 men, be
and robbed of all their clothing, &c. The Taluq P
are investigating the case, and we hope their eff
will meet with success. Some special efforts see
be necessary to stop this dacoity business.—S.

A DRESSMAKER'S SUIT.—At the Civil Court,
day, before Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, Mrs. B
sought to recover from Mrs. Havelock, the
of Rs. 3-8-0 on account of working a dress. Mr. J.
Hayes, who appeared for the defendant, in admit
the claim, said that the amount had been paid into C
and added that the dress had not yet been returne
his client. The plaintiff here handed over the dre
Mr. Hayes, who contended that although the defend
was not entitled to the money, he would ask
Court to consider the question of costs. His Ho
gave judgment for plaintiff with half costs. Pl
tiff here wanted to know why she should bear
costs, as it was entirely Mrs. Havelock's fault.
Honor replied, because it was not a contested
but an admitted one. He told plaintiff that if
fought her case out and won it, then she would
had no costs to pay.—D. P.

HYDERABAD.

A LEARNED FAKIR.—A learned Fakir from
dustan who is said to be very clever in Philo
and Yoga is at the Mahomedan Asurkhana. W
singing some philosophical songs and explaining t
another fakir began to contradict and question
on various points. A regular philosophical de
ensued between the two which lasted from 4 P.
9 P. M. The subject was very interesting. Th
bate was not completed.—D. T.

SOCIAL ACTIVITY IN BEZWADA.—A corres
dent writing from Bezwada informs us that
members of the Vijayavada Sabha resolved,
hearing a very interesting lecture from Mr.
Prakasa Rao, that the members should as f
possible give charity to deserving poor and
in pecuniary difficulties and not indiscrimin
Then one of the members proposed to g
kets to rich citizens of the place for collectin
distribution, once a month, to beggars, an
circular requesting gentlemen to give a
us to the Subha for clothing the poor.—D

FATHER JARRIDGE.—A correspondent w
On Sunday the 31st ultimo, Father Jansonne pr
ing in St. Francis Xavier's Church, St. Jo
Bangalore, asked the congregation to pray f
venerable priest, Father Jarridge, who was 'appar
ly near his end.' Father Jarridge came to Indi
the year 1819, and has ever since labored in Myso
period of about 68 years—without once leavi
country. The Revd. Father Quennard a Profe
St Joseph's College, has been nominated b
bishop to fill the vacant Chaplaincy.
Quennard came to India in 1879 and has labor
the Mission with great zeal.—D. T.

SIND.

CONCERT AT HYDERABAD.

August 2.—A most successful concert
last week at the Royal Artillery Theatre b
permission of the Officer Commanding
Artillery, in aid of the Hyderabad Churc
Fund. The entertainment was most a
arranged by the Revd. F. B. Sandber
lain of the Station. Part I. cons
two "part songs" by the choir and seven

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* D. P. (*Daily Post.*) S. (*Spectator.*) D. T.
Times.) T. I. (*Times of India.*) D. H. (*Decc*
C. & M. G. (*Civil & Military Gazette.*)

th milestone on the Bombay Road.—D. H.
UARY.—Our Mussoorie correspondent, writing
8th instant, says :—I am sorry to have to
ce the death yesterday, from cholera, of
l Becher, Commanding the 2nd Battalion P.
Goorkhas. The regiment has been suffering
severe attack of cholera for some time past.
el Becher was indefatigable in his attendance,
ng and comforting his men. He came up
Mussoorie last Wednesday, apparently in per-
ealth, and never complained of feeling unwell.
as seized the following morning, and died yester-
bout 1 P. M., baffling all medical skill. His re-
s were interred this day at 10 A. M. in the Mus
Cemetery. The Band of H. M. Lancashire Re-
nt was in attendance, as well as a large party of
cers from the convalescent depot. The Volunteers
followed his remains to the grave. The Major-
eral and staff, a host of officers, all in uniform,
ell as a number of civilians and private friends,
e in attendance. Three volleys were fired over his
mains. Colonel Becher leaves a wife and three
ildren to lament his loss. Colonel Becher was a
ry popular officer, and was much respected and
teemed by all who knew him. I believe Lieut-Colonel
ccolay, second in command will succeed to the com
and. Cholera still prevails in the Dhoon and amongst
e two Ghoorka regiments stationed there—T. I.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

MANAGERS' REPORTS.

NINE REEFS.—Captain J. H. Johns, June 18 :
ining Operations : Malleson Lode : When overhaul-
g the Robey pumping and winding engine this
eek, we found that the boss of the spur-wheel was
racked through in three places, and would probably
ave fallen to pieces if worked another day in that
tate. It was, therefore, necessary to stop the en-
ine and repair the spur-wheel, that it may work
ntil you can send out a new one, which I have
ired for. I think we shall be in readiness to restart
his engine to-morrow night. Owing to its being
dle nothing has been done for some days in the
Main and Baynard shafts, there being no other
means of getting the water out. Assays same as last
week. Main shaft, 9 dwts. 19 grs.; Baynard shaft 1oz.
2 dwts. 3 grs.—Main Shaft : We have taken advan-
tage of the stoppage of the Robey engine to put in a
kiprend in this shaft from surface to the 185 feet
level.—185 feet Level : The north end has this week
been driven with one rock drill, worked by nine coolies
and three European machinists, 5 feet, and is now
107 feet 9 inches from main shaft, leaving 103 feet
more to be driven to reach Morrison shaft. The lode
n this end is wider than the level, viz., 5½ feet, consist-
ing of quartz, intermixed with about 8 per cent. of
iron and arsenical pyrites, and assays 19 dwts. 14 grs.
gold to the ton, which is a great improvement on the
assays of the past few weeks from this end. The
south end has this week been driven with one rock
drill, worked by nine coolies and two European machi-
nists, 4 feet 9 inches, and is now 138 feet 9 inches from
main shaft, and has to be driven 35 feet further to
reach Baynard shaft. The lode in this end is 3 feet 2
inches wide, consisting of dark blue quartz, with dark
vein matter, and a good deal of pyrites, and assays 11
dwts. 2 grs. gold to the ton. This is a great improve-
ment on last week's assay, and I look for a further
ncrease in value when we reach Baynard shaft, if not
before. The winze in the bottom of this level has
this week been sunk 1 foot by 12 Moplah coolies, and
is now down 27 feet below the level. The lode here
consists of a dark-coloured quartz and pyrites, and
assays 2 dwts. 14 grs. gold to the ton. The cross cut
from this level to the new lode 30 feet east of it
has been driven by nine Moplah coolies 1 foot 6 inches
now 6 feet 9 inches east of level.—110 feet Level : The
winze in the bottom of this level has this week been
sunk 1 foot ; now 37 feet below the level. The lode is
4 feet wide, assaying 4 dwts. 8 grs. to the ton. Morri-
son shaft has this week been sunk by 18 local coolies
1 foot 3 inches ; now 102 feet 9 inches deep. There
is a lode in the bottom of this shaft 5 feet wide and
old workings 5 feet to 6 feet wide, west of shaft, the
spaces between the east and west walls of the lode
being about 11 feet. This week's assay of
the lode in the bottom of the shaft yields
4 dwts. gold to the ton.—Champion Lode : Vytyan
Shaft : 35 feet of this shaft has been timbered
during the week, and sinking will be resumed as soon
as possible. The 95 feet level has this week been
driven south by nine local coolies 4 feet ; now 12½ feet
from shaft. The lode in this end is barely 1 foot
wide, consisting of bluish grey quartz, and assays 7
dwts. 20 grs. gold to the ton—an increase of more
than 5 dwts. on last week's assay. I anticipate soon
getting into the point of the shoot worked on by the
ancients south of shaft.—Stamping : We are waiting
the necessary machinery to arrive to enable us
pump up the water from the culvert and for driving
Frue Vanners. These, I trust, will be here
tly.—Tramroad : During the week sleepers have
prepared, and 200 feet of the tramroad
ng from Malleson lode to the stamps have
laid.—Reservoir : Several coolies are employed
ng in material to form the bund of the large re
—Air Compressor : Masons are building the
of the new air compressor.—Borers : The case
for the "Climax" rock drills arrived this
—Rock Drills : The Climax rock drills are
very well, and require very little repairing.
short of borers this week; but now the
rived, we hope to do more work with
a week will be four times cooly hand

and the fact that Mr. Sharp since leaving has received promotion proved the late Honorary Secretary's allegations as to the cause of his removal to have been erroneous, and the statement was therefore unfair and uncalled for.

Mr. Mann spoke to the same effect and said that it was the opinion of the higher officials of the Province that this statement if not corrected at once would do both Mr. Sharp and the Association much harm, and concluded by saying he thought it both unfair and ungenerous to have written it after Mr. Sharp had left the Province.

Mr. Morgan then proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Mann, that the following para. in the Annual Report "and at last the strong measure was adopted of removing the Executive Engineer" be eliminated from the same, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr Sharp, and to all the papers in which the former report appeared. He stated in support of his resolution that whatever the late Honorary Secretary's inferences might have been, and he had no doubt they were made in good faith, still they were not evidence, and this Association had no official document to support such an assertion, and it had therefore no right to adopt any such inferences, still less to publish them as facts. He further contended that it had overstepped the bounds of fair criticism, and the only course left open to the Association was to withdraw the reflection on Mr. Sharp in as public a manner as possible. Two other amendments were proposed but met with no support. Mr. Morgan's resolution was then adopted by the meeting and the Honorary Secretary was requested to see that it was published in the name of the Association.

Future Meetings of the Association.

Mr. Martin brought to the attention of the Meeting that there were no South Coorg members present and very few members of that District ever attended. He pointed out that this might be remedied if some of the Association meetings were in future held in South Coorg, where there was a large body of the planters, not even represented in this Association. He contended that by consulting the convenience of both Districts alike, more members might be induced to join, and show a greater interest in and fuse still greater vigor into the proceedings of the Association, as well as gain greater influence in pushing forward matters of vital interest to them all. He proposed therefore the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Mackilligan, that in future there be 4 fixed meetings annually, 2 of which should take place in South Coorg and 2 in North Coorg. (Any extra meeting can be called as usual in accordance with No. 9 of the Association Rules.) Also that the next meeting be held in South Coorg. Carried unanimously.

NEW MEMBERS.—Two new members were then proposed. Mr. J. Trelawney—Proposed by Mr. Sprott and seconded by Mr. Evans. Carried. Mr. E. Fennell—Proposed by Mr. Martin and seconded by Mr. Brown. Carried. The meeting was then closed.

INDIAN LINSEED OIL.

The following are the reports received from the brokers to whom the samples of Indian Linseed Oil were submitted for valuation :—

From Messrs. Mordaunt Brothers, to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 1a St. Helen's Place, E. C., London, 21st April 1887.

We duly received your favor of 24th ultimo and eight samples numbered 1 to 8 and have delayed replying thereto till we had made a careful examination of them. We have to remark —that the quantity of oil expressed from the stated quantity of seed is far below what it should be if proper appliances are used for crushing the seed. That the oil appears to be expressed from linseed which has had mixed with it other sorts of seeds either as a natural growth or by adulteration. The result of this admixture gives to the oil an unusual taste and odour. The oil is deficient in the drying properties which characterises oil expressed from pure linseed. The oil would be saleable here at about £1 per ton below the market price of merchantable linseed oil which to-day is quoted £20-10-0 per ton. Our remarks apply generally to all the samples.

From Messrs. Rose, Wilson and Rose, to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 31 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., 7th April 1887, R. S. and C. 2445-86.

We have examined the samples of linseed oil submitted to us and find some of fair quality and about equal to that crushed from East Indian seed in this country. Most of the samples are cloudy or have deposited a sediment which is probably due to the oil having been drawn off too quickly, not sufficient time having been allowed for the foot to properly settle. The present market value is about £20 per ton. We have purchased one quarter of Baltic linseed and will forward same to the India office as desired.

From Messrs. Games Bowes and Co., to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 118 Bishopsgate Street within London, E. C., 1st April 1887, R. S. and C. 2445-86.

We have examined and tested the eight samples of linseed oil sent to us and now beg to hand you our report on the same. The samples vary little in quality, so little, that there is no practical difference in their market value. The whole of the eight samples with the exception of No. 3, which is fairly bright, are in unmerchantable condition, being very cloudy and showing a considerable amount of deposit when allowed to stand ; this would depreciate the value of

every few weeks that the capital has been denuded of troops, and that the position there is serious ; but the Amir goes on holding durbars and transacting the business of the State with calm self-confidence. The city itself has always had an ill-reputation, the populace being turbulent and fanatical, but under the present strong administration the Kabulis remain on their best behaviour. Abdur Rahman came to India in 1885 and was absent from Afghanistan for several weeks, but no attempt was made to upset his authority ; and even now he leaves his capital for relaxation in his country residences, either in Chardeh or on the Paghman Hills, without taking any special precautions against revolt. He has from time to time sent off reinforcements to his Generals in the disturbed districts, thus weakening the usual garrison of Kabul ; but as he has drawn upon Badakshan for Uzbeg regiments, he has managed always to show a bold front, and it is this very boldness which has probably kept the northern Ghilzais from joining in the rebellion. A correspondent who has special means of gaining information writes :—"So long as the regular garrisons of Kabul, Jellalabad, Ghazni, Kandahar and Herat remain loyal, the malcontent tribesmen will find it hard to shake off Abdur Rahman's rule. I leave out of consideration the garrisons of Balkh, Maimana, &c., in Afghan Turkistan, under the orders of Ishak Khan : they are too isolated to attempt much, and being in a country inhabited by non-Afghan races, they cannot venture to run the great risk involved in rebellion. I have mentioned the regular garrisons of the chief towns because it is important to see how wide is the influence exerted by the Amir, where he has an armed force at hand to support his authority. In the Kabul Provinces there has not been a sign of rebellion, though the northern Ghilzais command all the eastern approaches to it ; in the Jellalabad District the Shinwaris have made some futile efforts, but Gholam Hyder Charki (the Commander-in-Chief of the Army) has not only kept them in check, but has really driven them from their fertile settlements in the plain ; about Ghazni there were signs of sympathy with the Hotaks, Tarakis and others, but once reinforcements appeared on the scene from Kabul all became quiet, and Gholam Hyder Orakzai marched southwards to Mukar without molestation ; the Kandahar Province has remained tranquil throughout, though now robbers—not rebels—are beginning to be troublesome ; at Herat the only sympathy shown towards the rebellious Ghilzais was by the Andari sepoys of one regiment, and as the remainder of the garrison stood firm the Amir's power was not really shaken there. Thus, wherever Abdur Rahman has been able to show an array of his regular troops his authority has been respected. The seat of the rebellion lies about Kelat-i-Ghilzai just beyond the Durani border of the Kandahar Province, and it made headway because no regular garrison held Kelat and troops had to be sent from Kandahar first of all, and from Ghazni later, to deal with the rebels. Had Khelat been held as Ghazni is held by regulars instead of *Khasadars* or levies, the Hotaks might have hesitated before casting off their allegiance to the Amir : as it was, they made a bold bid for help from the neighbouring clans by killing the Governor of Maruf and boldly facing the weak force which was sent against them from Kandahar. Every success which they gained at first had more than local effects, as the news was sure to reach the numerous Ghilzais serving in the Amir's army ; and the best proof that they have been beaten in most actions which Gholam Hyder has fought is to be found in the continued loyalty of the Amir's army. That is the all-important factor in the case : tribal fighting is always of a desultory kind among Afghans when the units are not united by the powerful bond of fanaticism, and certainly in the present case that bond is wanting. You need not pay much regard to this or that section of the Ghilzais joining the rebels now ; but if the news reaches you of a successful military revolt at any of the places abovenamed, then you may begin to regard matters as 'really serious.'" The opinion among the north-west frontier is that the southern Ghilzais are holding out obstinately mainly in the hope that a second *emeute* at Herat or elsewhere may shortly take place, and again give them an addition of strength ; but there seems no evidence that such a revolt is likely.—*Pioneer.*

Rough on Catarrh'—corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases ; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

Rough on Piles"—Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding or any form of Piles.

dent has not seen this report, but his letters shew a startling disregard of its contents.

I would not for a moment lose sight of the fact that it is one thing to try certain experiments in a laboratory and quite another to repeat the same on a plantation. But Mr. Ward did more than record his laboratory experiments, he pointed out the possible application of the facts he had ascertained, and until all the planters of any one district have united together and given his suggestions a fair trial I maintain that they have not used the advantages offered to them. Your correspondent does not distinguish between the disease and the organism which causes it. The organism is a fungus. *Hemileia vastatrix*, the spores of this fungus, fall upon the leaf and the filaments growing from them pass through the stomata on the under surface and ramify in the substance of the leaf, and until this occurs there is no "disorganised appearance," there is, in short, no disease. A healthy leaf on a healthy plant is just as liable to be attacked as any other. The leaf, after being badly attacked, falls off, and when many leaves are thus lost the plant, with its limited leaf area, cannot meet the demand of the fruit or seed. A bush which has been attacked cannot therefore bear as much fruit as a healthy plant, and so long as there are not enough leaves no amount of manure, as your correspondent says, will do any good unless it is assimilated, but it will help to form new leaves, and so enable the bush to assimilate more of it. If the leaves are attacked by the fungus they will fall off whether the bush grows in the shade or in the sun. It may be advantageous to grow coffee under shade for other reasons, but there is nothing to shew that shade, by virtue of its retarding the metabolic functions of the leaf, has any effect upon the parasitic fungus. What is wanted is to prevent the spores of the *Hemileia vastatrix* from getting at the leaf at all. The spores are blown on to the leaves by the wind either from other infected estates or from some other plant (at present we are in the dark as to what plant this is) which serves as a host for the fungus in a wild state. All shelter belts from wind then are likely to prevent the disease spreading, Cinchona grown among the coffee is probably useful in this respect. Further, where the disease is actually prevalent the diseased leaves (on which new spores are being rapidly formed) must be gathered as soon as they fall and carried in carefully closed (so that the wind may not scatter the spores) vessels to some place where they can be buried, together with the weeds growing among the infected coffee and the prunings, caustic lime being thrown over them, and all left undisturbed for several months, until the spores shall have perished. Manure is no cure when the bushes are attacked, the fungus uses the manure, and thrives upon it just as much as the plant, it does, however, enable the tree to put forth new leaves and so to better afford the sacrifice of the attacked leaves. The fungus seems most easily to penetrate the young leaves, and Mr. Ward has made suggestions which might prove valuable as to the possibility of manuring and pruning so as to arrange that large masses of young foliage are not present when either monsoon bursts, as it is then that the spores seem to be specially carried long distances. If "Another Novice," whose letter appeared in your issue of the 9th instant, has not read Mr. Ward's report I would strongly advise him to do so.

Madras News.

THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The examination for the entertainment of candidates for the grades of Civil and Military Medical Pupils, was held to day at the Madras Medical College.

THE C. M. S. SOCIETY.—The Rev. Mr. Richards, of Travancore, will preach at the C. M. S. Chapel in Popham's Broadway to-morrow evening, when a special collection will be taken towards the funds of the Church Missionary Society.

THE NATIVE CHRISTIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.—The Rev. W. B. Simpson, B. A., will exhibit a magic lantern on behalf of this Society in the Evangelistic Hall on the evening of Monday the 15th instant, at 6-30 P. M. The proceeds will be applied for the benefit of the Read[illegible]

THE FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.—The Honorary Secretary, Colonel H. McLeod, R.A., having proceeded on an inspection duty to Secunderabad, Mr. B. H. Chester has kindly consented to officiate. All references to be made to Mr. B. H. Chester, Naval Hospital Road, Vepery, till Friday, the 19th instant.

THE MYLAPORE ATHENÆUM.—An ordinary meeting of the members of the Mylapore Athenæum will be held at the Athenæum Hall, on Sunday the 14th instant, at 5-30 P. M. When Mr. S. M. Natesa Sastriar, will read a paper on "The Chalukyas." Mr. Alex Rea, M. R. A. S., has kindly consented to preside.

APOTHECARIES' EXAMINATION.—At a [illegible] of the College Council held at [illegible]

of the kind was erected by the Nawab of Banganapalle, near his residence, he having come into Kurnool to visit Lord Connemara. The weather was all that could be desired, and on the morning of Tuesday, His Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Hasted, R.E., and a few others proceeded in boats to Sunkesala (17 miles) to inspect the head works of the Kurnool Canal, and returned in the evening. The forenoon of the next day was occupied with the receipt of addresses from the Municipality and other public bodies, to each of which the Governor made a separate reply. Next came the presentations, the chief of which were the Nawabs of Banganapalle and Kurnool, and at 3 o'clock an official durbar was held by His Excellency at the Collector's house, at which the following gentlemen were presented:—

Messrs. S. Subraya Charri Avergal, B.C.E., Executive Engineer; S. Gopalakrishna Iyer Avergal, B.C.E., Executive Engineer; Mr. H. Frankland, Assistant Engineer; V. Dorasami Iyer Avergal, Treasury Deputy Collector; K. Narayanaswamy Nayudu Garu, Temporary Deputy Collector; S. V. Gurusami Nayudu Garu, Huzur Sheristadar; H. Swami Rao Garu, District Munsif; A. Cooppuswamy Mudaliar Avergal, Tahsildar of Ramallakot; A. Venkoba Rao Garu, Public Prosecutor; N. Alavandar Chetty Garu, Head Quarter Inspector; G. Raghavayya Garu, B.A., District Registrar; Mahomed Oosman Saib, Assistant-Surgeon; Lala Chandu Lal Garu, District Court Sheristadar; V. Ramanuja Mudalyar Avergal, Head Clerk Collector's Office; Sultan Mahomed Saib, Treasurer, and Khandan Superintendent; Sundram Pillay Avergal, Post Master; and T. Bheema Rao Garu, Town Sub-Magistrate.

A reception for non-official gentlemen was then held, after which His Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Hasted, Dr. King and by the members of his staff, drove about the town. In the evening Mr. Medam Subbanna Chetty Garu, a local wealthy merchant, gave an entertainment in honor of the Governor in Ram Bhay's bangalow. The grounds were very brilliantly lit up, and the rooms were most tastefully furnished and decorated. A good display of fireworks concluded the proceedings. In the morning the Governor returned to Dhone *en route* for Nundial.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

On Monday last the third half-yearly General Meeting of the Bank was held on the Bank premises when there were present, Messrs. W. J. Eales, Visvanath Thoorwnath Rao, Samuel T. Wood, Waljee Laljee, J. D'Caster, S. Venkatakistnamah Chettyar, Douglas Grant, Arcot Narrainsawmy Moodelliar, W. H. Oakes, P. Parthasarathy Chetty, J. Francis Davies, P. Krishnasawmy Chetty and E. F. Stranack. Also 98 Members by proxy representing in all 3,638 Shares.

W. J. Eales, Esq., was invited to take the Chair. The Secretary was called upon to read the notice convening the Meeting and the Directors' and Auditors' reports. The Chairman then continued by addressing the Meeting as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—The Reports which have been just read, and the statements that are laid before you will, I opine, explain the general position of the affairs of this Bank, but I shall be happy to answer any enquiry which the statements referred to may not supply. I have little indeed to add, to that which has been made manifest. The business of the Bank is daily increasing in every department and it will always be our chief aim to continue to earn and I trust deserve that public confidence which has been bestowed in the past and is still being extended to us on all sides, by I may say, rich and poor, high and low. The working expenses you will see have been less than 25 per cent of the gross income and this is sufficient evidence of the care and supervision which has been bestowed by the management upon the general working of the business. As the connection extends we may not be able, in fact I do not think it possible we shall be able, to keep to this low percentage, but you may rest assured that economy, consistent with due efficiency, will be persevered with. I have here a statement, which will show beyond contradiction,—for it deals with solid facts,—that the opinions of the promoters, as to the want of a Bank such as this in the Madras Presidency was not only most assuredly correct, but that its success to day has justified a [illegible] the most sanguine hopes. I [illegible]

[illegible] is one [illegible] we [illegible] when [illegible] sent, and that [illegible] that we all desire to see a continual progressive success, if not perhaps quite possible in the same ratio, yet still in a marked degree and this latter is most certainly to be achieved, if each Shareholder individually will bring this institution to the notice of his or her friends and endeavour, whenever possible, to introduce business to the Bank.

The handsome addition of Rs. 30,000 to the Reserve Fund, which now, within so short a period of our existence, stands at Rs. 45,800, must commend itself to all prudent minds. Our intention is to pursue this provision in the same liberal spirit with which its [illegible]

missioner's Office and even to send [illegible] to inspect any papers or books, as well [illegible] question the heads of the Departments [illegible] the Commissioner on any points of expenditure they chose, *i.e.*, practically, on anything [illegible] cause nothing can be done without money [illegible] however, fell through, to the extent of allowing the Commissioner to refuse [illegible] duction if he could certify that it was against the interest of the Corporation to [illegible] ply with the demand. It is the intensely [illegible] ing character of the city Municipality that [illegible] to bring it into contempt, for its tendency [illegible] towards a true equality and an elevation of the people, but towards the glorification of individual members. It is typical of the system of [illegible] self-Government as exemplified in Bombay, that the city which repairs and waters its roads [illegible] than any other city in the world of even [illegible] size, should seriously consider, in a time of [illegible] fessedly low income, to divert a large [illegible] the Imperial Institute, and want to revel [illegible] child in its newly found power, and [illegible] liate its chief by inspecting his official correspondence (not the accounts, be it remembered, for that power has always, and rightly, rested with the Corporation) and ask his subordinate officers questions of finance and administration without reference to their chief.

The demand for a Medical Registration Act [illegible] Bombay seems to have met with a certain amount of opposition, incredible as it may seem. But there are always to be found men, whose motives [illegible] above suspicion, and who, nevertheless, are determined to oppose every change on the ground that some one's interest would be affected by [illegible] No benefit can be conferred on a people except at the expense of private individuals, and the necessity for exerting some control over the numerous ignorant practitioners who practise in Bombay is very serious. It will hardly be believed that there is not even a chemists' and Druggists' Act in this Presidency, and that any one may sell chemicals as they sell ghee and risk poisoning hundreds by their ignorance. There is, moreover, no means of checking the assumption of medical titles by people who have absolutely no claim to them, and who are unable to effect the slightest cures in even the simplest cases. Luckily the introduction of a M[illegible] Registration Act for Bombay is alm[illegible] tainty, so that people will be saved [illegible] clutches of these pretenders. Bomba[illegible] to do yet before it can claim that pla[illegible] civilised cities to which its commerce and po[illegible] tion entitle it.

The new hotel which is now being [illegible] ed in Bombay under the somewhat pret[illegible] tious name of "The Grand" ought, if [illegible] perly managed, to supply a need that [illegible] been long felt in Bombay, viz., that [illegible] a good residential hotel. It is diffic[illegible] understand why a first class Europea[illegible] is not started in Bombay, in some centr[illegible] ation, for such a venture would ensure [illegible] ormous amount of support. It is, how[illegible] *sine qua non* that it should be under E[illegible] management, by which is meant, not that a languid clerk should sit in the [illegible] answer questions, but that at lea[illegible] energetic Englishmen should be acti[illegible] ployed in the hotel; one to look after [illegible] one to act as a "groom of the chamb[illegible] another as "hall-porter." If a [illegible] enjoyed perfect comfort and had all [illegible] taken off his hands he would glad[illegible] a higher fee than the ordinary Rs. 5 a [illegible] especially when we consider that most [illegible] lers only stay three or four days in Bomb[illegible] that an extra rupee or two daily would [illegible] matter to them. To make such an [illegible] pay it must, however, be accepted as [illegible] axiom that "there are to be no [illegible] plaints," and the men running the [illegible] cern must actively exhibit an interest in [illegible] guests and not assume that careless "easy, it does not matter to me" air which is co[illegible] mon at present. The man who starts [illegible] hotel will make a gigantic fortune.

The population of Bombay, European [illegible] mercial, seems to take very little inte[illegible] subject of the mail contracts, althoug[illegible] suppose that it was a matter of mor[illegible] tance to them than any one else. [illegible] away from England that si[illegible] blessings that would come of a [illegible] This is quite possible, and has [illegible] talked of by a rival Company.

The Society for the Prevention [illegible] to Animals has been having a [illegible] lately, owing to the curious acti[illegible] by at least one of the Magistrat[illegible] driver is brought up for working a [illegible] with a large sore on its neck, the Mag[illegible] asks the driver "When did the bullock ge[illegible] sore." The mild Hindoo then sees his opp[illegible] nity and replies, "My Lord, the bullock [illegible]

every occasion upon which it has been my misfortune to be stopped on my way to or from town, the delays appeared to be excessive. Occasionally (as for instance at the Fort Station this morning at 9-40) the end of a train is permitted to remain stationary across the road while the front portion of it is engaged in discharging its contents, thus entailing an unnecessary delay of at least two or three minutes upon the innocent but justly-fuming passenger by road.

I should also like to direct your attention to what I suppose are shunting operations frequently conducted, with evident satisfaction to the operators, at Egmore Station, with the assistance of the road at the back of the station, the traffic on which is consequently suspended. Kindly give this sad protest publication, as possibly those in authority may be induced to instruct those under them to mitigate the annoyance as much as possible.

AN IRRITATED ROAD PASSENGER.

12th Aug.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

SIR,—The representative meetings that are being held in various districts of the Presidency are indicative of a long-needed determination on the part of members of the Service to adopt concerted measures for obtaining a redress of their grievances. The combination, however, must be stronger to produce good fruit. Meetings must not be confined to one or two large district centres but be held at every head-quarters station in British India. And with this combination there must be organisation. At each of the Presidency towns a strong Central Committee should be formed, selected from the older and more experienced members of the service. The number might be limited to six, including a Chairman, the latter to be elected by the Committee out of their number. A paid Secretary at the Presidency town would be more dependable than one who bestowed his labours gratis. An efficient man for the post might be found among the journalists and lawyers of Madras, some of whom, if sufficiently remunerated, would doubtless devote part of their spare time to the cause. Correspondence from district Committees should be addressed to the Secretary and be produced by him for discussion at the periodical meetings of the Central Committee. The post of Secretary would be no sinecure, and it is for this reason that I advocate the appointment of a special man for the work, which could not be satisfactorily undertaken by an official in harness. The majority of subscribers would prefer submitting their views in the shape of resolutions passed at local meetings direct to the Secretary to the invidious plan of addressing the Madras member of their service, who, in some instances, might be their junior by several years. On this ground it is more desirable to have a small Select Committee composed of men of ripe experience than an unwieldy one made up of members of all branches of the Service, which can serve no useful purpose. Local Committees should be subservient to the Central Committee of the Presidency town and confine themselves to the work of collecting and remitting monthly subscriptions, and of forwarding the resolutions passed at their meetings, to the Secretary. The monthly subscription might be fixed at Rs. 5 a head to start with and reduced to Rs. 3 subsequently, if the working expenses allowed of it. For the sake of uniform working, no remittances should be made direct to the London Committee by any district body. In like manner, all proceedings of Committee should pass through the Madras Committee and meet with its approval before any of the views expressed therein are forwarded on to London. A statement of receipts and expenditure should be presented monthly for the information of each subscriber. The simplest and cheapest plan would be to publish such statement in the advertisement [illegible] ans of two of the leading Madras journals. [illegible] ements should also be made with the Editors [illegible] Newspapers to publish the proceedings [illegible] mittee from time to time in order [illegible] co-operation [illegible] nsinuous [illegible]

[illegible] mmon [illegible]

[illegible] occasion.

DUM SPIRO, SPERO.

[illegible] 9th.

[illegible] TICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] and "INSPECTOR."—Declined wi[illegible] ks.—ED.

Legal Intelligence.

SAWMY TAVAR *vs.* THE MINOR DAP OF GUNTAMANAIKANOOR.

[illegible] day, the Honorable Mr. Spring Branson, [illegible] Advocate General instructed by Mr. Morgan [illegible]

neer. In a short time I finished the work in that Sub-Division and took over another Sub-Division; this was the most difficult portion of work on the whole Canal. The District Engineer in his report to Government, No. 1560, dated 19th September 1878, stated, that I succeeded in doing portions of this work where Engineering Officers had failed, the water difficulty having proved so great. Within a month after I took charge, Captain Henderson who was in charge of the Division, inspected the work and expressed his admiration at the wonderful change and rapid progress that had been made, and within two months after, I passed the first boat through the nine miles of this Sub-Division. All this great work was done without the use of a single pump, or picottah or baling basket, while, before I took charge, hundreds of pumps, picottahs and baling baskets were used without making any appreciable effect on the water. I firmly and truly believe, that in the method I adopted, I saved Government near one lakh of rupees in this one Sub-Division alone. While thus engaged I received orders to take over the whole Division from Captain Henderson; this was in addition to my other charge. A few months later, I took charge of the Northern Division from Mr. Grewselliers, a Bengal Executive Engineer. These two Divisions comprised 83 miles of the Canal. My brother Mr. J. H. Stephens, now in the Department, who was also a Supervisor at the time, was in charge of the Southern Division of the Canal, from the Pulicat lake to the Pennar river, about 90 miles of the Canal. My expenditure at this time was about Rs. 50,000 a month. There were about 20,000 people working under me daily, vide letter No. 1,560 dated 19th September 1878, from the District Engineer to Government (copy attached). To control and get work from this vast mass of people, I had a large establishment of European and native Overseers, Native Sappers, &c. I can unhesitatingly say, that though only a Supervisor at the time, I was put in independent charge of the largest, the most costly, and the most scientific work in the whole Presidency. Many Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers were, at the same time, employed in famine cooly camps, petty road and tank repairs, or other insignificant famine works. It will not be hard to see why I was given this large and distinguished charge. The authorities knew their men and gave them work accordingly. At this momentous time, Royal Engineers or Cooper's Hill men were not thought of. It was the best man for the best place. I say all this, not to praise myself, for praise or blame will not effect me now, as I long ago left the Department. I held this large charge till the end of 1878, when the Canal was opened out for traffic and almost all work on it was stopped. I would now draw particular attention to the fact, that after all the work was done, I was put back to my subordinate position. I was put under an Engineer, who refused to put me in charge of a small Sub-Division under him. The work I had done for Government at a trying time, my labours, anxieties and achievements, were all clean forgotten! I was still a subordinate and would have remained a subordinate to the end of my days, if I had remained in the Department. Fortunately for me there was a reduction soon after; in 1879 men were invited to retire; I availed myself of the offer and left the Department in disgust. With me, other worthy men also left, such as Messrs. W. Donoghue, C. Seton, &c. These are men of character and ability, who are able to hold their own with the best Engineer in the Presidency. We joined the Local Fund Department, and have all risen to be District Board Engineers, a position we never could have attained, had we remained in the Public Works Department. My present work extends over an area of between 6,000 and 7,000 square miles. It must be clear, that when men of exceptional ability had to leave the Department, in order to better themselves, that the organisation of the Department must be faulty. Through this faultiness, men who are of value to Government, and to their country, are either lost to the Department in which all their training was received, or if they are obliged to remain, are kept down to brood over their hard lot, with all the life and vitality taken out of them. Many of the Sub-Engineers now in the Department are men who would shine in the upper grades if they were allowed a chance. But it is to be hoped, that a brighter day is now about to dawn for the men of this country. If the subordinates are to be justly treated, and if the best materials to be had in the country are to be drawn in to the Department, the higher grades must be opened out to men who have proved themselves, by their work and character, to be fit for promotion. All restrictions should be removed a man should feel that his promotion and advancement, depend [illegible] his ability and character. [illegible] promotion from [illegible]

[illegible] the country [illegible] remark that if the men from Coo[illegible] "a highly specialised and elabora[illegible] this Com[illegible] remarked by o[illegible] of the witnesses [illegible] part of it [illegible] mission, the [illegible] it is a fact, that [illegible] their ar[illegible] is forgotten [illegible] n a short time a[illegible] rival in this [illegible] try and the remainder is seldom or never brought into requisition.

The great bulk of the work to be done in the Public Works Department is of such a nature that a highly scientific training is not absolutely necessary. The bulk of the work to be done is almost entirely confined to estimating and measuring earth-work for tank and channel repairs. I do not hesitate to say, that within the last 10 or 15 years there has hardly been one work done by the Public Works Department [illegible] experienced [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EGYPT.

LONDON, *12th Aug.*

A discussion took place in the House of Commons last night on Egypt, during which Mr. Labouchere stigmatised the mission of Sir Drummond Wolff to Constantinople as a breach of the European concert, and urged Government to take steps to neutralise the effects of it, and also to reduce the burdens of taxation borne by the Fellaheen. Sir J. Fergusson, replying, stated that Government intended to absolutely adhere to the present arrangements. He said it was impossible to reduce taxation, and that if Egypt fulfilled her engagements, the Government had no desire to occupy an exclusive position in Egypt.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

VIENNA, *11th Aug.*

News has been received that Prince Ferdinand has reached Orsava, and is now on his way to Rustchuk, whence he intends to proceed to Tirnova.

ST. PETERSBURG, *11th Aug.*

The Russian papers deride Prince Ferdinand's action in thus going to Bulgaria, describing him as a mere adventurer, and prophesying that certain failure awaits him.

RECALL OF RIZA BEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *11th Aug.*

Riza Bey has been recalled, and the Porte has despatched Artin Effendi on a special mission to Sofia.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, *12th Aug.*

A terrible accident has occurred to an excursion train going from Peoria Illinois to the Niagara Falls. The train, which carried nearly a thousand passengers, was being taken by two engines. When crossing the Vermillion River it was discovered that the trestle bridge was on fire, and immediately the train crushed through into the river below, being completely wrecked. Over 100 passengers were killed on the spot, and 400 have been dreadfully injured.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *v.* PARSEES.

BOMBAY, *13th Aug.*

The Cricket Match, Gymkhana *versus* Parsees, began yesterday at 4 o'clock, and the stumps were drawn at six owing to the wet. The Gymkhana went in first. The first man made 1; the next two men made nothing; the fourth 30; the fifth 22; and the remaining six nothing. One bowler, a Parsee, had the following analysis:—12 balls, three [illegible] two maidens and five wickets. He bowl[illegible]

[illegible] weather per[illegible]

[FROM A C[illegible]

LIEUT. COLONEL BRERETON.

BOMBAY, *13th Aug.*

The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from Simla, dated August 12th, giving the following extract from the *Gazette of India*:—Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Brereton, Assistant Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras, whose tenure of office expired on the 8th instant, has been appointed an ordnance officer of the first class [illegible] those students who failed only in one subject be allowed to appear again for re-examination in that subject. Those who failed in ophthalmology to appear after three months, and those failing in operative surgery to appear when it is convenient. Students who fail in more than one subject will be dismissed.

The Hobart Girl's Shool.—Miss Sarah Cripps, who has been the Head Mistress of the Hobart Girl's School for Mahomedans for several years past, has severed her connection with that institution, much to the regret of the Ladies of the Committee, who greatly appreciated the work done by her. Miss Cripps is an excellent Hindustani scholar, and has done much towards improving the educational condition of the Mahomedan girls of this city. She recentl obtained a commemorative medal and diploma for the work, turned out at the Hobart School, and exhibited at the Indo-Colonial Exhibition.

The Kirk Dome.—The Kirk, which has been closed for two months for the painting of the dome, is to be re-opened to-morrow week. The painting has this time been done in oil colours, Mr. Milne who has had charge of the work has used a pale blue, ornamented with stars in gold. These number about five hundred and are of five magnitudes or sizes; and in the arrangement the chart of this latitude has been followed as far as practicable as regards the leading stars. Mr. Milne has for the past three years had an idea of vetilating the dome by an aperture at the apex. This he contended would admit a current of air which would prevent condensation and keep the surface of the dome dry, and would probably tend in some measure to break the echo so much complained of. Colonel Barton would not sanction the experiment, but Colonel Vibart, who is now Superintending Engineer, fell in with Mr. Milne's views, and the ventilator has now been inserted. The aperture is scarcely perceptible, being only 12 inches in diameter, and protected with a slate slab 36 inches in diameter. Every precaution has been taken to prevent even spray entering the opening during a storm.

The Madras Provident Society.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Society was held at the office of the Madras Deposit and Benefit Society, No. 5, Samboodoss Street, Black Town, yesterday evening, at 6-30 P. M., when there were present Mr. James Gray, in the chair, Mr. G. Kilman, Secretary and Treasurer, Messrs. J. D. Bacon, Walter Bowie, L. C. D'Cruz, E. A. D'Rozario, C. H. D'Souza, T. J. Evans, W. Fermier, A. H. Fitz simons, A. G. Fonceca, T. G. Fonceca, John A. Hart, James A. Hart, W. S. Hudson, J. B. Hufton, T. Jones, C. J. Kelly, W. Lafond, H. M. Lewis, G. Maddox, R. C. Mason, J. L. O'Hara, C. W. Parr, C. Pereira, L. Rondo, J. A. Smith, G. H. Smith, G. D. Steers, Jas. Tallent, F. G. West, W. H. M. Peck, H. A. Seclana, and F. A. Wynne. The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the first resolution was proposed by Mr. T. Jones, and seconded by Mr. J. Tallent, that the report which had been printed and circulated be taken as read and adopted. Carried *nem. con.* The election of two Directors was next proceeded with when Messrs. E. A. D'Rozario and T. Jones were elected. The second resolution was proposed by Mr. C. W. Parr and seconded by Mr. W. Lafond that Messrs. E. A. D'Rozario and T Jones be requested to accept office and that the Directors be thanked for their past kind services. Carried *nem con.* The election of an Auditor and his salary were the next items for consideration. Mr. F. G. West having secured the largest number of votes, was then elected as auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 20. Carried *nem con.* The Chairman then thanked the Press for noticing the work of the Benevolent Society in their respective journals, and publishing notices of the general meeting free of charge. The thanks of the Society were then offered to the Proprietors of the various papers for their kindness in publishing advertisements, etc., of the Society gratis in their issues. Carried *nem con.* The thanks of the meeting were then given to the Chairman and the meeting then dispersed at 8 P.M.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Governor arrived on Monday forenoon (from Gooty) at Dhone, a station on the Southern Mahratta Railway, where passengers alight for Kurnool. The station was prettily decorated with flags and evergreens, and a large number of the principal officials, Native and European, including Mr. C. Keogh, C. S., Collector, and Mr. K. Narrayanasawmy Naidu, Deputy Collector, were assembled to welcome His Excellency. After lunch His Excellency and party left for Kurnool, 34 miles distant. On either side of the road, flags were posted at intervals, while overhead were inscriptions such as "Welcome to the Governor of Madras," "Happy are we under the reign of Queen Victoria," &c. The Governor entered the town of Kurnool at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There were numerous arches bearing inscriptions all over the town, and one of the best

too can see for itself the tangible security which is being built up as an additional cover for the Deposit Monies entrusted to the Bank. We have begun the current half-year very well, and I feel confident an equally satisfactory result as that now placed before you, may be looked for at its close.

In conclusion, I beg to move the adoption of the Reports and the acceptance of the balance sheet and profit and loss statements.

Mr. J. Francis Davies seconded this proposal and the measure was agreed to *nemine contradicente.* Mr. Waljee Laljee proposed that the payment of the *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, as well as the further disposal of the divisible balance, as recommended by the Directors in their report, be confirmed. Mr. Arcot Narrainsawmy Moodelliar seconded the proposal, and it was carried unanimously. The Chairman then nominated the following gentlemen for election as Directors for the current year :—Mr. S. T. Wood, of Messrs P. Orr and Sons, Mr. W. H. Oakes, of Messrs. Oakes and Co., and Mr. James Brown of the Murree Brewery Company, (Limited). They were seconded by Mr. Douglas Grant and duly elected. With reference to the Auditors the Chairman continued :—

I am sure, Gentlemen, we are all agreed as to the value of a Searching Audit. The Act under which we are registered, provides for it and it is one of the advantages a Public Institution such as ours offers the public in connection with the security which is provided for its monies. The labors of the two Gentlemen who were elected at the last meeting, have become considerably increased with the rapid advance which the Bank has made, and the Board asks you therefore to increase the honorarium from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 for the past and future half years. This was seconded by Mr. J. Francis Davies, and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. J. Sales proposed a vote of thanks to the Secretary and Staff, for the labors of the past half-year, which was seconded by Mr. S. T. Wood, and cordially carried.

The Secretary, in returning thanks for the kind expressions of approval, said that approbation was at all times a coveted reward, and it was also a great incentive to future exertions. He was sure the staff would appreciate the handsome terms in which both proposer and seconder had referred to their services. For himself he was content to await the result of his labors at the end of 5 years, before vainly accepting their praise. If the Shareholders should then be able to pass a favorable verdict, his exertions will indeed be well rewarded.

Mr. Douglas Grant moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Directors, for the admirable manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Bank, raising it in so short a time to so high and successful a position. The motion was seconded by Mr. Waljee Laljee, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. J. Stiven moved the usual vote of thanks to the Chair, and the meeting was declared closed.

BOMBAY CHIPS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bombay, *7th Aug.*—Cholera having appeared in Poona, it was fated not to leave it without a distinguished victim, and this victim was Sir Maxwell Melvill, Senior Member of Council, and the second man in the Presidency. He was only ill for about ten days, during which he was alternately sinking and rallying, now exciting the gravest fears in the minds of his friends, and anon suddenly making wonderful, apparent, progress towards recovery and planning the details of his Australian trip, which he had decided on with a view to complete recovery. On Thursday night the 5th instant, he felt that his time was come and refused both food and medicine. He died on Friday at 4-30 P.M., having never rallied during the last day. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon at the Kirkee Cemetery, and was attended by the Governor and most of the inhabitants. It is said that the late member of Council felt that this would be his last illness, and that this feeling hastened his end. These stories are, however, so often told when illnesses end fatally that no great reliance can be placed on them.

It is curious how determined some of the members of the Corporation are to introduce the most advanced radical ideas into the administration of that body. Even in Bombay there is enough Government influence left to insist on the appointment of Municipal Commissioner being left in the hands of the State, although a majority vote can turn him out of office (if not less than 45 members agree). But the Chairman, Captain Selby, proposed the other day that any eight members should have the power of calling for any correspondence in the Municipal Com

has got rubbed," to which the acti intelligent Magistrate adds "You promise me not to use your bullock well, and I will discharge you with a c What a laughable way of dealing wi class natives; if this goes on we shall sweepers being put on their honour not or mussalchies not to eat their master's fo Bombay always was a funny place, at o most advanced and most backward of cities, and nowhere else could such a st be seen. When a Pinjrapole is erected a up by philanthropic natives, it stands to that it should be used for the prevent animal suffering, but the "sacred bullock a bad time of it among its worshippers.

Considerable astonishment has been by the resignation of Mr. Wilson at the m of acquittal, and we can only possess our in patience and await the explanation.

A FRESH CAUSE OF DISCONTE WITH THE AMEER'S RULE.

Lahore, *August* 10.—A fresh cause content with the Ameer's rule appears to been afforded to the Afghans north and e Kabul by the severe punishment inflicted by upon certain Kabuli Afghans who had ca off some women of Kafiristan. Between Afghans of Kabul and the Bagour Kafir who infest the passes leading into Kafir constant hostility prevails, and the se punishment of an Afghan for carrying Kafiri woman seems to the Afg intolerable act of partiality. contingent of the Ameer's troops are alleged by the rebels to have to their commander, Colonel Nabi Kh determination to lay down their arm return to their homes unless their arrea pay are forthcoming. The rebels also assert a victory was gained by the rebel Gholam Hai Kharkhi, over his namesake commanding the Ameer in the Oba district, south of Ghaz About 400 men are said to have been killed a wounded on both sides, and the ammunition a stores of the troops to have fallen into the h of the rebels. General Gholam Haidar alleged to have sent to Kabul for reinfo Another incidental result of the alle stated to have been the looting of outpost towards the Hazara country b zaras, who took advantage of the absence troops engaged with the rebels to make the fort, overpowering the small guard le hind. The alleged victory of the rebels see be contradicted. Authentic news previously of the victory by the Ameer's troops turns o be true, but it is believed that the whole of rebel force was not engaged.—*Correspondent the Times of India.*

Letters to the Editor.*

LEVEL CROSSINGS IN MADRAS.

Sir,—I have always observed with pleas that your columns are readily opened for t ventilation of complaints from the oppres and afflicted, and I trust you will grant pu lication to the grievance now before your no As you are doubtless aware, the line of the So Indian Railway between Chetput Station the Broadway crosses the public road at sev points. Whether it was the fiendish ingenu of the original constructor of the line or ot wise I know not, but the fact remains that driving to Black Town from Nungumbauk Chetput &c., by the most direct route, it is ne sary to cross three level crossings during journey. The aggravating peculiarity of circumstance is that if the progress of a trav by equine locomotion be impeded at the fir these points by the passage of a train, ten to one gay career is arrested at each of the success ones. One would fancy that the aim of a Comp enjoying the privilege of interrupting the traffic at six points, at least, during a d of about four miles, would be to mini much as possible the annoyance to passengers by road are subjected. I be their wish their *employes* appear different views, which they act upon—

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* (N.B.—Manuscript addressed to a newspaper ... cation may be sent as a book-packet, provided the ... tied open at both ends, so as to admit of a ready ... tion of its contents. The postage on "Press co... book-packets is half-an-anna for every 10 tolahs, or ... that weight.

Correspondents are requested to be concise; to ... clear hand; on one side only of their paper; and to ... cate their communications for the Editor's informa...

Government Solicitor, made an application Justice Kernan, on behalf of the defendant, e to have an additional issue, supporting his ion on the affidavit of Mr. Grahame, Civil and Judge of Madura, which was as follows:— m Francis Grahame, residing at Palamcottah, District of Tinnevelly, a member of the Madras ervice, and at present holding the appointment and Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, make oath as follows :—That in or about the month of 384, I stopped at Madura on my way to , and stayed with Mr. Edward Turner, ent Collector of Madura, who was then Civil sions Judge of Madura, that whilst I was at , the plaintiff, whom I had never seen before, n Mr. Turner, who introduced him to me. In e of conversation the plaintiff complained of tion of Mr. C. S. Crole, who, he said, had him very badly, and then went on to say that ole was a very bad man. I asked him in what ole was a very bad man, to which the plaintiff that he, Mr. Crole, took too many bribes. asked the plaintiff, if he had given any, to which he said, "No, I will not give, that is why he does not like me." Mr. Norton that some time ago he made an application to the petition put in by his Attorney, Mr. Ala ara Charry, for withdrawal to stand over on the nd, that he was served with a copy of an affida of Mr. Hammick which contained several alle ons, and that his client should have an op unity of being acquainted with the facts. His Lordship allowed an adjournment for a ght. Mr. Alasingara Charry then communicated his client, and received the following telegram him:—"I deny solemnly defaming Crole to name. Put in statement accordingly." His Lord enquired whether the plaintiff intended to pro with the case, and recall the withdrawal, and Norton said that evidently from the telegram his wanted to proceed with the case, and his Attor was expecting a counter affidavit. The Acting ocate General then asked for leave to file the itional written statement, and the case was ad ned to the 5th proximo.

IGH COURT—CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before the Honorable Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice).

FIFTH DAY,—*Friday, 12th August.*

False Personation.—Jeevan Lal and Anantha hi, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging m with having, by false personation, endeavoured cheat the Oriental Life Assurance Company of sum of Rs. 2,000.

Mr. P. D. Shaw, instructed by Mr. Morgan, Acting vernment Solicitor, prosecuted. The prisoners e defended by Mr. Norton, who was instruct by Mr. Reddy Branson.

The following gentlemen were empanelled as ors, viz., Mr. C. J. Bush (Foreman), Messrs. A. W. Mello, F. R. Bantleman, J. Devanada Charriar, Mathew, G. E. Bartley, (B. A.), D. DeCasta, R. Bell, and S. F. Baretto.

The Court will resume its sitting at 11 o'clock on day next.

UBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN MADRAS.

NINTH DAY.

he Members of the Sub Committee of the lic Service Commission met again yesterday ning, at 11 o'clock, at the Council Chamber, t St. George. The following gentlemen were sent :—Sir Charles A. Turner, C. I. E., esident) ; Mr. D. S. White and Mr. Ishab homed Saheb Khan Bahadur (local members) Captain W. L. C. Baddeley, R. E., and or Christie, R. E., of the P. W. Accounts, partment members,)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

e following is the paper presented by Mr. B. nne, Local Fund Engineer, Coimbatore :— order to show the disadvantages under which f this country suffer in the Public Works De ent, I beg permission to make some true state regarding myself, while I was in that Depart which I am sure will show that the present of filling up the higher grades in the Depart requires to be completely changed or greatly ified. I ought to say at once that I do not at belong to the P. W. Department. I left it in I have come forward before this Commission disinterestedly, as I can now neither gain nor by any changes that may be made in the Depart

I passed out of the Madras Civil Engineering ge, and joined the Public Works Department in ear 1864, that is, 23 years ago. As an Overseer rked up to the year 1870, I was then promoted to upervisor grade, and ever since then, have been arge of either a Division, Sub-Division or a e District ; that is, for the last seventeen years, e been doing the work of either an Assistant neer or Executive Engineer. In the year 1877, in the Tanjore District, I received a telegram in the Buckingham Canal. I there took charge ub-Division from Mr. Russel, an Assistant Engi-

Engineer could not have designed and executed. Next in importance to the Buckingham Canal already referred to, comes the Sungum project, just finished. But as is well-known, this project was also designed by the late Mr. R. Smith, who was once one of the despised upper subordinate, and there are many other upper subordinates in the Department, who can do so well as he did. The only real scientific work that I did, was not when I was in the Public Works Department, but after I had left. This was an iron girder bridge. The design for the bridge was placed before a Cooper's Hill Engineer, and this "highly specialised" and elaborately trained young gentleman confessed before his superior, who was an R. E. Officer of standing, and in my presence, that he knew nothing about iron girder bridges. Since this bridge was built, the present Governor during his recent visit to Coimbatore, was taken to see it, and in the description given in the *Madras Mail* it was described as "a masterpiece of Engineering ability." It is for the reasons given above, useless and misleading to place so much stress on an elaborate English training, and to make it the reason for depriving tried and worthy men of this country, from position and emoluments that their experience, work, and character entitle them to. I would in conclusion remark, that besides being excluded from promotion into the higher grades of the Department Civil Subordinates that is, the men of this country, are superseded by military men without rhyme or reason. This is a fact that can be illustrated from my own experience. When I was on the Buckingham Canal and had the largest executive charge in the Presidency and was expecting to be made an Assistant Engineer for my work, a military man who had gone to England on a long furlough and who did not do one day's work during the trying days of the famine, came out just as a vacancy occurred in the Sub Engineer grade, and though he was my junior in position and service, he was promoted and I was left out. See copy of report No. 1560 dated 19th September 1878 from the District Engineer to Government, it will speak for itself.

I strongly and earnestly advocate fair play between Military and Civil Subordinates, and the opening out of the higher grades to deserving men without reference to caste, color, or creed.

On being examined, he said :—

Mr.———, who rose from the subordinate grades, designed the Sangam Project, and also the Periyar Project. Another gentleman who is now a Superintending Engineer entered the Public Works Department in the subordinate grades. He was born in this country. Both these men did very good service, and their work shewed them to have possessed very considerable engineering ability. Other men, too, have risen from the subordinate grade. I am acquainted with the work of some of these men, I know several men now in the Department who have risen and taken a good social position. As a Local Fund Engineer I am independent and without worry. The authorities are perfectly satisfied with my work. I do think that the education given at the local Engineering College is sufficient. I am of opinion that it would take a Cooper's Hill man at least about six years on the average, before he masters his work, as he is perfectly unacquainted with the country; whereas it would take a very short time for a man locally trained to master his work. As to the ordinary works in the country I think that local men are thoroughly competent to undertake them, and if this be done it will save the Government a great deal of money. With regard to the men who come out from England I should say that they do not stand much exposure. An Executive or a Superintending Engineer does not expose himself to the heat of the sun much. As soon as it gets hot he retires to his house or gets under shelter somewhere, whereas Eurasians and natives and domiciled Europeans, stand exposure very well. I have about 17 Overseers under me now in the Coimbatore District, and not one of that number is a European. I prefer natives of this country because they work better, and the Local Fund Board is also satisfied with the work turned out.

Mr. R. Vythinatha Iyer, B. A., B.C.E., Sub-Engineer, presented the following paper :—

The Engineering establishment of the P. W. D. is recruited from the Cooper's Hill College and the Local Civil Engineering College. The Engineers coming from Cooper's Hill have always been appointed, in the first instance, as Assistant Engineers, and natives coming out of the Local Engineering College were admitted only in the subordinate grades, while Europeans* coming out of the same College with less qualifications have been taken into the Engineering establishment. In G. O. No. 1237 of 14th May 1872, the Government having guaranteed one Engineer appointment annually to the senior Department of the Civil Engineering College, Mr. N. Ratnasabapathy Pillai was appointed a probationary Assistant Engineer in 1874. This guarantee induced several others, members of very respectable families, to take up this branch of the public service.

☞ See page 6.

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* Lieut. R. F. Taylor, Messrs. J. F. Gomes, A. W. Hunter, C. H. T. Norfor and Lieut. Greenaway —Passed only A. C. E. from from Local College. Messrs. J. C. Johnstone, J. Monserrat, E. H. Pringle and W. S. Narrington—Passed neither from Cooper's Hill nor from Local College.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW.

S. George's Cathedral.—(Cathedral School Chapel, Royapettah). 7-30 A.M., Matins Hymn, 163. 8 A.M., Plain Celebration. Hymn, 177. (Banqueting Hall.) 6 P.M., Evensong and Sermon. Psalms, 14th Day. Magnificat—Nunc Dimittis—Chants. Hymn, after 3rd Collect, 165. Hymn, before Sermon, 221. Hymn, after Sermon, 27.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Armenian Street.—6 A.M., 1st or Military Mass. 7-15 A.M., Second Mass. 8-30 Third Mass. 5 P. M., Meeting of Sodalists of Mary. 6 P.M., Vespers, Sermon, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Holy Emmanuel Church.—Matins 7 A.M. Choral Celebration and Sermon 7-30 A.M. Hymns 297, 193, 318, and 324. Sunday School 5-30 P.M. Evensong and Sermon 6-30 P.M. Hymns 300, 156, and 27.

Christ Church.—Morning Prayer at 7-30 A.M. Hymns 318, and 345. Sunday School at 5 P.M. Evening Prayer at 6-30 P.M. Hymns 297, 278, and 516.

Holy Trinity, John Pereira's.—Morning Service 7-30 A.M. Hymns 296 and 278. Sunday School 5-15 P.M. Evening Service 6-30 P.M. Hymns 306, 502, and 463.

St. Andrew's (The Kirk).—Evening Service 6 P.M. Hymns 139 and 274. Psalm 75, Chant 20 Hayes. Anthem 323, "How beautiful upon the mountains!" Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Popham's Broadway.*—Sunday School at 7 A.M. Preaching at 8-15 A.M. by Mr. J. R. Fewkes. Prayer Meeting at 6 P.M. Preaching at 6-30 P.M. by the Rev. S. W. Organe.

Vepery.—Sunday School at 7-30 A.M. Preaching at 8-30 A.M. Mr. J. Kouwen, and at 6-30 P.M. by the Rev. A. H. Baker.

Wesleyan Chapel, *Popham's Broadway.*—Morning Parade Service at 8-15 A.M., Rev. J. R. Ellis. Evening Service at 6-30 P.M., Rev. J. R. Ellis. Sunday School at 7 A.M. *Royapettah Chapel.*—6-30 Rev. W. Skinner, M.A., Bible Society Sermon. *Perambore Chapel.*—Morning Service at 8-15 A.M., Mr. T. W. Jordan. Evening Service at 6-30 P.M., Rev. W. D. Simpson, B.A. Sunday School at 7 A.M. *Renigunta.*—Evening Service at 6-30 P.M., Mr. B. H. Chester, M.A.

Congregational Chapel.—*Davidson's Street, Black Town.*—Morning Service at 7-30 A.M. Rev. S. W. Organe. Evening Service 6-30 P.M., Rev. M. Phillips.

Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade.—5-15 P.M., Rev. J. Colville Peattie, M.A.

Free Church of Scotland, Royapuram.—9 A.M. and 3-30 P.M., Rev. T. K. Iyer, (Tamil). 6-30 P.M., Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A., (English).

National Church of India.—135, Popham's Broadway. Divine Service in English at 8 P.M. Sermon by Mr. J. E. Vedanayagam Pillay, B.A.

(The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is Rs. 2.)

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

Powell—At Bangalore, on the 9th August, the wife of Surgeon C. K. Powell, Medl. Staff, of a son.

Stuart—At Ootacamund, on August 10th, the wife of Harold Stuart, Madras Civil Service, of twins—a son and a daughter.

Commercial.

London Commercial Telegram.

LONDON, 11th Aug.

Reuter's

Liverpool Market to-day closed steady.

Good Westerns ... 4½d.

Bar Silver ... 44⅛. 3 per cent. Consols ... 101⅞.

Rupee Paper 4 per cent. ... 69¾. 4½ per cent. ... [illegible]

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 101½.

Rs. 100,000 transfers on Bombay were sold to-day at 1s 5 1-16d

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares ... £48 0

Manchester Market has been steady. M.P. Ceylon Coffee ... 97/0

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£	2,180,000	20,000 dec.
(In Issue & Banking Dept.)			
Public Deposits		9,900,000	400,000 dec.
Other do.		24,700,000	1,100,000 dec.
Other Securities		19,100,000	200,000 dec.
Notes and Golds		11,300,000	200,000 inc.

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

Specie shipment Silver to Bombay ... £60,000

Specie shipment Gold to Bombay ... £10,000

Specie shipment Silver to Calcutta ... £10,000

LONDON, 12th Aug.

Demand Exchange on Madras ... 1s. 5 1-16d.

Gingelly Seed ... 24/9

India Council Bills.

London, 10th Aug.—At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 2,500,000, Rs. 1,890,000 were allotted to Calcutta ; Rs. 10,000 were allotted to Madras ; Rs. 500,000 were allotted to Bombay. Total Rs. 2,400,000. Tenders on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay at 1s. 4 29-32d. (minimum rate) received 14 per cent. Average rates on allotment were as follows :—On Calcutta, and Madras 1892. On Bombay 18 91. Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale, Rs. 8,230,000. Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 2,000,000.

Shipping Intelligence, &c.

ARRIVAL.

		FROM
AUG. 13,	*Sutlej*, P. and O. S.	London.

Steamer Telegraph Reports.

London, 12th Aug.—Suez Canal—Passed outwards, the *Nepaul* and *Rome.*

London, 11th Aug.—The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Chusan* arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 11th.

Colombo, 12th Aug., 9-41.—The Mail Steamer *Coromandel*, from Calcutta, arrived.

Telegraphic Communication.—*Madras, 13th Aug.*—Communication between Saigon and Bangkok still interrupted.

Steamer expected in Madras.

The s. s. *India* sails from Calcutta to-day, and is expected by the Agents to arrive here on Wednesday morning next and will probably sail on the following day.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

In the year 1875 none passed the B. C. E. Degree from the College. Mr T. T. Raghava Chariyar who had taken the B. A. Degree in 1872, and served in the Educational Department for 2 years, having been induced by the abovementioned guarantee resigned his appointment in the Educational Department, joined the C. E. College and passed the B. C. E. Degree in 1876 in the 1st Class. The Director of Public Instruction wrote to the Government to give him the guaranteed appointment. But the Government in G. O. No. 1354 of 31st May 1876 replied that "the Director of Public Instruction was not warranted in stating in his report for 1871-72 that the Government had unconditionally guaranteed one Engineer appointment annually to the Senior Department of the Civil Engineering College. . . . . . . T. Raghava Chariyar will be appointed as a probationary Assistant Engineer on the occurrence of the first vacancy." Mr. T. Raghava Chariyar still remains in the subordinate grades, though several vacancies have occurred since. Induced by the same pledge on the part of the Government I joined the College in 1875 and took the B. C. E. Degree in 1877. The Government having declined to appoint Mr. Raghavachariyar in 1876, I had also to enter the Department in the subordinate grade and still continue to be so, in spite of the strong recommendations of the Officers under whom I have served. Here I may state that nothing but the inducement of obtaining an Engineership at the outset made me adopt Engineering as my profession. I am a man of independent means, paying Government a yearly revenue of about Rs. 7,000, and holding property yielding an yearly income of Rs. 20,000. I entered the subordinate grade with the entire confidence of attaining to the position which was guaranteed to me by the Government. In 1878, Mr. S. Venkata Ramana Pantalu passed the B. C. E. Examination and met with similar disappointment. But in the year 1880, Mr. S. Gopalakrishna Iyer who passed the examination in that year was appointed Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade. I sent a memorial protesting against the appointment and had the following reply:—

P. W. Department, Madras, 13th June 1883.

H. E. No. 754, dated 21st May 1883 from the S. E., V Circle.

"Supervisor R. Vythinatha Aiyar submits through the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, a petition in which he prays that he may be appointed an Assistant Engineer. The grounds on which he bases his claim are that he took the B. A. degree in 1875 and the degree B. C. E. in 1877, and was appointed to the Public Works Department as Supervisor in March 1879, whereas S. Gopalkrishna Aiyar who passed only the first examination in Arts (inferior to the B. A. degree) and the B. C. E. degree in 1880, was appointed in that year an Assistant Engineer. The Chief Engineer observes that in spite of the best intentions of Government inequalities have existed in many cases, and that it would be quite impossible to redress such inequalities further than as opportunity may offer for the promotion of really deserving men. There are no doubt several others somewhat similarly situated, and the attempt to introduce principles of supposed equity viewed from one standpoint, would end in introducing a number of other anomalies which would lead to well grounded discontent. Should the recent proposals of the Chief Engineer for dealing with the Civil Engineering College curriculum meet with acceptance, many of the anomalies hitherto prevailing would disappear, as all students appointed to the department would enter in the upper subordinate grade and would have an equal chance of rising by merit to the position of Assistant Engineer. At present there is a higher and lower class in the College, and men who passed out in the former have accepted a low grading in entering the department and thereby interfere with what may be considered the rights of those in the lower class. The claim advanced by R. Vythinatha Aiyar is unusual, and cannot be listened to; but with approved service and good conduct he may look to fair promotion in the department. He accepted his position with his eyes open, and if now promoted in the manner prayed for, there would be many others who would have just cause to complain of supersession."

From para. 6 of the above it will be clear that I have been promised promotion to the Assistant Engineer Grade with approved service and good conduct. Although this promise was made in 1883, it remains yet to be fulfilled, notwithstanding recommendations to the Government from an Officer of such long experience as Colonel H. L. Prendergast, R. E. Such are the prospects of qualified Natives in the P. W. D. The duties of the Department require constant travelling and every member of the Department [illegible] country [illegible] The Natives of the [illegible] be able to [illegible] Europeans. [illegible] instance yet I am sure [illegible] subordinates or officers have been [illegible] in which native [illegible] riders or unable to endure the [illegible] as being [illegible] whilst some European Engineers have never been found to ride but always drive or walk. It will be seen from the Departmental Returns that native subordinates have only very rarely availed themselves even of their privilege leave, while European officers and subordinates unable to endure the heat have been availing themselves of all kinds of leave. The works with which officers of the P. W. Department have generally to deal appertain to the execution of new works, and keeping up the [illegible]

WILD HORSES.

In a paper read before the Bombay Natural History Society on the 1st instant, Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel raised the question "whether there is any such creature as a wild horse?"

This, said the lecturer, is rather a startling question when we consider that in at least four out of the six continents horses in a free state are found living only to a very limited degree influenced by man, and most certainly not in a state of domestication. The mustang of Mexico, the wild Horse of the Pampas, of Southern America, the brumbie of Australia, and the terpan of Tartary are to all intents and purposes "wild," but it is very doubtful whether, in the naturalist's sense of the term, they are truly feral. As regards the brumbie of Australia it is certain that he is the descendent of imported horses which strayed within recent years; the enormous number of horses of the Americas are known from historical records to have resulted from animals imported by the Spaniards and others from Europe. The horse of Tartary or Central Asia has no such historical record, and yet we find that naturalists of good scientific reputation almost without hesitation state that he must have resulted from domesticated animals which had strayed. Youatt says his origin has been clearly traced to horses that were employed at the siege of Ayop in 1657; but it is doubtful if he refers to the true Mongolian wild horse. Certainly; and there are in this region large horse runs, the property of the Imperial Chinese and other Governments, and undoubtedly under not very perfect management horses stray and become lost or are enticed away by their free comrades, as is the manner of wild horses (though Youatt says the wild horses of Tartary quickly destroy any domestic horse which comes into their power), but we have no distinct and definite evidence on this question as to whether in Central Asia the original wild stock of horse still exists in the condition of its native proprietors. We may consider the evidence fairly conclusive concerning the horses of America and of Australia, but in the case of those of Central Asia it is not proved whether the breed has descended in unbroken pedigree through ancestors which never have been tamed or whether at sometime or other in the history of his race it has yielded to the power of man. Tradition and scientific surmise (we cannot speak of it in stronger terms) point to Central Asia as the aboriginal abode of the horse, but this can by no means be proven, and it is certain that fossil horses are found in both Europe and America equal in age to those of Asia, thus tradition, dating from extremely remote periods, can have little importance attributed to it, and it is much to be doubted whether the scientific view which has hitherto been adopted will hold ground against some most recent observations in this connexion. Darwin's statement that no aboriginal or truly wild horses is *known* to exist must still be held as explaining the exact position of this question, but we must supplement it by stating that "it is not certain that truly wild horses do not exist."

Our evidence in elucidation of this matter must, as we have seen, be brought to bear on Central Asia; unfortunately, it cannot be accepted as conclusive, being based on the statement of travellers, which are in each case that I can find only second-hand and through an interpreter who possibly was well aware his employer would be very glad to hear there was such a thing as a wild horse. The latest information on this subject apparently is that in Prejevalsky's Mongolia, from the English edition of which edited by Yule, we find that Father Hyacinthe, writing of Middle Mongolia, speaks of wild camels, wild mules, wild asses, and wild horses. Sir D. Forsyth, in a printed report of his last mission to Kashgar, mentions apparently from native information, wild horses mixed with wild camels. These were probably Kulans (Turki for Kyang) "this equivoque is probably at the bottom of many mentions of wild horses; but I would not say so positively" (Yule). This Dr. Bellew in his "Kashmir and Kashgar," [illegible] of a [illegible] called K[illegible] [illegible] six or seven [illegible] K[illegible] Jerdan tells us that Cunning[illegible] ha[illegible] calls it [illegible] Kiang the wild horse, and states that it neighs. Now the Kiang or Kulan is an animal about which there is much debate as to whether he is a horse or an ass. He is bigger than most asses, has a voice which some observers call a neigh and others a bray, his ears are much smaller than those of most asses. He is described by Prejevalsky as "in appearance closely resembling a mule." His importance to us at present is that we must distinctly understand that he is not here consider[illegible]

abolishing the statutory service or tacking it to the uncovenanted, he would throw open some of the posts in the higher service to natives chosen by a combination of selection and competition. He is not willing to see an unlimited competition between Englishmen and natives. He believes that in such a competition the numerical advantage of the natives, together with the early development and extreme quickness and ingenuity of certain races, would almost crowd Englishmen out of the service. He further declares that a competitive examination is an insufficient test of fitness for an important office. "Man," he quaintly observes, "is a three-cornered being." A native of high intellectual gifts might be entirely wanting in indispensable, physical and moral attributes. He believes that the national character of Englishmen is sufficiently high to ensure the successful candidate in an examination being neither a weakling nor a scoundrel. We hope it may be so. In India he declares that the same assumption cannot be made. Native candidates for the Civil Service must be tested physically and morally, as well as intellectually. They must be shown to possess more coolness, tact, and sense of honour than can be taken for granted. His method is that, in each year, the Government shall decide how many vacancies—not more than some small proportion of the whole—shall be given to natives; that in each province a few promising young natives shall be carefully selected; and that these, to the number of four or five for every native vacancy, shall go to England and be examined along with the English candidates. Further details of the plan are given together with other regulations which Mr. Syed Hossain thinks necessary, in order to prevent the promotion of natives to posts of authority over populations of mixed race and warlike character.

This scheme may or may not be feasible; but an interesting point in connection with it is the moderation of its author. Why does this native of India ask only for a small percentage of appointments for natives? Why does he insist on safeguards against the effects of equal treatment of natives and Englishmen? He gives the reason himself in very forcible language. "What," he asks, "is the secret of the solidarity, the harmony that prevails in this wonderful empire? I may be mistaken, but I think the secret lies in the unmistakeable supremacy our rulers maintain. It is the prestige of their power, their unquestioned position as a governing class, that enables a handful of Englishmen to maintain equilibrium between all the conflicting interests and passions to be found in this vast congeries of States and nationalities. Some of our great statesmen and administrators made the mistake of tampering with the supremacy of their race and lost us the empire. The British people in India are not likely to repeat the error." He says that some of his fellow countrymen are noisily calling on the English to "return to their island home and trouble us no more. Fortunately for them and for others, but for them more than others, the English are not likely to take them at their word." England must continue to govern India; and if a small number of natives are to co-operate in the work, "they must needs acquire English habits of thought, and the power of viewing things from the point of view of an English administrator." So speaks a representative public man on behalf of the natives of India. He is much better worth listening to than some of his unemployed compatriots, against whose rhetoric he protests strongly.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

The Nizam of Hyderabad is known to the world as the first of Indian princes and the oldest ally of the English in Hindostan. The personal satisfaction and good will of this ruling potentate have always been of the greatest concern to the Government of India, which has believed that the cordial and enlightened co[illegible] tion of the Prince provided the best mea[illegible] suring the efficiency of his administratio[illegible] [illegible] State. Recen[illegible] [illegible] the supreme Government in [illegible] Nizam by showing equal regard for his d[illegible] and more material interests. A brief ske[illegible] these occurrences can scarcely fail [illegible] instructive, by enabling our readers to re[illegible] the new phase of its history upon which great State of the Deccan may be now sa[illegible] have entered.

When the present Nizam was installed in [illegible] his specially selected as his Prime Minister S[illegible] Jung, the youthful son of the late distinguis[illegible] statesman of the same name. He chose [illegible]

will, it is to be hoped, smooth his path and [illegible]plify his work. The most important by far [illegible] changes is the creation of the new post [illegible] English private secretary to the Nizam, for this office Colonel Marshall has been [illegible]cted after mature consideration, and in [illegible] complete accordance with the [illegible]am's wishes. The instructions for the secre[illegible] were originally drafted by the Nizam him[illegible] and they only differ verbally from the form which he drew them up. The very first task [illegible]osed on Colonel Marshall was to inquire into [illegible] conduct of the late Minister, and on this, [illegible] further need be said, as the facts speak [illegible]selves. With regard to his position, an [illegible] was assigned him in the Palace, and certain [illegible] were set apart for public business, private [illegible], and holidays; and as to his work, he has [illegible] of all English correspondence except that [illegible]ived direct from the Viceroy or the Resident. [illegible] occasions Colonel Marshall has the right [illegible] at any time. The Nizam was also to [illegible] the claim to consult him on any matter [illegible] Highness desired. The secretary is also to [illegible] joint secretary to the Council of State, but [illegible] specially deprived of all administrative [illegible] so that he may not clash with the [illegible]ident. Short as is the time that has elapsed [illegible] this arrangement came into force, it is [illegible] clear that Colonel Marshall's appointment [illegible] a success, because it has strengthened [illegible] Nizam's position without weakening that [illegible] Resident. Mention has been made of the [illegible] of State, consisting of the eight secreta[illegible] intrusted with the control of as many [illegible]partments. It is now proposed to ex[illegible] its functions and to utilize it [illegible] further in the active administration of [illegible] State by creating two of its members Secre[illegible] of State and thus forming an inner [illegible] composed of them and the Prime Minis[illegible] The arguments in favour of this arrange[illegible] are many and obvious. A Cabinet must [illegible] the interest taken by the higher [illegible] in the Government, it must dimi[illegible] the opportunities of individual ambition, [illegible] diminishing them, must contribute to the [illegible] of the power which the Nizam has in[illegible] from a long line of predecessors. If the [illegible] is carried out, as there is every proba[illegible] of its being, the two secretaries chosen will [illegible] Moulvi Syad Mehdi Ali and the [illegible]-ul-Mulk, both men of proved [illegible] and ability. The future adminis[illegible] of Hyderabad will, therefore, consist [illegible] Prime Minister and associated with him as [illegible] of a Cabinet two Secretaries of State, [illegible] the personality of the Nizam who has al[illegible] asserted his rights in favour of good gov[illegible] must exercise increasing weight and [illegible] Under these circumstances we are justi[illegible] looking forward to a happy time for the [illegible] State of India, and to harmony in [illegible] with it, while the facts recorded [illegible] special interest to the Queen's sentence at [illegible] the other day when her Majesty express[illegible] personal sympathy with "the enlight[illegible] of the Nizam." That Prince is still [illegible], but his conduct is of favourable [illegible] for the future of his family and his [illegible]

[illegible]R GENTLEMEN RIDERS.

"MR. HERBERT."

[illegible]-Surgeon A. C. Gaye, more widely [illegible] on the Turf as "Mr. Herbert," is the [illegible] G. R. on the Indian Turf, his connection [illegible] which date back over a quarter of a cen[illegible]. Born within a day or two of George Ford[illegible] and bred on the borders of Exmoor, [illegible] entered to the Devon and Somerset [illegible], when quite a child, and from [illegible] has retained the strong love for horses [illegible] then first kindled in him. He entered [illegible] Medical Department after study at the [illegible] of London, and was sent to Bombay [illegible], where he rode his first race on a [illegible] Julian, the property of Captain [illegible] Royal Horse Artillery, at Poona. [illegible] of the same year found him posted as [illegible] Surgeon on the 4th King's Own Regi[illegible]. He returned again to Bombay [illegible] three years afterwards, [illegible] he was gazetted to the Royal [illegible] and ordered to join his battery at [illegible] in the winter of that year witness[illegible] Calcutta race-meeting. Soon after [illegible] companied his battery to England, [illegible] till the beginning of 1867, when [illegible] an exchange into a battery quarter[illegible], and served there and at Ahmed[illegible] till 1873. During this period he formed [illegible] stable of his own, besides training [illegible] Abdool Rahman's horses, for [illegible] Mr. Gaye won his first race, viz. [illegible] Derby, with Grey Beard [illegible] never missed an opportunity [illegible] ging him as most jockeys would have been tempted to do.

The confederacy ran under the name of "Mr. Herbert," which name will be found in the records of most of the principal meetings in India till 1882, when the stable was broken up and the horses sold.

The Viceroy's Cup, the Hyderabad Gold Cup, the Bombay Governor's Cup and the Grand Military at Poona were some of the best races won by this confederacy. Mr. Gaye was ordered on service in Afghanistan in 1880, and went home on sick leave in 1881. On his return to Bombay the year following, he started a small stable, chiefly of pig stickers with which he had but little luck. He rode in the Bhima Cup of 1885; but had bad luck, winning four heats and being disabled in the final. Mr. Gaye is still very fond of pig-sticking and hunting of any sort. He was formerly secretary of the Nagar Hunt, and has been secretary to the Poona Hunt Club for a long time. In spite of advancing years his weight remains the same at 9 st. He has never cared to reduce, believing there are professionals better than him who can ride less and has never tried to take their bread. This has been his principle througout his racing career, with the result that he is much esteemed by the profession. He has always tried to do them a good turn, and he has never, in all the years he has ridden with them, known a professional jockey to take or try to take a mean advantage of him in race-riding. He has never refused a mount in a race because it was a bad one, or had no chance of winning.

Among the amusing incidents of Mr. Gaye's turf career the following deserves to be mentioned. In December, 1879, at the Calcutta races, when riding his horse Dauntless, which won, against Mr. Apcar's Rioter, ridden by Southall, and other horses in the Welter Cup, Mr. Gaye was chaffing Southall a short distance from home and was surprised that the man preserved stolid indifference. Mr. Gaye only later discovered that he was stone deaf.

While with the 14th Hussars at Bangalore, Mr. Gaye had a very happy time; first-rate paper chasing with good fences, and at the end of the season he won the Paper Chase Cup there on Mr. McCall's Vanity, over four miles of country. He still rides, but he does not attend any meetings at a distance from his station. He has never betted to any extent, and beyond claiming a modest quarter in a lottery when his own horses are running, he has never backed horses.

He is a member of the Calcutta Western India Turf Club, and at the present time is the senior steward and secretary of the Western Club, which has unanimously elected Mr Gaye as Master and Huntsman; and he has also been elected Master of the Kirkee Foxhounds, a pack lately purchased from the Bombay Hunt by a few Kirkee sportsmen. Mr. Gaye is one of three brothers, all of whom are very fond of sport for sport's sake, and his elder brother is at present Master of the South Devon.

Among his many other sporting tastes, Mr. Gaye is a very proficient whip, has always been very fond of driving, and, for some years, has been seen driving a team of his own.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE REPUBLIC.

La France has published a second letter from its anonymous correspondent at Clermont Ferrand. The writer states that members of the Royalist Right made two attempts during General Boulanger's eighteen months of office to seduce him from his allegiance to the Republic:—

The first of these overtures was made to him in the course of last spring, immediately after the Schnaebele incident at Pagny-sur-Moselle. It seems that on the news of the seizure of the French commissary of police on German soil General Boulanger was waited upon by ninety-four generals, who thus addressed him:—

"War will break out to-morrow. If you require our moral support to speak out firmly and openly, you may rely upon it we are ready for anything. Give the word of command and the French army will do its duty."

A deputation [illegible] he deli[illegible] cate [illegible] was broached. General Boulanger was told that he occupied a position wholly unprecedented. Marshal Bugeaud had had the support of the army, but not that of the country. General Cavaignac lacked the confidence of the army, but was supported by a portion of the country. General Boulanger, on the contrary, had both the army, and the country at his back. The army, through its ninety-four generals, had just given him a splendid tribute of confidence, and the country surrendered at discretion into his hands.

The whole of the press, from the *Figaro* to the *Intransigeant*, was in his favour. That being so

India or Europe. The following evening Mr. Smyth and I were to dine at the mess of the 28th Native Infantry. We told some of our friends in the regiment of the tricks our juggler had shown us; they asked us to invite the man to perform after dinner in the mess drawing-room. He came accordingly, and began by showing some very commonplace tricks. I wanted him to do the coin trick, but he made some excuse. I should mention that one of the officers was himself an amateur conjurer, and Mr. Smyth introduced him and our juggler to each other as comrades in art magic. Possibly our juggler may have been afraid that the captain would detect his method; or perhaps he only felt nervous about repeating a trick which must have depended very much on some mere guess-work. Be that as it may, he would not perform the coin trick at the mess. But he did another almost equally wonderful. As before, he was seated on a white cloth, which this time, I think, was a tablecloth borrowed from the mess sergeant. He asked some one present to produce a rupee, and to lay it down at a remote edge of the cloth. The cloth being three or four yards in length, the conjurer could not have touched the coin without being seen, and, in fact, did not touch it. He then asked for a signet ring. Several were offered him, and he chose out one which had a very large oval seal, projecting well beyond the gold hoop on both sides. This ring he tossed and tumbled several times in his hands, now throwing it into the air and catching it, then shaking it between his clasped hands, all the time mumbling half-inarticulate words in some Hindustanee patois. Then setting the ring down on the cloth at about half arm's length in front of him, he said, slowly and distinctly, in good Hindustanee, "Ring rise up, and go to the rupee." The ring rose with the seal uppermost, and, resting on the hoop, slowly, with a kind of dancing or jerking motion, it passed over the cloth, until it came to where the rupee lay on the remote edge, then it lay down on the coin. The conjurer then said, "Ring lay hold of the rupee and bring it to me." The projecting edge of the seal seemed to grapple with the edge of the coin; the ring and the rupee rose into a kind of wrestling attitude, and, with the same dancing or jerking motion, the two returned to within reach of the juggler's hand. I have no theory to explain either of these tricks. I should mention, however, that the juggler entirely disclaimed all supernatural power, and alleged that he performed his tricks by mere sleight of hand. It will be observed that he had no preparation of his surroundings, no machinery, and no confederate.—*Christian Union.*

A DHARMSALA NEAR LONDON.

A Brahmin visitor to England writes to the *Bombay Gazette*, from London, under date July 13th:—I have been delighted to see the memorial of the respectable Hindus of Bombay for a dharmsala in London. It shows that we are no longer satisfied with the present deplorable state of things, in which it is utterly impossible to keep caste in London, as I can tell from experience. At the same time, the memorialists do not know the circumstances of this place. Suitable grounds on the Thames would cost £ 200,000 and the buildings, however simple, some £50,000 more. Besides, the ground near the Thames would be too damp, whilst the water of that river is not fit for drinking or ablutionary purposes within many miles of London. The only place in which it possible for a Hindu to keep caste is the Oriental Institute at Woking. It is on a high and dry soil, about 300 yards from a running stream, and little more than half an hour by rail from most of the educational and official centres of London. It is a most beautiful place, which I shall never forget. A Hindu can live there, if so disposed almost as cheaply as in Bombay, and obtain all the advantages of English education and society without the temptations which dog one in every street in this Metropolis. Woking is absolutely free from these pests. Medical statistics prove Woking to be the healthiest place in England, and especially [illegible] for the liver and lungs. [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Institute, which is chiefly intended for Hindus, and not, as the memorialists think, mainly for Muhammadans and Sikhs. The accommodation, however, in the existing Royal building, although ample, is limited to nominees of Indian Chiefs, so that we require a special building for respectable Hindu visitors generally. The great advantage of building the dharmsala at Woking is that it will obtain the invaluable supervision of Dr. Leitner, whom I look upon as a Rishi, whereas elsewhere the inmates will be without guidance and lose their caste, whatever they may profess to do before they leave India. I would also suggest to the memorialists to make thorough arrangements to arrive at a ready decision in cases of emergency. The D.P.W. Sub-Divisions which generally comprise from 2 to 3 taluqs are intended for Assistant Engineers. And still there are more that 50 subordinates holding charge of Sub-Divisions. Thus it will be seen that the subordinates really do the work of the Assistant Engineers without their pay and rank.

I have been in charge of a Sub-Division for nearly 8 years, out of a total service of 8 years. This sub-division comprised more than two-thirds of a District, with about a thousand tanks besides a large number of river channels. During the floods of 1884 there were breaches on all sides, no less than a hundred and fifty irrigation works having suffered damages all at once. I went round on horseback inspecting all these works and adopting on the spot ready restorative measures on my own responsibility. Thus it will be seen that any insinuation that natives are unfit for out-door work, that they are not resourceful under difficulties, and that they are afraid of assuming responsibilities has no foundation whatever. The education given in the Local Engineering College is ample for the requirements of the Department. Training in workshops is not at all necessary, although it may be an accomplishment; for, a Civil Engineer has rarely to go to a workshop except when he requires screw gearings or gearings for lock gates. Like natives from Local Colleges, the Cooper Hill officers acquire experience and knowledge of works only by observation and study of the existing works in India. As for the charge that natives are wanting in faculty for designing, the existing works of purely native production in the Cauvery delta are enough to dispute it. In the following extracts from Professional Circular No. 37, dated 5th July 1877, Colonel Mullins, than whom there has not existed an abler Engineer, has noticed the designing capacity of native subordinates as follows:—"The replies which have been received to Memo. No. [illegible] of 1876 indicate that, with some few exceptions, District and Executive Engineers have been in the habit of leaving the designing of masonry works far too much to native subordinates . . . . . . The undersigned gladly recognises the fact that much excellent designing has been done by members of the upper subordinate grades, while in some instances a marked capacity for designing has been evinced by them."

Type designs have been issued for all descriptions of work required in this country and any departure from them is not approved. The officers and subordinates have only to adopt and suit them to the requirements of each case. As regards the designing capacity which European Engineers in general are alleged to possess in such a remarkable degree I can state that when the Madras Government wanted recently a Consulting Architect they had to send for one from Bengal. One Madras officer, however, was given a trial as Consulting Architect but was not permanently appointed. The changes I would have in the Department are (1) that all Overseers should be natives, as these have to deal directly with workmen and ryots, (2) that all B. C. E's should enter the Department as Engineers on probation; (3) that Cooper's Hill College should be closed as far as India is concerned; (4) that persons qualifying themselves for service in the P. W. D. should also be employed in the Survey Department; (5) that subordinates with approved merit and experience should be admitted into the Engineering Establishment; and, lastly, that the classified list should be published according to rank so that every member may know his relative position in the Department.

On being examined, he said:—I am prepared to maintain, in spite of what the other witnesses have said, that natives only should be employed on the Engineering works of the country. I have been only eight years in the Public Works Department. I was for two years and a half Temporary Assistant Engineer. I am now on privilege leave. I should not have entered the subordinate grade if I had not expected promotion to the higher grades. I have come in contact with Eurasians in the Department, and I get on well with them. I have had dealings with the District Magistrate respecting Engineering works, and I have found no difficulty in getting on with such high officials.

Mr. A. Narrainsawmy Mudelliar, said:—

I am a Supervisor in the Public Works Department. The introduction of military men in the Department as first grade Overseers, and of graduates of the University as Supervisors, has greatly tended to bar the promotion of the Overseers already in the Department. I have been in the service twenty years, and during this period I have been superseded by fifteen military men and five graduates (B. C. E's). I have been a Sub-Division officer for five years. I relieved an Assistant Engineer, and after five years I was relieved by another Assistant Engineer. In consequence of others superseding me I could get no promotion. I am now a Supervisor of the first grade. I think that all who choose to enter the subordinate grade of the D. P. W. should enter as Third Grade Overseers, and then rise according to merit. In giving promotions seniority in grade is taken into consideration, and this has made matters worse.

The Commission then adjourned its enquiry to Monday next, when evidence will be taken with reference to the Accounts Branch of the Department of Public Works.

[illegible] right, if practicable, to exclude all hearsay evidence, for it seems that in Central Asia the Mongols often confuse the wild ass and the wild horse, and mention the two animals under the same name, just as in some parts of India there is only one name for sheep and goats. The only fairly exact and positive evidence I can find is that of Prejevalsky (p. 169, vol. II), who says:—"The natives repeatedly told us of the existence of both (wild camels and wild horses) and described them fully. . . . Wild horses, called by Mongols dzerlikadu, are rare in Western Tsaidam, but more numerous near Lob Nor. They are generally in large herds, very shy, and when frightened, continue their flight for days, not returning to the same place for a year or two. Their colour is uniformly bay with black tails and long manes hanging down to the ground. They are never hunted owing to the difficulties of the chase. The plain of Tsaidam are 1,700 feet below Kok-ondi, and on this account the climate is warmer. The absence of water also tends to increase the heat."

Thus we must conclude that the evidence is slightly in favour of the existence of wild horses in Central Asia, but we have no evidence as to his pedigree in relation to domestication.

The Shetland pony is practically the wild horse of the British Isles, and illustrates on a small scale the peculiarities of horses which have gone wild. He is evidently not the British horse exported by Julius Cæsar as "being powerful and by stature and training well suited to war."

NATIVES OF INDIA AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Bright's recent speech on India was very different in tone and substance from some of his former utterances on the same subject. He went no further than many Englishmen would go in urging the desirability of employing natives in administrative work in India; and at the same time he admitted the great difficulties of the subject, and his own ignorance of matters essential to its proper discussion. He also spoke of the immense blessings which English rule has conferred on India, and admitted that the effect of our presence in that country has been to substitute unbroken peace for continued warfare. Mr. Bright attributes our position in India to some mysterious workings of Providence which he is unable to understand. But he apparently believes that the same process will not be repeated under the same blessing. The annexation of Burmah he attributes to mere lust of conquest, ignoring the long years of misrule and bloodshed which led to the substitution of English government for the barbarous despotism of King Theebaw. But we need not enlarge upon the fallacies into which Mr. Bright is led by his hatred of war. It is with the substantial question raised by his speech that we would deal.

Early in the present year a very interesting memorandum on natives and the Civil Service was published by Mr. Syed Hossain Bilgrami, the secretary to the Council of State at Hyderabad, and a man enjoying very great respect and consideration among the Mahomedans of India. Like Mr. Bright, he recognizes the difficulties of the question, but he discusses them in the light of intimate knowledge and long experience. The details of Mr. Syed Hossain's suggestions for the reform of the Civil Service have been submitted to the Indian Government in the form of evidence given before the Commissioners, and will, no doubt, receive due consideration. But there is much in the memorandum which will interest English readers as showing the view taken by a thoughtful and cultivated native of the position of the English in India, and of their relation to the sects and nationalities over whom they rule.

Mr. Syed Hossain denies that England has been grudging or ungenerous in her treatment of this matter. "The demand that natives should receive their fair share of the State patronage is not an unreasonable one; and every willingness has been shown on the part of the Government to concede it." Lord Lytton attempted to solve the problem of meeting this demand without running unnecessary risks, by a measure which created the statutory service, midway between the uncovenanted and the covenanted services. Mr. Syed Hossain, while disapproving of the actual character of this statute, declares that it was passed from the highest motives, and that the dangers it was intended to avoid were real dangers. His own compromise is a different one. While

young and inexperienced a Minister w[illegible] regarded at the time with considerable misgivings, but the Nizam's expression of opinion in favour of Salar Jung was so emphatic that those who recollected the services of his father to our cause felt that objection would come with a bad grace from an English Government. Salar Jung became, therefore, Prime Minister and in accordance with established practice the English Resident was instructed to afford him every assistance in his power. Bearing these facts in mind it seemed natural to anticipate a specially tranquil time at Hyderabad from the friendship existing between the ruler and his chief adviser for in times past the most fruitful cause of dissension had been their dislike and disagreement. A very brief experience sufficed to show that these anticipations would not be released. Salar Jung had not inherited the business capacity and talent of his father. The work of the Minister was left undone or carried out in a very irregular manner. The business of the State fell into arrear, the Budget estimates were not forthcoming, and, what is really the remarkable feature in the case, the Nizam bitterly complained of the proceedings and neglect of his Minister. Previous Nizams had been content to let misgovernment go on unchecked, and had been accustomed to chafe at the simplest suggestions of their Ministers towards effecting an improvement, but Mehbub Ali was the very first to denounce the shortcomings of his Minister and to show that his conduct would eventually wreck the good work done by his predecessor. In November last year, when Lord Dufferin was visiting Hyderabad, the Nizam took the unusual course of addressing the Viceroy direct, and of giving him a sketch of the conduct of his Minister, concluding with the statement that it was neither to the benefit of his State nor compatible with his own feelings that Salar Jung should remain in office any longer. It need only be said here that the Prince urged his case with great force, and that he adduced many facts in support of his demand, all of which were confirmed on inquiry. So sudden a request threw considerable responsibility on the Government of India, which could not hastily decide how far the changed view of the Nizam with regard to his self-chosen Minister might be a passing whim or a fixed purpose. Lord Dufferin in the course of a long conversation gave the Prince some excellent advice and recommended his extending as much consideration as lay in his power to his Minister. The Nizam overlooked the personal attitude of Salar Jung, and the Viceroy admitted the honourable and princely way in which he carried out his suggestion. The restraint which the Nizam placed upon his feelings could not however be expected to last long, and in the first weeks of the present year it began to be admitted in the highest and best informed quarters that his demand for the substitution of another Minister in the place of Salar Jung was both just in itself and one that should be complied with in the interest of all concerned. The retirement of Salar Jung became an accomplished fact in April, and he has publicly and officially admitted that his Prince treated him with the greatest consideration and generosity, paying the heavy debts left by his father and allowing him a personal pension of 7,000 rupees a month. The Nizam appears to have acted throughout with scrupulous good faith towards the Viceroy, a lofty sense of his own dignity and rights, and with generous condescension towards a man who had forfeited his friendship and regard.

This trouble having become a matter of the past, something must be said about the new administration which is expected to give Hyderabad prosperity and tranquillity in the future. During the last two months, while the new Minister was absent in London, the Nizam has conducted the business of his State, examining and signing every paper himself. He has thus acquired practical experience in the conduct of public affairs, and his attention and discernment in this novel situation have caused not less surprise than satisfaction. The changes in the Government are not restricted to the fact of there being a new Prime Minister, although it must be stated in the first place that Asman Jah, a member of a noble family and the Nizam's representative during the jubilee celebration, has been appointed to succeed Salar Jung. He enjoys the confidence of his master and the good wishes of the Viceroy, while the greater interest taken by the Nizam in public affairs and the further changes in the administration now to be describ-

[illegible] and excellent judgment brought ch in demand. Hadjee Abdool Wahab, r of the celebrated Raby, the late Gene- s, and Abdool Rahman were among s whose horses Mr. Gaye chiefly steer- ist at Kirkee in 1868-69, his brother Gaye, late Inspector-General, Royal commanding at Kirkee, had a few Mr. Gaye's stable; but they were ly not classy enough and never per- conspicuously. He won many races Beard at Nagar and Hydera- d with Trumpeter, a chestnut Arab g to Major Blundell of the 3rd Hussars, me races off the reel. In 1872-73 he mpeter down to Calcutta where he won y ridden by Vinall. The horse started utsider.

st good race he won was in Bombay, 1870, e rode H. H. Aga Khan's Nicholas in the Welter, beating the Australian Alborne Arab Blue Beard. On one occasion he e races in one day at Nagar. He per- some feats of endurance, which would o the shade the much-vaunted long dis- s of the present day. On one occasion, from Kirkee at 8 A.M., he rode to distance of 70 or 80 miles, on bazaar had three mounts the same afternoon

When at Nagar, he rode both at nces and Nagar several times for General for whom, amongst other races, he won nners' Handicap on his well-known Arab reil, when the General's professional had left him suddenly. Mr. Gaye had hat same night to Nagar by tonga; graphed for to go back and ride ay, an extra day's races having nged. This he did, and won a mile race on Nonpareil. It was period that Ali Abdoolah and Mr. owned The Earl and other good horses, when Ali Abdoolah swapped an animal Chance for about the best beast he ever Sunbeam, who was supposed by his to have had one leg shorter than the or some such defect. Mr. Gaye attended de in the Hyderabad (Mowl Ali) and the y meetings regularly until 1873, when he panied his battery home, and was quar- Woolwich. Mr. Gaye's colours are well India: they are black with black and p quartered. In the beginning of 1875 he e second for the Kildare Red Coat Race horse, the property of General Seymour, defeat was due to an accident which be- horse when he cut his tendon in two at fence.

r an enjoyable season's hunting in Kil- was promoted and sent to Hongkong. ere is a pretty little course, very like gton, but Mr. Gaye had no opportunity ding his experiences in riding Chinese which are the only animals used for the the colony, as he was ordered service in Perak before the races From Malayland he was post- the 14th King's Hussars, and them at Bangalore in 1876. *En route* ght King Arthur in Bombay as a three- and in 1877 sent him and Orlando to where the former won the Derby and the St. Leger. The same season King ran second to Caractacus for the Calcutta Mr. Herbert" then got into a P. and reaching Madras three days before where he won the Derby with King It was at this time Mr. Gaye entered confederacy with Mr. Maclean, of the Ben- l Service, and with Harry Bowen, as their trainer. They won many races. Blue King Arthur, Child of the Desert, Dauntless, At Last, Link Boy, Souci were some of their best horses, owned entirely by Mr. Gaye, who from Mr. Downall specially for the Challenge Cup at the Bangalore Races, won, riding the horse himself. In the year Mr. Gaye won the Officers' Chal- for Captain Hickman a brother officer Dick Turpin. In 1878, at the Poona Gaye won The Champagne Stakes with the Grand Annual Steeplechase with King the Winners' Handicap with the Service while he rode second for the Farewell Cup. The Criterion, and the races he ever rode was on Gener- [illegible] notorious cur with whom [illegible] Cup at Poona [illegible]

[illegible] use, with all these vital forces available, to labour to consolidate a political *régime* without a morrow, progressing successively from Opportunism to Radicalism, from Radicalism to *Intransigeance*, from *Intransigeance* to Collectivism? This sort of thing could not last." The correspondent adds:—"The General smiled, and candidly laboured to demonstrate the utter impossibility at the present time of attempting anything whatsoever against the Republican *régime*." He replied. "I cannot, gentlemen, allow myself under any pretext to be turned aside from the task which I have undertaken to perform—namely, to prepare the army for the inevitable struggle. To discharge that duty I need all my faculties, and you will never know what anguish we have to go through every hour, especially at the present trial. For some days past we have done without sleep at the War Office. You will soon know why. And you want me now to trouble myself about some wild combination which I will not even look into. It would be madness if it were not at the same time a crime against our country. Moreover, there should be no misunderstanding between us. For a long time past I have noticed in your vote a friendly tendency towards myself of which I can no longer take advantage. I request you to take notice that if I ever participated in a *coup d'etat* it would be against you, and in the event of your attempting to overthrow the Republic."

INDIAN JUGGLER'S TRICKS.

Mr. E. Stanley Robertson, lately in the Bengal Civil Service, in a recent article gives an amusing account of some of the tricks of an Indian juggler. He says:—When he entered the room he spread the cloth upon the floor and sat down upon it, with his back to the wall, the door of the room being on his right hand. The spectators were disposed in the following manner:—Mr. Smyth sat on a chair nearly in the middle of the room, I was sitting on a sofa near the door, the Parsee merchant stood in the doorway about arm's length from me. The servants stood about in groups, the largest group being between the door and the conjurer. As soon as he had settled himself he turned to the Parsee and asked for the loan of a rupee. The Parsee at first demurred a little, but, on being guaranteed against loss, he produced the coin. He was going to put it into the conjurer's hand, but the latter refused, and told the Parsee to hand it to Mr. Smyth's bearer. The bearer took it, and, at the request of the conjurer, looked at it and declared it to be really a rupee. The conjurer then told him to hand it to his master. Mr. Smyth took it, and then followed this dialogue:—Conjurer: "Are you sure that is a rupee?" Smyth: "Yes." Conjurer: "Close your hand on it and hold it tight. Now think of some country in Europe, but do not tell me your thought." Then the conjurer ran over the names of several countries, such as France, Germany, Russia, Turkey, and America—for the native of India is under the impression that America is in Europe. After a moment's pause Mr. Smyth said he had thought of a country. "Then open your hand," said the juggler, "see what you have got, and tell me if it is a coin of the country you have thought of." It was a five-franc piece, and Mr. Smyth had thought of France. He was going to hand the coin to the conjurer but the latter said:—"No; pass it to the other sahib." Mr. Smyth accordingly put the five-franc piece into my hand; I looked closely at it, then shut my hand, and thought of Russia. When I opened it I found not a Russian but a Turkish silver piece, about the size of the five-franc piece, or of our own crown piece. This I handed to Mr. Smyth, and suggested that he should name America, which he did, and found a Mexican dollar in his hand. The coin, whatever it was, had never been in the conjurer's hand from the time the rupee was borrowed from the Parsee merchant. Mr. Smith and his bearer had both of them closely examined the rupee, and Mr. Smyth and I turned over several times the five franc piece, the Turkish coin, and the dollar; so the trick did not depend on a reversible coin. Indeed, it could not, for the coin underwent three changes, as has been seen. I need only add, for the information of those readers who know not India, that a rupee is only about the size of a florin, and therefore about half the weight of a five-franc piece. The juggler performed several other tricks that day, but they were of a commonplace kind, and in no way comparable to the coin trick, which I have never seen rivalled by any other conjurer in

with the various steamship companies to ensure the respective caste arrangements for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers, which Dr. Leitner has effected with the Rubattino Company.

THE BRENNAN TORPEDO.

There has lately been added to our means for naval attack and defence the new weapon called the Brennan torpedo, and a formidable weapon it is. Imagine a steel-fish-like creature which can be launched from vessel or fort, travel at a tremendous pace at whatever depth may be desired, and all the while remain under the complete control of the operator who launches it. Yesterday its qualities were displayed to a distinguished party of members of Parliament and others who went to Sheerness to see it fired. They had spent the morning seeing some engineering work at Chatham, including constructions of pontoon bridges and ballooning, and in the afternoon went down in a steamer from Chatham to Sheerness. Mr. Brennan was on board, but landed at the Garrison Point Fort to launch a torpedo. The steamer, with the visitors still on board, then moved off, and presently passed the port again in mid stream or near it. The torpedo was launched and observed to travel swiftly under water toward the steamer. It is seen partly by a flag-staff which serves the operator as means for seeing, and, therefore, guiding it and partly by the rush of foam which it makes. In this particular case, it was made to travel in a somewhat curved line, at one time coming directly towards the steamer which was in motion, then circling round and coming up from behind, whence it finally struck the stern of the steamer, which was broadside on to the port. If it had been loaded, the ship must have been blown up. As it was, the snout of the torpedo, though previously checked in its career, struck so hard a blow that it penetrated and made a small hole through which a jet of water entered till it was plugged. Not even torpedo boats move fast enough to elude this new weapon for the invention of which Mr. Brennan has received the largest sum ever voted by Parliament for a military invention, no less than £110,000 besides employment, under Government at the rate of £3,000 a year to manufacture the new engines. As far as can be judged the Brennan torpedo is likely to supersede all others, for it has that special advantage of being guided accurately from the shore. Its movement is caused by a stationary engine on shore, which rapidly winds up on a drum two fine wires. The wires are thus unwound from drums within the torpedo, causing those drums to rotate very rapidly and so set in motion the screw which lies in the tail of the torpedo. Speaking generally, the turning right or left is managed by unwinding one of the wires more rapidly than the other. It will certainly be demoralizing for ships to see rushing towards them a torpedo which they cannot dodge and which moves swifter than the fastest torpedo boat.—*Correspondent of the Times of India.*

PIOUS THOUGHTS.—On board a steamer a clergyman stepped up to a fellow-passenger and began talking to him about the dangers of a sea voyage. 'Has it ever occurred to you how near every living person stands to the gates of death?' 'I am always thinking about it.' 'Should not the thought of eternity admonish us ever to keep ourselves in readiness? and ought not we so to live that we may depart hence in peace?' 'That is exactly my idea. I am constantly preaching that doctrine, yet the infatuated people will neither hear nor take heed.' 'What, are you a brother minister? Judging from your dress, I should have thought—' 'I am agent for a life insurance company.'

MEMORIALS OF GREAT MEN.—The immense prices received for some memorials of eminent men are worth recording. In 1825, the prayer book used by Charles I. when on the scaffold was sold for one hundred guineas. One of Sir Isaac Newton's teeth was sold in 1816 for £730. It was utilised by the purchaser and set in a gold ring. Five hundred francs were received in Paris for Voltaire's cane. Kant's—the German philosopher—old wig, and Sterne's were purchased for 200 francs and 200 guineas respectively. The hat Napoleon wore at the battle of Eylau was sold in Paris in 1825 for 1,920 francs; and the skull of Descartes brought a considerable sum in 1820, when its possessor's—Dr. Scarman—library was sold. There are many others of minor interest, but those above cited will show how much a thing is thought of that is connected with a great and popular man. Newton's tooth was no better than anyone else's, yet because it had been in a head that contained so talented a mind it was hotly competed for, and a nobleman got it for a sum that would thoroughly furnish a large house.

LAUGHTER.

The word "Higher" has been used for some time in a number of queer ways, most of them priggish. When a man talks of the Higher Culture, or the Higher Pantheism, or the Higher Pessimism, we write him down an ass. But Mr. St. George Mivart has a definite meaning, and is not merely using slang, when he writes of "the hi her laughter," as distinguished from the lower laughter. The former, as Mr. Mivart explains in the *Forum*, is an intellectual kind of mirth, and peculiar to man; the latter is not intellectual, but emotional, and perhaps is shared by the beasts. The old scholastic writers used to define man as an animal with the faculty of laughter; but it seems to be thought that of laughter man has no monopoly. If we descend from some lower creature our inheritance of that creature's ways will be most marked in youth, and in cases of stunted development. Thus, if babies and idiots laugh a great deal, more than maturer and more responsible characters, that may be an indication that we inherit laughter from some animal sti l less developed than mankind. Mr. Mivart says babies crow, laugh, and smile a good deal. They may do so, but not in anything like due proportion to the vast quantity of crying that they perform. Babies are perfect Niobes for fears. Will any one say that they inherit these vagitus from lower animals? Does any lower animal cry anything like a baby? A mare weeps in the "Arabian Nights," but that is no authority. We prefer to believe, as Plato would have believed, that babies are laughing over the good things they heard in a previous existence, and are crying either over the calamities they foresee, or in consequence of the inherited experience of mankind that life is a bad business, or because a pin is running into them. These explanations may seem to poetic, or too commonplace, but they are not much more mythical than the notion that babies inherit, from lower animals, a tendency to giggle. The same remarks apply to idiots, who are notoriously and even proverbially happy. Who ever heard of an idiot that was a pessimist? The argument is something like this: idiots and babies "laugh consumedly;" idiots and babies are nearer the beasts than sane adults; therefore the beasts probably have some faculty of laughter, whence it has descended to babies and idiots. Mr. Mivart looks about for traces of laughter in the lower animals. He does not find very many. Idiots and infants have considerably developed the ancestral capital of animal mirth. If you tickle a young chimpanzee in the interests of science he chuckles. We confess that the experimen tis too like scratching a Tartar for the cautious philosopher to venture upon. "The corners of the mouth" of the chimpanzee "are drawn back." This looks uncommonly akin to a desire to bite on the part of the young chimpanzee. If he did bite the philosopher who tickled him, one cannot say that the chimpanzee would sink in the opinion of the judicious. Neither Mr. Darwin nor Mr. St. George Mivart seems to have tried ticking lions or crocodiles. The corners of the mouths of these animals would probably be drawn back a good deal. Poetry has retained the memory of an event in which one of the larger *felidæ* showed a sense of humour. "There was," says the singer whom Sir Charles Russell incorrectly quoted the other day, "a young lady of Rigo who went for a ride on a Tiger; they came from the ride with the maiden inside, and the smile on the face of the Tiger." As Mr. Mivart has not many examples of laughing animals, a few examples may be culled from popular tradition. The g[illegible]n of the Cheshire Cat is not only notorious, but even proverbial. According to the learned Lewis Carroll, the cat is a [illegible] when the c[illegible] repartees. [illegible] have the celebrated [illegible] of "the little dog laughed to see such sport." This will just suit Mr. Mivart, who thinks he has detected "something very like a smile," in the "retracted lips and brightened gaze of his canine pets." Or at least if Mr. Mivart has not detected a smile himself, he feels assured that "many a man who loves his dogs must feel confident" that he has done so. Then the [illegible] mention of the little dog who

Napoleon the Great and Napoleon the Little, spies abounded. In Austria they were for many years not less abundant, and also in Italy. Nor are these hateful pests to be found only in their own country. They travel to other lands in pursuit of their victims, plotting and scheming to get them within their craftily-created toils. Even their employers regard them with suspicion, and those they most benefit are often those who regard them with the greatest contempt and disgust. In the reign of Louis XVIII., the Duc Decazes was once attacked, as head of the Parisian police, by a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who pointed out as disgraceful to his department and their government the vile characters he employed as spies for detecting crimes. The Duc replied, sarcastically: "Show me the honest men who will undertake their duties, and I promise to employ them!" The retort was a cru hera to which the deputy had no reply, for spies were then regarded as absolute State necessities.

During the last French Empire you could not venture even in any private assembly, and utter safely any political opinions if they chanced to be antagonistic to the Government, and it is said that this policy was but a continuance of that adopted during the latter part of the reign of King Louis Philippe, when a complete network of espionage surrounded every social circle and had its representative in almost every home. It was said that no *reunion*, private or public, composed of more than certain number of people, ever took place in Paris without the cognizance and surveillance of the police. No matter what the rank or position of the giver of a feast might be, he was commanded to forward a certain number of tickets to the *Prefecture* for guests, who are sure to arrive, courteous in manner, fashionable in dress, and apparently highly educated and very agreeable men and women of the highest respectability, but spies every one!

Another profession always regarded as infamous is that of a public executioner, and in no country, perhaps, is this projudice so strong as it is in Russia. This is probably, a relic of those barbarous times when laws of excessive severity gave the criminal a large degree of that simpathy more justly belonging to his victims. A cruel penal code caused those who were condemned to and those who inflicted its savage punishments to be regarded with equal disgust and scorn. These feelings concentrated with their greatest intensity to render the executioner doubly hateful, and thus a prejudice, now unreasonable, was once legitimate enough, for however merciless the law, if every man refused to carry out its horrible sentences it would be inoperative.

Perhaps the most unreasonable of these prejudices against professions is that which made the player's art infamous. But we have only to remember that in very ancient times their performances were regarded as religious services devoted to the Pagan divinities to understand the hatred and scorn of them displayed by the early Christians, and that men and women treated as immoral, wicked and infamous, are not likely to have had much regard for the injustice or justice of accusations brought against their characters. Why should they care to preserve a reputation for the possession of which no one gave them credit? As Shakespeare, smarting under such undeserved "vulgar scand l, wrote :—

> "Tis better to be vile than vile esteem'd,
> When not to be receives reproach of being."

and again :—

> "Thence comes it that my name receives a brand,
> And al[illegible] thence my nature is subdu'd
> To wh[illegible] works in, like the dyer's hand."

[illegible] play[illegible] in [illegible] was d[illegible] he or [illegible] had sol[illegible] infamous profession, an[illegible] players were classed with vag[illegible], and suffered under social and legal restrictions and indignities which kept them in a constant fever of resentment, arraying them against the respectabilities of life, and making them rejoice in any act which shocked their pious enemies, or injured them in mind, body, or estate.

A shoemaker once invited to dinner a [illegible]

had said about her. She opened the letter and there found—"Dear Davis,—Keep the lady three weeks and send her back again."

It is curious to reflect upon the unfavourable fashion in which the profession has been discussed in the past. Recognised now as in the main a great agent of benefaction, it has had, in its time, to endure an enormous amount of obloquy. Endless have been the sarcasms directed against its supposed capacity, not for saving, but for destroying, life. A Greek epigram tells how a certain undertaker undertook (if we may use the expression) to send to a certain doctor, for bandages all the linen he could seize from the dead. "While the good doctor, here no promise-breaker, sent all his patients to the undertaker." It was Martial, again who in a distich, which has been translated wrote :—

> "A doctor lately was a captain made;
> It is a change of title, not of trade."

A French writer protests that an unnamed physician did not prescribe—nay, could not have prescribed for him. "The proof is plain," he says, "I'm living still." And so the calumny has spread. Ben Jonson, in a well-worn quatrain, proposes to make a double sacrifice to his "Doctor Emperic," because he doubly has got free, "From my disease's danger and from thee." Samuel Bishop, writing in the eighteenth country, said he did not object to quacks making a fuss about their cures; but he added :—

> "There's reason to think they might save more lives still,
> Did they publish a list of the numbers they kill."

Of the multitudinous anonymous gibes against the doctors, the following is a fair example :—

> igAthacH,e, by salubrious air,
> Had thriven butchers, bakers,
> But since a doctor settled there,
> None thrive but undertakers."

Richard Graves recounts, in verse, the story of a physician who, becoming very rich, proposed to set up a coach, and asked a friend to suggest what crest he should adopt. Needless to say, the friend suggested a duck, w[illegible] the motto, "Quack, quack!"—very [illegible] Foote proposed for a tobaconist th[illegible] "Quid rides?" In another effusion [illegible] satirizes the supposed tendency of doctors to look less keenly after their patients than after their fees. And this, to be sure, is a poin[illegible] which the world may be expected to gr[illegible] in *sæcula sæculorum*. We may suppos[illegible] the day will never come when a certai[illegible] of *materfamilias* will not shrewdly [illegible] that her medical attendant is multip[illegible] visits in order to "run up" his bi[illegible] perhaps, is, to all conscientious docto[illegible] the most distressing features of thei[illegible] that they should not be able to p[illegible] properly without sometimes laying the[illegible] open to this disagreeable suspicion. [illegible] there is the idea, more or less widely [illegible]tained, that doctors will not hesitate t[illegible] riment upon you, making you the cor[illegible] on which to try the effects of drugs [illegible] utilised. Moor relates how, while a si[illegible] was detailing his symptoms to a prof[illegible] friend, that friend exclaimed at in[illegible] "Delightful!" "Charming!"—aft[illegible] observing with great glee, "Do you [illegible] my dear sir, you have a complaint whi[illegible] for long been supposed to be extinct[illegible] doubt, a certain amount of professional [illegible]faction is derived from some exceptional [illegible] but that hardly serves to deprive the av[illegible] physician of the title of "the F[illegible] Friend."—*Globe.*

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"The Conquest of I[illegible] was be[illegible] the year 1170, *and is still going on.*" [illegible] assist the reader to believe that [illegible] wisdom which is embodied in this ans[illegible] not purely accidental, but was the [illegible]

[illegible] been appointed an ordnance [illegible] class and seconded

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laughter may seem to confirm the affectionate confidence of the man who loves his dogs. But the poem in which the allusion occurs is, distinctly mythical. It gravely declares that "the cow jumped over the moon," with obvious reference to the cow-maiden, Io. Thus no stress can be laid on this testimony, unless indeed, we are prepared to adopt an unflinchingly Euhemeristic treatment of tradition. More plausible, more human is the instance of canine hilarity preserved in the *chanson dela Mere Hubbard*:

> She went to the tradesman's
> To buy him a coffin,
> When she came back
> The poor doggie was laughing.

Here it may be deemed that "laughing" is dragged in as a more rhyme, such as it is, to "coffin." On the whole, an examination of the wisdom of antiquity does not lend us much light in the discussion of the question—can animals laugh?

Mr, Mivart thinks that, even if they can laugh, they cannot see a joke. They laugh emotionally, not intellectually; theirs is the lower, not the higher laughter. There is a very clever lady chimpanjee at the Zoological Gardens. Mr. Mivart has had jokes made for the diversion of this ape. But the chimpanze, like the Princess in the tale of "The Golden Goose," has not yet seen the joke. In that narrative the hand of the Princess was offered to any one who would make her laugh. No such inducement, of course, can be presented in the case of Sally, the chimpanzee. Her keeper has dressed oddly, and indulged in "absurd gestures" before her, but she "was more than usual calm." She was interested, she "was curious; but she was not amused. Perhaps, the Veddahs of Ceylon who do not see what there is to laugh at, are, descended from chimpanzees. Perhaps, the animal has no taste for broad and low comedy. It might be well to read Mark Twain to her; if Sally does not laugh, then a professor, from Edinburgh may try a surgical operation. Mr. Mivart argues, from the insensibility of beasts to the ludicrous that in our own perception thereof there is "an ultimate element which can no more be analysed or defined by anything else than can our ideas of truth and goodness." To discuss this theory were superfluous. Everybody knows exactly what Mr. Grant Allen would say to the argument of M. Mivart. Nor would either disputant be likely to persuade his adversary,—*Daily News.*

INFAMOUS PROFESSIONS.

Although the changes wrought by time and social progress have elevated into respectability many professions anciently regarded as infamous, and converted into mere baseless prejudices objections once by no means without foundation, some are still honestly and wholesomely detested.

That of a spy, for instance. Involving ideas of deceit, lying, and treachery, with which it is but too often associated, it is at best tolerated as a disagreeable necessity. No man or woman likes to be called a spy, and to be regarded as a professional spy is to be infamous all the world over.

The purpose of the spy is not that of the detective only, who is secret and watchful, but not necessarily treacherous. A genuine spy makes it his heartless and cruel business to win confidence only to betray it—to enjoy hospitality as a guest that he may bring down ruin upon his host and misery upon his family He professes friendship to those he is anxious to disgrace and affection where his only intentions are those of cold-blooded malignity. What could be more vile or base?

And yet spies of the very worst type have existed in all classes of society and in all times. In Russia to this day there are men and women of the highest rank who are not ashamed to act as spies, secretly engaged by the Chiefs of Police; and others who do such dirty work as amateurs merely to serve political ends, those of the government or those of the secret assassins, called Nihilists.

While the Bourbons were on the French throne, and all through the reigns of free admission to the theatre, and when he hestitated said, taking his hand affectionately, "I see how it is, my dear friend, you think my friends would not like to sit at the same table as an actor sat at, but never mind them. If they are proud I am not, and for my sake they will overlook it—so be sure you come." Yet he did not. So when Moliére, the immortal French player and playwright, was appointed one of the king's household, in fact one of his bed-makers, the other gentlemen were indignant and full of anger, and refused to associate in any way with one who had been a common play-actor.—*Tit Bits.*

THE FAMILY FRIEND.

Sir John Lubbock has recently been delivering himself on the subject of what may be called the social side of the medical profession. The wise physician, he has been saying, is something more than a selector and combiner of drugs; he is "the family friend," the trusted adviser, the counsellor and comforter in many a trouble and anxiety. And Sir John has dwelt, too, upon what may be termed the special medical manner—upon doctors' tact and kindness, their knowledge of human nature, their sympathy with it, and their mode of showing that sympathy. He has shown in fact, how large a part in medical practice is played by the distinctively social qualities, as opposed to the mere calls, the mere administering of medicines, the mere routine and commonplace of the doctor's duty.

Everybody, of course, will be prepared to concede the value to medical men of the endowments of cheeriness and tact. These, after all, are their most potent weapons. With the aid of these they not only obtain a footing, but secure it, in our households. It is easy to see why [illegible] genial doctor is always so welcome in [illegible] e of sickness. Thomas Hood is said to [illegible] e remarked to a too lugubrious divine [illegible] he was afraid his religion did not agree w[illegible] him. A similar reproach is not likely t[illegible] addressed to any physician who knows h[illegible] usiness. The disciples of Æsculapius are [illegible] well aware of the importance of a bright e[illegible]rior. The old mysterious methods have go[illegible] by. The ominous shakings of the head, the fear-compelling frown, the look of concentrated wisdom about the eyes—these have all given way to more pleasant tactics. Even the old-fashioned requests to "Show me your tongue, please," and "Let me feel your pulse," are being dropped by some of the fraternity, and, along with them, [illegible] assumption of solemnity which used [illegible] accompany them. The doctor of to-day is nothing if not cheerful. He wears, save in serious cases, a smile upon his face. His air is one of liveliness and frankness, at once relieving anxiety and exciting confidence. He, in fact, makes a sunshine in a shady place, however deep the shadows His presence is in itself a tonic. It braces the nerves and imparts ot the system a recuperative power.

The possession of tact is, however, as necessary to medical success as that of cheeriness. If doctors display delicacy in their dealings with their patients, it is largely because they cannot get on without it. Few positions are so difficult as theirs. That of the solicitor or the parson is, on occasion, sufficiently so, but not to nearly so conspicuous a degree. We are ready enough, as a rule, to tell the tale of our pecuniary or spiritual embarrassments; but as to our bodily ailments we are not so clear. We are often voluble, but we do not divulge much, nevertheless. The information has to be elicited from us, as from a witness under cross-examination. Then all patients are not to be dealt with alike. Their individual peculiarities have to be studied. Too often they have to be humoured. There is, for example, the story of the old lady who told Sir Walter Farquhar that she thought Bath would do her good. "The very thing I was going to recommend to you," said the physician; "I will write the particulars of your case to a very clever man there, in whose hands you will be well taken care of." But on the way the lady was curious to see what Sir Walter

join a few equally wise and witty given at examinations by London chil tender years.

"Name some of the leading events life of Lord Nelson?" was a question was once set at and examination of in attendance at a Jewish school. began his answer with these words: Nelson was a sailor; the King made lord, which pleased *Mrs. Nelson* very

A class of boys in a board school wer examined orally, not very long since, i ture. One of their special subjects of tural study for the year had been the Moses. "What would you say was th ral character of Moses?" asked the tor; "that is to say," added he "what a man was Moses?"

"He was meek," said one boy; "l answered another boy; "learned," ad third boy. "Please, sir, he was a gentle piped forth a pale-faced, bright-eyed, dressed lad of eleven or thereabouts.

"Gentleman!" repeated the official, look of unmistakeable surprise; "wh mean?" The well-behaved little boy replied in the same thin, nervous vo

"Please, sir, when the daughters o went to the well to draw water, the sh came and drove them away, and Moses the daughters of Jethro, and said to the herds, 'Ladies first, please, gentlemen.'

That many of the droll answers of the witted children of London are the offsp chance, there cannot be a doubt. T ing are good examples: The girls standards of a board school, a very poor neighbourhood, had de time to the study of Scott's "L Lake." At the end of the school ye were expected to know the meaning o words, and to be able to explain all the lusions" in the poem.

The inspector did not consider it to unreasonable deviation from the syllabu the code to preface his examination with a questions on the life of the distinguis writer of the poem in question. That S was born in Scotland, lived at Abbotsford, was the author of the Waverley Novels soon elicited out of the children. But were Scott's novels called the Wav Novels? inquired the inspector, stronglyem sising the word "Waverley." After a slight one of the girls replied, "Because t ey written with a Waverley pen."

"Why was the ark of bulrushes, in w Moses was put, daubed with slime and pitch?" was a question that was once put large class of children whose ages av eight or so. "To make him stick ins was the ready reply of a little boy in knic bockers, whom the teacher (a woman) a getically described as the most restles troublesome child in the school. The ex or took the liberty of predicting a "fu for that boy.

The school text-book gives "milk" as a fect example of a food which contains al essential ingredients of a mixed diet. T ample of a mixed diet once given by a a written examination, was "a sau The example given by a girl at the sam amination was "roast duck, potatoes green peas, and a little jam tart after

The following is the first exercise position ever written by a little ruddy ed boy of seven. He was asked to w his slate anything he liked; the resul painstaking effort clearly revealed did not like:—"My mother says that fat to eat; it is a thundering lie." The position" exercise of a little girl in standard once contained these sad w "The doctor told Mrs. Perry that m has one foot in the grave; it is not mother is ill in bed."

A RAILWAY porter attempted suicide n since. In an unguarded moment he called name of a station so distinctly that nearly t of the passengers understood it, and when enormity of the unprofessional act dawned up remorse, like a worm in the bud, fastened its ing fingers on his conscience, and tortured his life became a burden. Other porters will no heed well the lesson, and in future use the caution in making their weird announcement

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Extract from
REPORT
TO THE
venty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders,
eld in Liverpool on 5th May 1887 for the year ending 31st December 1886.

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LIFE BRANCH.

uring the year 1,086 proposals were received for assurances, amounting to...	£355,790 0 0
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And there has been added in the past year ...	...£ 40,003 17 4
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THE FUNDS

ere shewn thereafter to stand as follows:—

Capital Subscribed £2,000,000 stlg: Called up	...£180,035
Reserves	... 440,489
Life Accumulation Fund ...	... 561,016
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V.	Life and Annuity Funds ...	4,253,355
VI.	Revenue Fire Branch... ...	1,231,960
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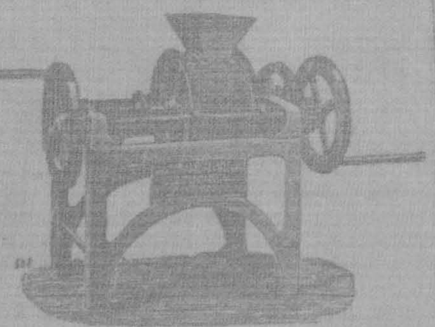

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GOUT
RHEUMATISM

Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's
Liquor and Pills

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be used in acute state of Gout "or Rheumatism
"The pills in Chronical state.
"The liquor must be taken during the most "acute fits.
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"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism "should read Doctor Laville's treatise.
"Post free, to all parts; 4d."

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

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IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation

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This food which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated particularly in pregnant and nursing women in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescence.

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IN LIGHT RED AND WHITE WINES.

Pure and really excellent Table Wines

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	pts...	11	0	12	4
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	pts...	12	0	13	4
GRAVES, A particularly clean, nice wine, not so dry as the Lafaurie	qts...	21	0	23	0
	pts ..	12	0	13	4
CHABLIS, A light excellent Wine for breakfast...	qts...	17	0	18	12
	pts...	10	0	11	0
CHABLIS. No. 1, A superior Breakfast or Tiffin Wine	qts...	20	0	22	0
	pts...	12	0	13	4
PURE HOCK, An excellent Rhine wine bottled by themselves, a good Breakfast or Tiffin Wine	qts...	15	0	16	8
	pts...	9	0	10	0
AUSTRALIAN HOCK. Full flavour, with marked character	qts...	24	0	27	0
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AUSTRALIAN ST. JULIEN, much liked	qts	11	0	12	4
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RED RHINE WINE,

BOTTLED BY THEMSELVES.

OBER-INGELHEIM,

A wine of marked vinous character,

The same as supplied on board the Rhine Steamers.

Cash Price, Rs. 18 per doz. quarts.

Do ,, 11 ,, pints.

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are at all times open to Constituents and the General Public, where sample of the above, or any other wines may be tasted.
Quality and *purity* of Importations in all instances guaranteed.

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Brewed by the Murree Brewery Co., Limited, Ootacamund.

[illegible] SPENCER & Co. SOLE AGENTS.

A fresh Supply in Bottle has been received.

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Also their "Continental" Ale (very light) in quarts only Rs. 4 per dozen.

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Fresh Arrivals of

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WORLD RENOWNED ORGANS.
THE FOLLOWING STYLES JUST TO HAND.

THE ECONOMY ORGAN.
IN TRAVELLING CASES.

At the Express desire of a large number of Mofussil Constituents we have induced the Manufacturers to build these instruments in Portable Cases.

The Portable Case is very strongly manufactured of American hard wood, and is extra screwed and rivetted, specially adapted for rough use. Each Case is provided with an American Patent "Giant" Spring lock with duplicate keys.

Priced with Travelling Case complete, Rs. 150.

** We can supply the Economy Organ (Ordinary Model) without Special *Travelling Case*, but in ordinary deal packing cases at Rs. 125 nett.

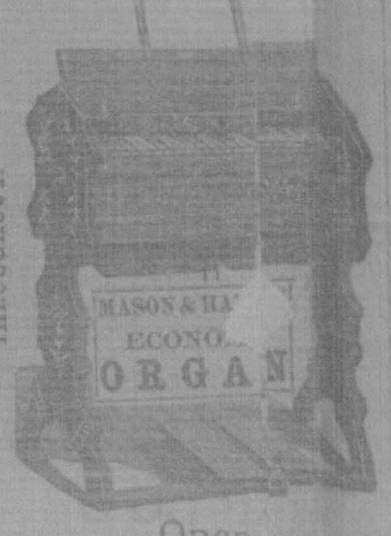
1 Year Hire purchase system, Rs. 12-8 per month.

Priced with Travelling Case complete delivered at Madras Railway Station, Rs. 150.

One Year Hire Purchase System,

Rs. 14 per Month

☞ PLEASE NOTE SOLID WOOD CASES THROUGHOUT.



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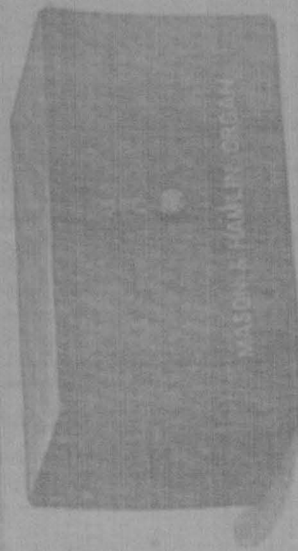

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THE "NEW PORTABLE" ORGAN.
WITH [illegible] COMPASS.

Priced Rs. 160 net Cash.

1 Year Hire System Rs. 16 per mensem.

Priced in Portable Case (Similar to the Economy Organ.)

Rs. 200 net Cash.

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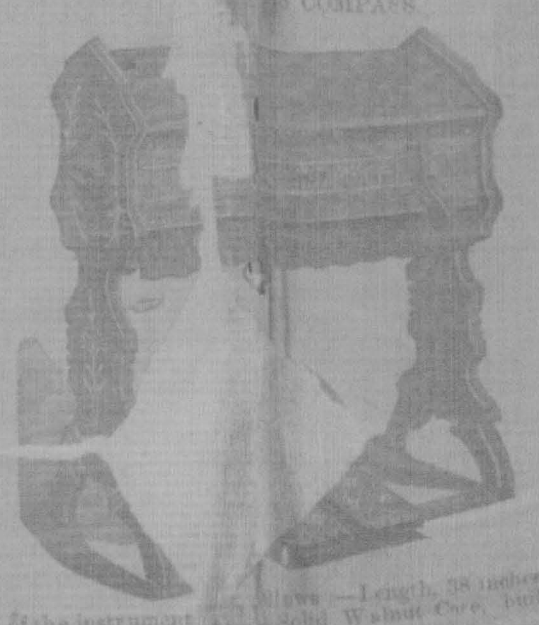


This instrument which is the most recent introduction of a portable instrument, will be found to comply with the requirements of mofussil constituents constantly on the move.

The whole instrument folds into a case a little longer than 38 inches.

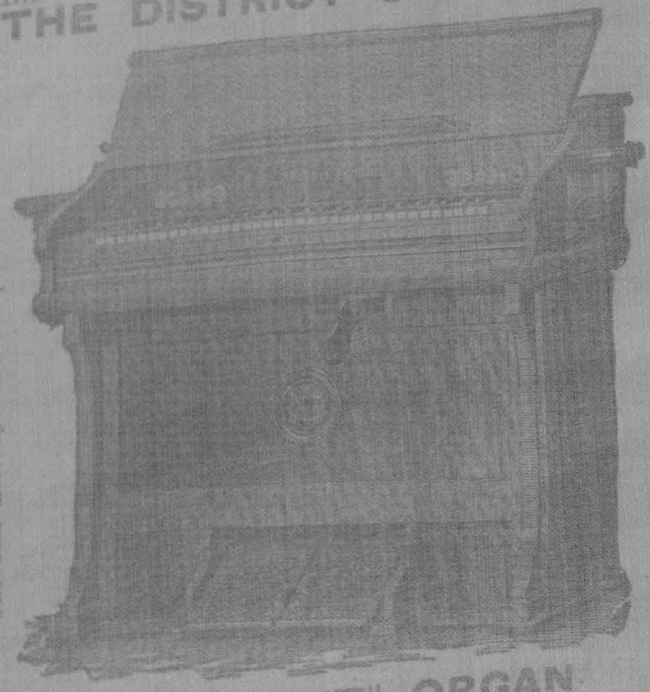
The dimensions of the instrument [illegible] follows:—Length, 38 inches; Depth, 18 inches; Height, [illegible] inches, 4 Octaves in [illegible] Solid Walnut Case, built specially to stand [illegible]

THE DISTRICT ORGAN.

Having one set of 5 [illegible]

This style is furnished in a neat case of solid mountain mahogany with Pedal protector and zinc at the bottom which makes it rat proof.

Length 3 ft. 7 in. Depth 1 ft. 7 in. height 3 ft. 3 in.
Priced Rs. 250 net with Packing Case.
One Year Hire System Rs. 25 per mensem.



This new style has been specially introduced for District use, a single reed organ of FIVE OCTAVES compass and of best quality is all many persons desire.

THE "STUDENT" ORGAN.

In Solid Mountain Mahogany Case
(BETULA LENTA.)

The wood is recommended very highly as being close grained, elastic, very durable, least liable to warp, shrink, swell, crack, bruise, or in any way change.

It unites then the important requisites for an Organ case, strength, beauty; and favourable influence upon tone.

Five Octaves and 4 Stops F. Scale.

Panel front and ends lamps stands.

Bass.
DIAPASON 8 feet.
VIOLA 4 feet.

Treble.
MELODIA 8 feet.
FLUTE 4 feet.

Throughout Full Organ and Knee Swell.

Priced Rs. 325 nett cash with Packing case. 1 Year Hire System, Rs. 30 per mensem.

This style is strongly recommended to Students or for small Chapels, Churches and School Room requiring a substantial instrument at a moderate price.

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FER BRAVAIS. THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

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INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTI ENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an [illegible] drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.

A LOVELY SKIN,

beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all leaden and greasy cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

Rowlands' Kalydor

a cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms of all exposed to the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings, redness and roughness of the skin caused by cold winds or the use of hard water, removes pimples, spots, discolorations, chilblains, eczema, etc., relieves inflammation, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, and renders a chapped and rough skin delightfully smooth and pleasant. Gentlemen after shaving will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, can be used with impunity on the skin of the most delicate lady or child. 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; bottles of half the usual size at 2s. 3d.

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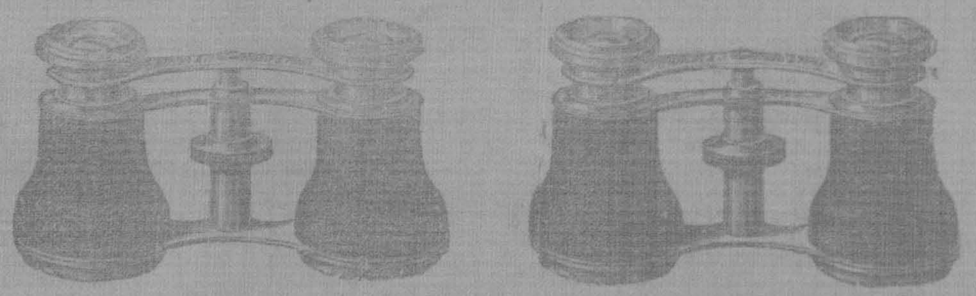

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Do do Black Japanned, Russia	130	0
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All the above fitted with solid leather case and shoulder straps.

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Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, to Rs. 150.

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have just received the new

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With the new Co for General, Staff and Departmental Officers.

We are pre at once, and at the shortest notice, to make up the s in English Fast Dyed Drill or Serge and guarantee that shall be in every particular according to regulation and t ealed pattern.

NOTE.—The gulation *Collars* are ordered to be *adopted at once.*

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MADRAS, MILITARY TAILORS, OOTY.

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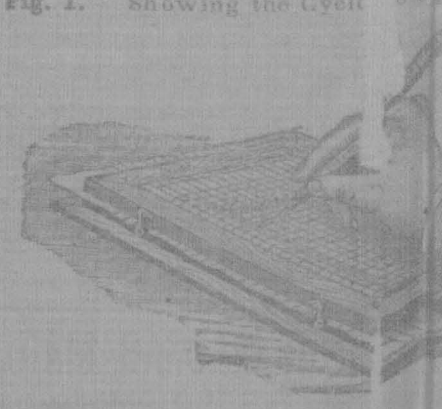

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Comprising—Bracelets, Lockets, Lady's and Gent's Albert chains, Brooches, Rings, Charms, Bangles, Sets of Studs, Diamond and other precious Rings, Ear-rings, Pencil Cases, Necklets, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Links, Solitaires, Madras Silver Swamy work, Cutch and Cashmere ware, &c., &c.

A Splendid assortment of Jewellery always in stock, suitable for Bridal, Birth-day, and Complimentary gifts; an inspection is well worth the attention of the purchaser.

F. P. B. has, by competition, obtained many orders from nearly every part of India, and has been awarded several Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals and first class Certificates from various Exhibitions, which is a proof of his ability to execute work in good taste and at *lower prices* than those usually charged.

Orders should be accompanied by a remittance. Goods not approved of may be exchanged, or the amount paid will be returned at once.

N. B.—Fresh Season. A new supply of Japanese Novelties is expected within three weeks.

Exchange Hall, OAKES AND COMPANY. Madras.

GOODS JUST UNPACKED.

A choice selection of Electro Plate, suitable for Wedding Presents.

PHOTO FRAMES.

		RS.	A.
Carte-de-Visite, plain glass bevelled edge, in polished brass Skeleton frame	each...	0	4
Do do as above with gilt edge	"	0	6
Cabinets, plain glass bevelled edge, in polished brass skeleton frame ...	" ...	0	8
Do with gilt bevelled edge do do ...	" ...	0	10
Do do do and black do do do	" ...	0	12

CAEN STONE BOTTLE FILTERS.

This Filter, as per illustration, is zinc bound to protect the fine porous stone which is obtained from the famed Caen quarries. If placed in a bucket of water, or a running Stream, it is quickly filled with pure water, all impurities being left on the outside.

To clean this Filter, merely fill it with water and expose it to the Sun, when the filtering medium is *exactly reversed*, and the pores of the stone thoroughly cleansed. SUITABLE FOR TRAVELLERS, as when not roughly used it is practically unbreakable. 1 Quart size Rs. 3-12; 2 Quart size Rs. 5-8.

THE ELECTRIC LAMP.

This Lamp is so named because its light so much resembles the Electric Light. The Electric Lamp is a Table Lamp, 22½ inches total height; the oil receiver is in the body of the Lamp, which is of ornamental and engraved plated-ware, circular wick, globe shaped opal shade and chimney complete. This Lamp will burn Heavy or Kerosine oil and is a magnificent Lamp to read by. Price Rs. 15.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS.

We have just unpacked our fresh supply, they are of assorted sizes, at per dozen Ans. 6

FLESH GLOVES.

For GENTLEMEN, Brown Turkish Towel material; the use of these promotes a healthy circulation of the Blood, ...	... per pair...	0	12
For LADIES, similar to above but soft and white, the easiest means of using Soap on the skin. They add greatly to the luxury of a Bath ..	... per pair...	0	12

FOOTBALLS.

The Association Footballs just unpacked and now on view, No. 5, Cash Rs. 9-8 Credit Rs. 10-12; No. 6, Cash Rs. 9-12, Credit Rs. 11-0.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

Our new supply of Ayre's Lawn Tennis Balls arrived per S. S. "Manora" and will be available on Monday. The perfect Seamless are shortly expected per S. S. "Sutlej," orders for which are now being registered.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

Our new supply arrived per S. S. "Manora" and will be available on Monday.

TOBACCO.

OAKES & CO.'S
SIX YEARS WHISKEY

CONSISTING OF

Scotch Whiskies of the highest excellence, matured, blended and bottled in Madras.

This Whiskey has now been for three years before the public of the Madras Presidency, and OAKES & CO., feel it to be their duty to express their warmest acknowledgments for the repeated, and even continuous expressions of satisfaction they receive from their customers with regard to it. Its attractive qualities, they beg again to point out are to a great extent due to the perfection of their arrangements for maturing the Whiskey in India. O. & CO. have spared no pains in selecting for importation, none but the finest specimens of West-Country distillation. The Whiskies composing the SIX YEARS blend are, no doubt, of great excellence when they reach Madras. But the indescribable charm which the blend possesses is acquired from the union of the various makes after they have been reared and brought to perfection under the influence of an Indian sun. OAKES & Co., have made a careful study of the effect of a sustained climatic heat upon the different descriptions of Whiskey which form the blend. They are now able to fix almost the exact time when a Whiskey should be withdrawn from the bonded store, and introduced into the vatting godowns. The losses from absorption and evaporation consequent upon this rearing process are no doubt very great. The further loss which O. & Co. have incurred by their resolution to bear the increased Duty recently imposed by the Imperial Government upon imported spirits has been an additional burden to them. But so convinced are they that in the production of the SIX YEARS blend, they are working upon true principles, and that the Whiskey,—as a perfectly palatable, wholesome and nutritious spirit,—will live in the public estimation that they have resolved to submit to the diminished profits which these losses entail, and the SIX YEARS blend is now, and will continue to be, sold at the rate of 23 Rupees per dozen for Cash.

OAKES & Co., have recently made arrangements for larger supplies of the costlier makes which are used in the SIX YEARS blend; and they confidently hope that in Eastern and North Eastern Markets, as well as in the other Indian Presidencies, the Whiskey will, ere long, command a position equal, if not superior, to that of the most famous of those brands which have done so much to ameliorate the hardships of a tropical career.

One remark remains to be made. There is a test for a perfectly harmonious blend of Whiskey which can be appreciated by all. When a Whiskey can be used year after year without in the least provoking a desire to change it for another, it may be concluded with certainty that it has been perfectly matured and skilfully blended. Nature has in fact stamped it with her approbation. Th[illegible] OAKES & Co.'s SIX YEARS blend abundantly satisfies. It was said of it spontaneously by a gentleman who had no technical knowledge either of distillation or blending, [illegible] Whiskey can be used for table purposes for any length of time without fatiguing the pal[illegible]

Prices: 23 Rs. per dozen Cash, and 26 Rs. per dozen Credit.

Note.—**OAKES & Co.'s Aerated Waters may be obtained from Messrs. N. Cursetji and Co., Chemists, Mount Road, opposite Mr. D'Angelis'.**

OAKES AND CO.'S

CAMP COOK[illegible] STOVES

	RS.	A.
Are a perfect substitute for a coal or [illegible] they will cook four dishes at one time and will boil, bake, stew, [illegible] fry, etc., in the most perfect manner. Complete with two 4½ inch [illegible] kettle, stew pan, steamer, frying pan, etc., etc. For Cash with order or [illegible]	33	0
Fitted in strong wood case with lock, oil tin, [illegible] travelling ... ... extra...	12	0

THE NEW RUSSIAN C[illegible] L COOKING STOVE.

Is made of Steel, well finished, and of [illegible] This stove is specially manufactured for use in Tropical Climates, where [illegible] the want long felt, of a really cheap, convenient, and effective Cooking contrivan[illegible] cook a meal, in-doors or out, at a nominal cost, and can be extinguished at on[illegible] with. Cash or V.P.P. each Rs. 3-8

CA[illegible]

Description.	No. [illegible]	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Bolt about 40 yards.
	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Navy Brown	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	0 10½	0 10	per yard.
Dundee Sail	[illegible]	11	0 13	"	"
Best Repairing	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 14	...	"

WOO[illegible] MILL.

This is a handy and simple M[illegible] und suitable for a variety of purposes. It will grind ALL KINDS [illegible] fine or coarse meal for Domestic purposes. The Grinding Plates are of [illegible] mixture of cold Blast White Iron which is very hard and extremely d[illegible] when worn, can be replaced with new [illegible] weight 50 lbs. It is an absolute

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Auction Sale
OF SEA DAMAGED GOODS.

MESSRS. OAKES & COMPANY, under instructions, will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Exchange Hall, Madras, at 12 noon.

On Tuesday, 23rd August 1887.
Ex S. S. "*Goorkha.*"
On account of the concerned.

F & Co. 153,161-163 164-169 } 5 CASES, consisting of hams, chedder cheese, soaps, wicker covered bottles and tumblers, luncheon baskets, ice cream freezer, children's chairs, tables and wash stands.

Terms—Cash.

OAKES AND COMPANY,
Auctioneers and Estate Agents.

Auction Sale
OF PROVISIONS AND OILMANSTORES, &c.

MESSRS. OAKES AND COMPANY, under instructions will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Exchange Hall, Madras, at 12 noon,

On Tuesday the 23rd August 1887.
Ex S. S. "*Hydaspes.*"

E 1/5 } 5 CASES OF PROVISIONS, consisting of arrowroot, backing powder, cocoa and milk, corn flour, californian honey, strawberry, damson, greengage, gooseberry, plum, quince, cherry and apricot jams, orange, marmalade, lunch tongues, anglo swiss milk, mustard, oatmeal, malt vinegar currants, sultanas, french plums, syrup, rhubarb, plums, and gooseberries, bacon, sardines, salmon, irish sauceages, tapioca, sago, anchovy paste, shrimp paste, soft and yellow soap, sperm candles, biscuit, bath bricks, chocolate drops and cream, silver wedding and jewel bonbons, figs, plums, apples, extractum carnis, pickles, mixed peels, lozenges, sauces, catsups, jujubes, barley sugar, salad and castor oil, etc.

Also on the same day will be sold.

V. C. & Co. 212 } 1 CASE OF AMUSING and INSTRUCTIVE TOYS, consisting of pistols, crying figures, whistles, rattles, black lead pencils and combs.

Ex S. S. "*Chusan.*"

One case 31 pairs silver and brass mounted carriage and gig lamps.

Terms—Cash.

OAKES & COMPANY,
Auctioneers and Estate Agents.

OAKES AND COMPANY.

Madras and Ootacamund.

Auction, Estate,
and
House Agency Department.

BUSINESS in all Branches of this Department is conducted with the utmost attention, expedition and economy. Houses in the City and Mofussil, furnished and unfurnished can be inspected, and particulars inserted in a Register at our Office, free of charge. Sales by Auction (on inclusive terms if preferred), Surveys, Valuations, Inventories, etc.

ON APPLICATION.

Terms of Commission, &c., will be given for Sales of Estates, Houses, Furniture Life Policies, Produce and General Merchandise

Either by Auction or Private Treaty.

Letting Furnished and Unfurnished House and Business Premises and for [illegible] of Rent.

[illegible] FURNITURE, FIXTURES, STOCKS, &c.

Cinchona received for Auction Sale and stored in special Godowns.

Terms according to quantity.

Fire Policies issued for Dwelling Houses. Godowns, Furniture and General Merchandise at greatly reduced rates.

McDOWELL
AND COMPANY,

Price List of English and German Ales, Stout Cider, Burgundies, Clarets, Rhine Wine & Sauternes.

Bass' Ale.

Bottled by DAUKES & Co.

		Cash Rates RS.	A.	Credit Rates RS.	A.
Quarts	...per doz...	6	8	7	4
Pints	... ,, ...	4	8	5	0

Bass' New Light Oriental Ale

Bottled by ROBERT PORTER & Co.
(The Bull Dog Brand)
Gold Medal at Calcutta Exhibition 1884

Quarts	...per doz...	6	8	7	0
Pints	... ,, ...	4	8	5	4

N. B.—Agents for Madras Presidency,
McDOWELL & Co.

Bass' Ale.

Bottled by ourselves, now in splendid condition.

Quarts	per doz ...	5	0	5	8
Pints	,, ...	3	4	3	10

George Younger's Ale.

Revolver Brand E. B.	qts...	4	8	5	0
Do	pts...	3	0	3	6

in splendid condition.

Ale in Bulk.

(Guaranteed sound & filled to the bung)

Bass' Ale Hogsheads ...	80	0	nett.
Do Kilderkins ...	36	0	,,
Do Firkins (9 gallons).	20	8	,,
George Younger's Ale H'hd...	60	0	,,
Do do Stout do...	[illegible]0	0	,,

German Beer.

Lager Beer from the Libussa Brewery,	per doz. qts...	6	0	6	8
Do do	,, pts...	4	0	4	6
Pilsener (highly recommended) direct from Pilsen,	per doz. qts...	6	0	6	8
Do do	,, pts ..	4	0	4	6
Heineken's Pilsener Beer ,,	qts..	6	0	6	8
Do do	,, pts...	4	0	4	6

Cooper.

(MUNRO's Royal Imperial.)

Recommended by the faculty,	per doz. qts...	6	0	6	8
Do do	,, pts ..	4	0	4	6

Stout.

Guinness Extra XXX.)

Bottled by Daukes & Co.	per doz. qts...	6	8	7	4
Do do	,, pts...	4	8	5	0
Younger's Stout C. B. per doz.	qts...	4	8	5	0
Do do	,, pts...	3	0	3	

Cider.

[illegible]	qts...	7	4	8	0
Do do	,, pts...	5	0	5	8

Burgundies.

(Red.)

Direct from the Cote D'Or.

Volnay	per doz qts.	31	0	38	0
Do	,, pts.	18	8	20	8

Tobacco is daily expected per S. S. Sutlej.

HIGGINBOTHAM   D CO.,

Book-sellers, Printers and Publishers by Appointment in India to The Prince of Wales.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS DEPT., *in Premises No. 164/1. Book-binding, Card-plate Engraving, &c., in Premises No. 164/2.*

GENERAL BOOK-SELLING, STATIONERY, *Fancy goods and Printing, in Premises No. 165, Mount Road, Madras.*

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

THIS comprises a large and varied stock of Writing appliances of every description suited use. Crests and Monograms are designed and cut and also impressed on Paper and Envelop Ladies' and Gentlemen's Visiting, Invitation and at Home Plates engraved and printed in the be supplied and printed. H. & Co., beg to draw special attention to the superior quality of the Commercial, Office and Complimentary ilver and colours, at the shortest notice. lding Invitations and Ball Programmes They do not import inferior kinds.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM DOBBS, KIDD AND CO., WHAT D GOODALL AND SON

Wedding Stationery.

Letter size, lace bordered, per qr. ... 1 8
Do. do tinted ... 1 8
Note size, do white ... 1 0
Envelopes, to match, per 25 ... 1 0

Queen's Jubilee Cabinet.

Note size, 2 qrs., & court envelopes, in box 1 0

The Victoria Cabinet.

Note size, feint ruled, & envelopes, in box 0 12

Cream Wove, (thick).

Note size, 2 qrs., & court envelopes, in box 1 0

Japanesque.

Note size, 5 qrs., in box ... 3 0
Envelopes, court, per 100 ... 2 8

Parchment Bank.

Note size, cream wove, ruled, 5 qrs., pack 1 8
Envelopes, court, per 100 ... 1 0

Baronial Note.

Large, double thick, cream laid, 5 qrs. ... 2 8
Note sizes, as above ... 2 0
Envelopes, court, per 100 1-8 & 2 0

Satin Tinted Note.

Rose, Pink, Cal: Grey, Celestial Blue and Green.

Note size, assorted tints, 2 qrs., with envelopes, in box ... 1 8
Note size, extra superfine, 6 qrs., pack ... 1 8
Envelopes, court, per 100 ... 1 8

Baskerville.

Large 8vo. size, *cream wove* Overland bank, 5 qrs., box ... 1 8
Envelopes, oblong, per 100 ... 1 8
Note size, *vellum wove (treble thick)*, 5 qrs., box ... 2 8
Envelopes, court, per 100 ... 2 8
Large 8vo. size, *vellum wove (double thick)*, 5 qrs., pack ... 2 0
Note size, do do ... 1 12
Albert size, do do ... 1 8
Queen's size, do do ... 1 4
Envelopes, court, per 100 at Rs. 1-4, 1-8 & 2 0
Albert size, *vellum wove* Gold or Silver edges, 5 qrs., box ... 4 0
Queen's size, do do ... 3 8
Envelopes, court, per 100 2 and 2 8
Note size, vellum wove, *thick*, 2½ qrs., with envelopes, *in box* ... 1 12
Note size, vellum wove, *thick*, 5 qrs., with envelopes, *in cabinet* ... 3 8

Venetian.

Note size, vellum laid, 2½ qrs., with court envelopes, in box ... 1 12

The Complimentary Cabinet.

Note size, 5 qrs., with court envelopes ... 2 8

Mottled wove.

Note size, 2 qrs., assorted tints, with envelopes, in box ... 1 0

Fancy Note Paper.

With various designs of figures, flowers, plaid, &c., at Rs. 1-8, 2, 2-4, 2-8, 3 & 5 0

Ancestral.

Rough note, gilt edge, 48 sheets, with court envelopes, in box ... 3 0

Society Note.

Regina, court size, extra fine quality, 36 sheets with court envelopes, in box ... 1 0

Pure Wood.

Note size, 2 qrs. & court envelopes, in box 1 0

Universal Cream Laid.

Note size, 2 qrs. & court envelopes, in box 0 12

Brocade Note paper, (thick).

A chaste and delicate fancy Stationery. Grey, Fawn, Blue and Violet.

Note size, 5 qrs., pack of any one tint ... 2 0
Albert size, ,, ,, ... 1 8
Envelopes, court, per 100 ... 1 8

Cromatic Tinted Repped.

Cerulean, and Caledonian Grey.

Note size, 2 qrs., & court envelopes, in box 1 0

Cromatic Tinted Wove.

Note size, 2 qrs., & court envelopes, in box 1 4

Aldine Azure Laid.

Large 8vo. size, 2½ qrs., packet ... 0 12
Envelopes, court, to match, per 50 ... 0 8
Note size, 2½ qrs., packet ... 0 10
Envelopes, court, to match, per 50 ... 0 8
Albert size, 2½ qrs., packet ... 0 8
Envelopes, court to match, per 50 ... 0 6

The Pinfold Initial.

Note size, Aldine cream laid, 24 sheets, with 12 court and 12 oblong envelopes, with initial letters stamped on each, in box 0 12

Fine Tinted Wove.

Note size, Caledonian grey, 5 qrs., packet 0 12
Envelopes, court, per 100 ... 1 0
Albert size, Caledonian grey, 5 qrs., packet 0 12
Envelopes, court, per 100 ... 0 12

The Granite.

Note size, extra thick, grey or red, 5 qrs., packet ... 1 0
Albert size, double thick ,, ,, ... 0 12
Envelopes to match, court, per 100 ... 0 12

Russia Leather Note Paper.

Cream, Cal: Grey, Primrose or Cel: Blue

Note size, 5 qrs., in box of any one tint... 2 0
Albert size, ,, ... 1 12
Envelopes, court, per 100 @ Rs. 1-4 & 1 8

The Aldine Note.

Note size, cream laid, 2½ qrs., packet ... 0 10
Envelopes, court, per 50 ... 0 8

Classic Note.

Rose, Violet or Green Tints.

Note size, 5 qrs., pack of any one tint ...
Envelopes, court, per 100 ...

Morocco Leather, (thick).

Cream Cal: Grey, Primrose or Cel: Blue

Note size, in box of 5 qrs. of any one tint
Albert size, ,, ...
Envelopes, court, in box, per 100 ...

The Crocodile Leather Papeterie.

Rex court size, with envelopes, in box ...
Regina court size ,, ,, ...
Princess court size ,, ,, ...

Verge (extra Superior).

Note size, 5 qrs., pack ...
Envelopes, court, per 100, in box ...
Note size, 50 sheets, with envelopes, in box

Antique Linear, (thin).

Note size, 5 qrs., pack ...
Albert size, 5 qrs., pack ...
Envelopes, oblong, per 100 0-12 &

Antique Linear, Repp.

Note size, 5 qrs., pack ...
Envelopes, court, per 100 ...

Cream Laid Satin, (thick).

Large 8vo. size, 5 qrs., pack ...
Note size, ,, ...
Albert size, ,, ...
Queen's size, ,, ...
Envelopes, court, per 100, at Rs. 1-4, 1-8 &

Fashionable Repp Paper, (thick).

Celestial Blue—Fawn—Silver grey—Caledonian grey—Rose—and Violet tints and White

Note size, 5 qrs., pack of any one tint ...
Albert size, ,, ,, ...
Envelopes, court, per 100 Rs. 1-8, &
Note size, cheaper quality, assorted tints, 5 qrs., pack ...
Envelopes per 100 ...

In Boxes.

Note size, of the above tints, 2½ qrs., with envelopes ...
Albert size, ,, ,, ,, ...

Royal Victoria.

Cream laid, 48 sheets, with court envelopes, in box ...
Albert note size, ,, ...

The Princess.

Satin wove, new shape, note, 48 sheets, with court envelopes, in box ...

Paris Grey Mottled.

Note size, 1 qr., & court envelopes, in box
,, 2 qrs., with ,, ...

Indian Half-anna Note.

Superfine Cream Wove.

vo. size, 100 sheets with 100 court opes ... 2 0
ze ,, ,, ,, ... 2 0

The Epina.

ze, 20 sheets, with court envelopes, orted tints, in box ... 0 10
qrs., with ,, ... 1 4

The Victoria.

ze, old style vellum, 24 sheets, with t envelopes, assorted tints, in box 0 12
rs., with ,, ... 1 4

Epmire.

, cream laid, 24 sheets, with court lopes, in box ... 0 12
sheets, with ,, ... 1 0

The Sefton Cabinet,

ing 4 qrs., Regal note, with court pes, pocket dictionary, blotting t fall ... 6 8

"Chit" Combination Note.

er box of 125 sheets ... 1 0
r ,, ... 2 0
ted, per 40 sheets ... 1 0

Standard Cream Laid.

e, "Mill surface" 48 sheets, with envelopes, in box ... 1 0
ize, ,, ,, ,, ... 0 12

Alpine Tinted Wove.

, 24 sheets, assorted, with court elopes ... 0 12
sheets, ,, ... 1 4

Super Glazed Oceanic Note

for Overland or Post use,

vo. size, 5 qrs., packet ... 1 0
s, oblong, per 100 ... 1 0
e, 5 qrs., packet ... 1 0
es, oblong, per 100 ... 1 0

Oceana Cabinet.

ts note paper and court envelopes, ox ... 0 12

The Shakespeare Stationary.

tations, humorously treated, 12 ts printed on tinted, mottled, or note paper (series No. 1), with pes to match, per box ... 0 12

Mottled Wove (extra thick).

Rose—Fawn—Violet.

Ne size, 5 qrs., pack ... 1 0
Aert size, 5 qrs. ... 1 0
Felopes, court, per 100 ... 1 0

New Crushed Strawberry Papeterie.

Note size, 2 qrs., with court envelopes to match, in box ... 1 4

Cream Wove Parchment, (thin).

Large 8vo. size, 5 qrs., packet, feint ruled 1 8
Envelopes, court, per 100 ... 1 0

Brunswick Paper, (thick).

Suitable for Steel or Quill Pens.

Albert size, 5 qrs., pack ... 1 0
Envelopes, court, per 100 ... 1 12

Linear Satin Note, (thick).

Cream—Rose—Chamois and Violet.

Note size, 5 qrs., pack ... 1 0
Envelopes, court, per 100 ... 1 0

Cream Laid Paper, (thick).

Military, note size, 5 qrs., pack ... 1 0
Cavalry note size, ,, ... 1 0
Envelopes, court oblong, per 100 ... 1 2

Letter Paper, (thick).

Cream, quarto post, 5 qrs., pack ... 3 0
Cream, middle post, ,, ... 2 8
Envelopes, oblong, per 100 2 & 1 8

Foreign Note Paper.

For Home & Overland Correspondence.

Large 8vo. size, 5 qrs., pack of *Cream, Blue, Chamois, or Rose tint* ... 1 8
Envelopes, oblong, per 100 ... 1 4
Note size, of above tints, 5 qrs. pack ... 1 0
Envelopes, court or oblong, per 100 ... 1 0
Baskerville Large 8vo. size, for Overland use, cream wove, 5 qrs., in box ... 1 8
Envelopes, court, per 100 ... 1 8

Cheap Foreign Note Paper.

Large 8vo. size, blue wove, 5 qrs., pack ... 1 0
Large 8vo. size, cream laid, ,, ... 1 0
Large 8vo. size, cream wove ,, ... 1 0
Envelopes, oblong, per 100 ... 0 12

Cheap Foreign Letter Paper.

Quarto post, size, cream wove, 5 qrs., pack 2 0
Quarto post, size, 1-8 Envelopes, per 100 1 0

Imitation Hand-made.

Quarto post, 5 qrs., pack ... 2 0
Note size, 1/ Envelopes, oblong, per 100 1 0

WHATMAN'S

Hand-made Paper, (thick).

Cream laid & wove, Blue laid & wove.

Large 8vo. size, 5 qrs., pack ... 5 0
Note size, 2-8 & 2/ Quarto post ... 5 0
Envelopes, high flap, oblong, per 100, Rs. 1-8 & 2 0

Hand-made Paper, (thin).

for commercial or Foreign Correspondence.

Cream laid & wove, Blue laid & wove.

Large 8vo. size, 5 qrs., pack 2 & 2 8
Note size, 2/ Quarto post ... 5 0
Envelopes, high flap, per 100, Rs. 1-8 & 2 0

Hand-made Foreign Post.

Quarto post, size, blue laid, 5 qrs., post ... 5 0
Large 8vo., 3/ Note size ... 2 8

Correspondence Cards.

Monochrome and plain of various kinds & prices.

Pommard	,,	qts.	32	0	36	0
Do	,,	pts.	17	8	19	8
Macon	,,	qts.	20	0	22	0
Do	,,	pts.	11	8	13	0
Beaune	,,	qts.	20	0	22	0
Do	,,	pts.	11	8	13	0
Beaujolais	,,	qts.	20	0	22	0
Do	,,	pts.	11	8	13	0
Moulin-a-vent	,,	qts.	20	0	22	0
Do	,,	pts.	11	8	13	0

Burgundies.

(White.)

Chablis	per doz.	qts...	28	0	31	0
Do	,,	pts...	15	0	17	0

Clarets.

(Breakfast and Tiffin.)

Bordeaux Medoc, "Red Seal," a remarkably good and sound Tiffin and Cup Wine,	per doz.	qts...	10	0	11	0
Do	,,	pts...	6	4	7	0
In Hogsheads		...	180	0	200	0

The following Clarets bottled at Bordeaux are highly recommended.

Lervoire Freres' (St. Julien) in Wired bottles	per doz.	qts...	12	8	14	0
Do	,,	pts...	7	4	8	0
St. Julien (Gold Label)	,,	qts...	12	8	14	0
Do do	,,	pts...	7	4	8	0
La Rose (Gold Label)	,,	qts...	12	8	14	0
Do do	,,	pts...	7	4	8	0
Julien Medoc (Gold Label)		qts...	12	8	14	0
Do do	,,	pts...	7	4	8	0
St. Emilion (Gold Label)		qts...	12	8	14	0
Do do	,,	pts	7	4	8	0
St. Estephe (Gold Label)	per doz.	qts...	12	8	14	0
Do do	,,	pts...	7	4	8	0
Pontet Canet (Gold Label)	,,	qts...	12	8	14	0
Do do	,,	pts...	7	4	8	0

Very Fine Dinner and Dessert Clarets.

Chat Lafite of extra quality		per doz.	qts...	45	0	50	0
Do do		,,	pts...	24	0	27	0
Chat Margaux		,,	qts...	34	0	38	0
Do		,,	pts...	18	0	20	0
Chat Lafite		,,	qts...	34	0	38	0
Do		,,	pts...	18	0	20	0
Chat La Ferrade		,,	qts...	22	8	25	0
Chat Grimont		,,	qts...	22	8	25	0
Do		,,	pts...	12	0	13	8
Chat La Rose	specially recommended.		qts...	22	8	25	0
Do			pts...	12	0	13	8
Chat Leoville			qts...	22	8	25	0
Do			pts...	12	0	13	8
Cantenac		per doz.	qts...	22	8	25	0
Do		,,	pts...	12	0	13	8
Pauillac		,,	qts...	22	8	25	0
Do		,,	pts...	12	0	13	8

Rhine Wines.

Marcobrunner	per doz.	qts...	38	0	42	0
Do	,,	pts...	21	0	23	0
Hochheimer (extra quality)	per doz.	qts...	30	8	34	0
Do	,,	pts...	16	0	18	0
Liebfraumilch	,,	qts...	30	8	34	0
Do	,,	pts...	16	0	18	0
Rudesheimer	,,	qts...	23	8	26	0
Do	,,	pts...	12	8	14	0
Hochheimer	,,	qts...	23	8	26	0
Do	,,	pts...	12	8	14	0
Niersteiner	,,	qts...	19	0	21	0
Do	,,	pts...	10	8	11	8

Sauterne.

Haut Sauterne	per doz.	qts...	26	0	29	0
Do	,,	pts...	14	8	16	0
Lafaurie	,,	qts...	20	0	22	0
Do	,,	pts...	11	0	12	0
Vin de Graves	,,	qts...	18	0	20	0
Do	,,	pts...	10	0	11	8

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