[7]

Confidential No. 98
1891.

Confidential.

Judicial Department.
Despatch
G.O., dated 26. VI. 91
No. 1274
Series. Prov.

First copy sent to Press 29. 6. 91

Returned for signature

Despatched

[Despatch Abstract.]

Mr. Rh. Stenbnick. Ordering that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State be addressed in view to the confirmation of Mr. R.h. Stenbnick in the Jail Dept.

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18 , No.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT NO.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER, &C., OF GOVERNMENT—A.

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL
(not paged).

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED.
Order complete. 20.
Letter ~~only~~ with Annexure — 15
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N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.

BACK PAPER, No. 24 Confdl. OF 18

FURTHER PAPER, No. Confdl. 5 OF 1892
Jnl. 80 19/20 77.1.92

Spare copies.

Struck .. .. .. 20.

Issued .. .. ..

Only - 40 & letter - 3 each for reference
Despatch - for Govt. of I. - 2
- do for S. S. - 1
40. I. G. Jails - 6
40 Acct. Genl - 6

Total ..

In Stock ..

from the I. G. of Jails together with ~~an~~ the marginally* noted papers. ~~That the extract from a letter from that the~~ & a copy of a letter ~~latter officer of 19 May last.~~ After receiving the above report we communi=cated with the heads of different Depts. in this Presidency in view to ascertaining whether there were any Natives of India (as defined in the G. of I. Circular of 18-4-79. No. 21/746-53) serving under them who ~~considered~~ were competent to hold the office of Supdt. of the Tinnevelly District Jail. None of these officers has, however, been able to suggest a suitable nomination and as owing to the retirement of Col. Pe[illegible]ance there is now a perman=ent vacancy in the Dept. We have the honour to request Your Lordship's sanction to Mr. Shubrick's confirmation.

2. As will be seen from the report by the Inspector-General of Jails, Mr. Shubrick has done much good work in introducing new manufactures and industries into the Jail & in generally improving its condition, and has in this way shown a marked contrast to his predecessor Saiyad Kadir Badshah Sahib who ~~[illegible]~~ was specially selected ~~[illegible]~~ in view to trying whether native agency could be used in the appointment of Jail Superintendent & who was supposed to be a ~~[illegible]~~ promising man. The experiment proved a complete failure & in view of the imperative necessity of improving the personnel of the Jail Dept. as far as possible ~~in view of the unsatisfactory state into which the Department generally was thrown by the weak administration of the last a late permanent incumbent of the office of I. G. and the imperative necessity that exists for a highly competent & efficient personnel~~ we would urge upon Your Lordship the ~~necessity for~~ desirability of ~~[illegible]~~ securing the services of ~~[illegible]~~ an officer

* Copy of a letter from the I. G. of Jails d. 9-[illegible]
Extract from " " " " d. 14 [illegible]

Mr. Shubrick's Appt. to Jail Dept.

Circ.

CONFIDENTIAL

From Orders

[5]

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 9. February 1891, No. 265 Mis (see slip)

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.

~~Current~~ Confdl. No. 102 of 1891, dated 27 Febry from The I. G. of Jails

" " 177A " " , " 9. April " Do

" " 196 " " " 28. April " I.G. of Police

Do. 195 " " " 30. April " Do.

~~Current~~ Confdl. No. 191 of 1891, dated 18 April from Commr. Salt Revenue

" " 215 " " , " 14 May " I. G. of Jails

Order. 26th June 91 No. 1274

The ~~Govern~~ Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India will be addressed ~~in view to the confirmation of Mr. Shubrick in the Jail Dept.~~

(Item orders)

W / 26 June

HCS / 8 June

JHG / 14/6/91

I. G. of Jails
Acct. Genl.

desp'd 15/7

Ch / 1 June.

& / 3 June

No 8

Letter - to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

With reference to our Judicial Despatch No. 9 of 22nd September ~~last~~ & your Lordship's Despatch No. 4 of 27th November 1890, regarding the appointment of Mr. Richard Ladbrook Shubrick to the Jail Department we have the

W / 26 June

HCS / 8 June

JHG / 14/6/91

CONFIDENTIAL No. 215

[9]

Judl. DEPARTMENT.

D.O.

From

I. G. Jails

No.

Dated 14 } 5. 91
Received 14 }

Enclosures Confdl. 199 recd.

SUBJECT.

Palamcottah Jail Appt.

Ha. & arc.

Submitted for orders.

Ch / 15 May

I don't know any of the Salt Dept. men [illegible] but don't fancy any of them and should prefer a further attempt to get the Secy. of State to allow Mr. Shubrick's appt. The matter [illegible] rests with H.E. the Govt.

HCS / 18 May.

I think a further application to retain Mr. Shubrick's services permanently might be successful - [illegible] be informed [illegible] any [illegible] put in

JHG / 22/5/91

I have no objection to a representation being made to the Sec. of State, urging the claims of Mr. Shubrick - considering the facts brought forward by Col. Smith.

W / 24 May

Extract from the
Col. J. Smith, Insp
Jail, to the Chief
of 14th May 191

I would urg
for the R.L.
retention of
He has throughout
his work and Cattle
greatest interest
the Jail has com
wonderfully in
under him.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

OOTACAMUND,

13th May 1891.

+ Last letter on file marked with red tape +

My dear Reed,

Your D.O. of the 2nd regarding the Palamcottah Jail Appointment

The definition of a "Statutory Native" will be found in para 2 of Sir Charles Bernard's letter on page 2 of G.O. dated 9th August 1879 No 1228 (in the file - G.O. 1862, 22nd September 1884 on outside). Para 3 of the same letter enumerates the Departments to which the rule inhibiting the appointment without the previous sanction of the Secretary

tals of persons not Natives of India to posts the salary of which is Rs 200 p. m. or upwards - does not apply.

Regarding the transfer of Officers of the Police Dept. to the Jail Dept. without special report to the Secretary of State, please see Despatch from this Government No 24 dated 17th August 1880 & the Secretary of State's reply thereto recorded in G.O. of 3d August 1881 No. 1548. The exception has been made in the case of Police Officers alone and Mr. Dalrymple Hay, who is not a Statutory Native, would clearly not come under it.

Yours sincerely
Frederick Price

T. D. Rees Esqre
C. I. E.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
14 MAY 91
MADRAS

14. V. 91

Dear Price

Thank you. His Excy was also aware Col Smith's report

Yours truly
T Rees

INSPECT

CHIEF SEC'Y'S OFFICE
14 MAY 91
MADRAS

My dear Price

I return letter he you sent he us for remarks. He wants of Salt Inspectors the appointment of Supers of a Jail. Have kept he names in Inv C of eligibility. Saw a here have received forwarded through the Revenue, from Inv C U Hay a 2nd grade Salt who has been in Inv 1878 and in one Salt

2 -

in the
ent (an Inspr) who
as asked me for the
tship of a Central
sent pay would not
rth his while taking
h, so his application
considered at

ersonal knowledge
mple Hay who has
me; neither do I
of the other gentlemen
nes Mr. Crole has
, but I would

ertainly prefer a
a native Supe
Dalrymple Hay is w
Jail, and I think it
well to ask the other
named by Mr Crole if
leave the Salt Depart
them when we want
take him on probati
months.
At the same time [I w
[urgently plead for the
retention if possible.
mastered his work a
greatest interest in i
has come on wonderfu
-ties under him].

Yours since

J

To
The Hon'ble J F Price
Chief Secy CS

DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

Dated 189 .

FOR ORDERS.

The draft reference is submitted for approval. It is made in accordance with the request conveyed in the S. S.'s D.O.× letter of the 21st ultimo.

× Bring replies to.

Int
9 May

J.H.S.
10/5/91

Cl.

[illegible]
7 May

I can't find this* in the packet

×
Please see pencil note written before.

2. V. 91
GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

My dear Price,

His Excy asks is Mr D. Hay eligible or is it only Police Officers may be transferred to Jail. Mr Hay presumably is not a statutory native. He would like to be referred to the rule as to statutory natives & thinks Mr Crole's letter should be referred to Col:

ted

Smith for his opinion as to

these officers, whom Mr.

Cole thinks fit.

Yours very

J. Rees

Hon^ble J. F. Price

2 . 2 2

CURRENT No. 195

DEPARTMENT.

[9]

D/o

From

Col C A Porteous

No.

Dated 30-4 } 1891
Received 1-5

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Pointing out certain mistake in his demi offl letter. in substituting the name of Powell for that of Lowe

Chief Office of Inspector General of Police.

Madras April 30 1891

CHIEF SECRETARY 1 MAY 91 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

My dear Price

I regret exceedingly the mistake which I made in my demi-official letter to you in substituting the name of Powell for that of Lowe – the latter is the man I meant ———

The fact is, when writing to you, I was very anxious about Young Powell who had put

CONFIDENTIAL No. 196

[9] Judl. DEPARTMENT.

From D.O.

The I. G. of Police

No

Dated 28 } 4. 91
Received 29

Enclosures One

SUBJECT.

Palamcottah Jail Appt.

No. 177A-191. & 196.

Submitted with reference to the decision in Council on the 3d. April.

C.S.
30. 4. 91

[illegible] 1 May [illegible] 1 May.

I knew Mr. Lowe very well when I was Collector of Salem. He was then considered any-thing but trustworthy. I don't think he is at all the sort of man for a Jail appt.
I don't know any of the Salt men, except Wilson who is, I suppose, one of the General of that name at Ooty & the man who was put in charge of the Court of Wards minors when Creighton was dismissed. I should hardly think he would do for Palamcottah.

~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

2 May.

Mr. Dalrymple-Hay [of the Salt & Abkari Dept] wrote to me a short time ago, asking for a Jail appt. – I [illegible] [illegible] his letter to the D.G. – I don't know him but he might do for the vacancy. I know nothing of Mr. Lowe – but for these appts. those who compose the [illegible] a gentleman by birth & [illegible] of Mr. Lowe's social position as regards trustworthiness & also I think as regards influence & control –

3/5/91 [initials]

Office Note [illegible] to Revenue Dept.

P.S. [illegible] the Major of the [illegible] has been a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Salt & Abkari official [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

come into the General Hospital
very dangerously ill and un
charge of the Inpatient Apoth
ecary — and by a lapse
I entered his name instea

of Lower — Yr Sinc

Chas. I. ...

Private J. F. Price

...hb...
...n ...
the ...
Th...
...m, ...
Young

CONI
[9
Y

Service Statement &c of 1st Class Insp[ector] A. A. Lowe, Salem District Police.

Appointments	Subsequent Promotions	Present age	Nationality	Qualifications generally	Opinions of [Imme]diate Superiors Asst. Sup[t] Police	Opinions of Supts of Police	Opinions of Dy. Inspr Genl and Inspr Genl
Appointed 5th class Inspr: of Police Salem Dist. [A]ugust 14th 1866. [Con]firmed as 5th Class Inspr of Police Salem Dist. April 8th 1869	Promoted to 4th Class Inspector May 30th 1871 —do— to 3rd class Inspector Novr: 5th 1872 —do— to 2nd Class Inspector March 14th 1882 —do— to 1st Class Inspector Septr 15th 1883	46 years	Domiciled European Native of British India	An able intelligent man of good health and good physique knows Tamil well and writes good English.	1888.— A hard working man and well up in his work. He has a very difficult division to keep in order, and he does it well. Has a very good knowledge of the Koravars and knows how to work them. Crime very heavy in his Division but Inspector Mr Lowe is well able to handle it. I may say he is the only Inspector I have under me who could manage Tripatore Taluk. An excellent drill and thoroughly well up in his work. He is very fond of making statements but not willing to put them in writing; was rather lax in returning papers sent to him for report but a severe reprimand from the Offg: Dist: Supt soon corrected this. 1889.— A hard working and painstaking Inspector and I have always found him to be thoro[ug]hly depended on. He takes the very greatest interest in his Division and likes to hav[e] every thing neat and in good order. When I inspected his Division in Septr last I was fa[r] from satisfied with the state of 2 or 3 of h[is] stations but Mr Lowe has now got … in his … [ge]tting in 1st Class order. Detection on the w… [exce]llent and his men are a wonderful… [wel]l instructed. Mr Lowe has more partic[ular k]nowledge of the people and willingly g… [especial]ly of the Koravars who— Lowe is ne… in information which Mr Lowe as … [kn]ow to utilize. I look upon Mr … Sub Division … the best Inspector in the Tripatur Div… [an]d it will be a sorry day for an excellen… if he is ever transferred. He is instructed … [dr]ill and keeps his men well 1890.— Mr Low[e] … Tripatur Di… well and le… for many years in charge of nearly 100 p… he he worked uncommonly excellently d… first class order. Detection was very well ins… and his men were very smart in January … and with one or two exceptions' that he … He was transferred to Hosur Dn family. He … his own request and in order officer with… …in an education for his large He is very … [ed]ucated and a most intelligent I can see … [thor]ough knowledge of his duties. work he c… appearance and, so far as and has … with his men and gets all the the Kora… He is an excellent drill hard in … knowledge of the people in such … especially. He is now working look upon … which I regret to say is not in the Su… as I should like to see. I upon. He … as by far the best Inspr can f… [th]oroughly to be depended I hav… promises more than he h. le… [a]n Inspector against whom [com]plaint. I was sorry when …	1887— Tripatur detection good except in House-breakings; a sharp clever man with a good knowledge of Koravars and their habits; knows his work; - I have had no reason to find fault; knows drill; an old Volunteer. - Feels it a grievance he has nothing more to look forward to in way of promotion	1887 — I.G. The report on this Inspector is satisfactory - The Supt adds that Mr Lowe "feels it a grievance that he has nothing more to look forward to in way of promotion" - I cannot admit that he has the least justification for any such "grievance" for he entered the service knowing well that he had nothing beyond a first class Inspectorship to look forward to. 1888 — I.G. "Good". 1889 — D.I.G. "a steady, hardworking intelligent Inspector with good knowledge of the troublesome Koravars of his Dn. His results in crime are good. a fair drill.

(Sd.) A. Porteous
Inspr. Genl. Police
28/4/91

FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

of Sender and name and residence of Addressee)
is transmitted free.

Each 8 words.	Each additional word.	
... 8 Annas	... 1 Anna.	A group of 3, or less figures, is reckoned as one word.
... 1 Rupee	... 2 Annas.	
... 2 Rupees	... 4 Annas.	

ry within a distance of 5 miles.

CONFIDENTIAL No. 191

[9] Jud. DEPARTMENT.

Dep^d. 13. May. 91

Referred (confidentially) to
the Inspector General of Jails
for early remarks.

12 May
Chief Secretary

D.O.

From

Comm^r. Salt Revenue.

No

Dated 18
Received 19 4.91
Enclosures –

SUBJECT.

Palamcottah Jail Offt.

Forwards names of Officers in Salt
Dept. eligible for ——

F C

Class H.S | INDIAN TELE[GRAPH]

To (Station) Ootacamund | From (Station)

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	
14	30	13	5	Urgt.

To (Person) Madras. | From (Person) Police

1

2 Regret mistake

4 Lowe was man

5 intended not powell

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

[illegible signature]

RECD. FROM L. N. AT Hrs. Mts., By | SENT TO L. N. AT Hrs Mts., By

Date OOTACAMUND 30 4 91 Telegraph Master.

Chief Office of Inspector [...]

Madras 28 [...]

CHIEF S[...] 29 APL 91

My dear Price

In reply to your [...]

official note of the 8th inst, I

think that 1st ~~Class~~ Grade Inspector of

Police Mr. J. P. Powell of the Salem

District a domiciled European

and therefore a native of India—

whose record of service I enclose

herewith is qualified to fill

the post of Superintendent of

the Tinnevelly District Jail—

He is a steady, intelligent, pains-

taking man who has always

had the confidence of his superior

-hought of Mr Lowe soon afte
-ceipt of your note under reply
but wished to refer to the Con-
-fidential records in my Office
on his work and character,
before mentioning him to you
hence the delay in my reply,
as I only returned on Friday
from Arni and Chittoor

Yrs Sincerely

Chas. A. Tottenham

To Honble S. F. Price Chief Secretary

J. W. Simpson 3rd Grade
Rs 300

C. Sahan 4th Grade
Rs 250

R. M. Thurby D.

J. A. Barrow D.

J. R. Wilson D.

J. A. Marjoribanks
3rd Grade Rs 30

J. A. Anders 4th Gra
Rs 250

I have placed them
in the order in whi

Revenue Board Office
(Separate Revenue),
MADRAS,
18th April 1891.

My dear Price.

The following Sale Inspectors are "Natives of India" and are, in my opinion, fit for the Jail appointment alluded to in yours of 8th inst.

F. W. Fletcher, Probationary Rs 200

T. W. Sahan, 3rd Grade Rs 300

Referred (confidentially)
to the Inspector General of Jails
for early remarks.

14
May.

Chief Secretary

Ootacamund
13th May 1891

as regards eligibility
they appear due to
fall.
Yours sincerely
C. S. Crole

To
The Hon J. F. Price C.S.
Chief Sec?

CONFIDENTIAL No. 177A

[9] Jail. DEPARTMENT.

D.

From

I. G. of Jails

No

Dated 9.
Received 9 } 4.91
Enclosures –

SUBJECT.

Palamcottah Jail Appt.

...urn to

P. Sec.
I.G. Jails
Comr. of Salt Revenue

Df. 8-4-91

Reminder sent to Cr. Porteous
24/4/91

PRIVATE SECRETARY 14 APL 91 GOVERNMENT, MADRAS

GOVERNMEN[T]
4. iv.

My dear Price

I am desired to send this file in order that the action may be taken which was decided upon in Council.

Yours sincerely
J.D. Rees.

Hon'ble F. Price

...ge for about six months
and has made his mark already.
He has started industries that
his predecessor never thought of.
and has improved the discipline
and tone of the jail very
much
I would strongly deprecate any
native being ever put in charge
of a jail

Yours sincerely

[signature]

The Hon'ble Mr. Price

...to
...Price
I.G. Jails
Comr. of Salt Revenue

D/. 8 - 4 - 91

...eminder sent to Cr. Porteous

24/4/91

[illegible]

MADRAS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT ... 9 APL 91 ... GOVERNMENT, MADRAS

My dear Price

In reply to your D.O of yesterdays date, just received, I have not a single native of India in my Department that I consider fit to fill the post of Superintendent of the Jail at Tinnevelly.

We tried Deputy Collector Saiyid Kadir Badsha Sahib from 26th April 1888 to 14th October 1890 - i.e. for about 2½ years, quite time enough for him to have shown his capabilities, and found him utterly unfit for such a charge.

Mr. Shubrick has been in

... to

Price

I.G. Jails

Commr. of Salt Revenue

Dt. 8-4-91

... sent to Cr. Portuguese

24/4/91

Make enquiries as to whether there is any Native of India fit for the Supdt. of the Jail at Tinnevelly. Ask in Jails, Police, Salt & Abkari.

(In Council)

&

3/4.

D.O.'s submitted

Draft I ~~have~~ altered

I have ~~Draft~~

6. 4. 91.

6/IV/91.

Please recopy

D.O.

Confidential

Desp

My dear Smith / Porteous

Crole.

I am directed to enquire whether you know any Native of India, fit for the post of Superintendent of the ~~Palamcottah~~ Jail at Tinnevelly.

~~Yours sincerely~~

If ~~yours~~ you can name any such ~~person or persons~~ will you kindly let me know his name ~~position~~ appt pay &c.

Yours

&

Notes from New Merch... lead

For Orders as to whether [the] Inspector General's Report shall ~~[illegible]~~ be forwarded to the [Secretary] of State and Mr. Shubrick's confir[mati]on at Palamcottah requested. [There] is now a permanent vacancy [in the] Jail Dept. caused by the [reti]rement of Col. Pickance.

[illegible] 17 Mar.

18 March

Supposing H.E. the Govt. to be prepared to nominate Mr. Shubrick, I should willingly join in the recommendation to the Sec. of State. I would say in unequivocal terms that there is no native who could be proposed as fit for the post. The man referred to in the previous despatch was specially selected in view to trying whether native agency could be used in these appointments & was the most promising man to be got. He turned out a complete failure.

[illegible]
20 Mar.

I quite agree,
& in case of another European gentleman being wanted for jail employment can recommend Mr. J. Gorge - whose age is the only thing against him except that it will prevent his ever getting a pension. [illegible]
C 19/3

27/3

Judicial Department

From
The Inspector General of Jails
To
The Chief Secretary to Government

Confidential

No A 2

Dated 27th February 1891
Received 3rd March 91

Reporting in reply to G.O. No 266 of the 9th February 1891 regarding the case of Mr. R. L. Shubrick.

[S]upplies from new merchants, [illegible] [w]ould lead to reduced rates and economy. Altogether I formed a high opinion of Mr. Shubrick's intelligence, energy and successful conduct of his duties as a Jail Superintendent.

4 - I venture to add that in my opinion the results thus obtained by Mr. Shubrick after 4 1/2 months work contrast very favorably with those attained by his predecessor Syed Khader Padsha Sahib. Through his reign no industries other than the simple form of coir mat weaving and coir rope making were commenced, and the administration was not conducted with energy. I trust therefore that the Govt. will see its way to press once more upon the Secretary of State the desirability of confirming Mr. Shubrick in the appoin[tment] [which he] has already shown such [illegible] he [illegible]

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most o[bedient servant]
[illegible]
Ag Inspr Genl
Jails

Camp [illegible]
27th February

From

Colonel J. Macdonald Smith
Ag Inspector General of Jail

To

The Hon'ble
The Chief Secretary

Sir

I have the honor to submit the Report called for in para 2 of G.O. 20266 of 9th February 1891

2 – Mr. R L Stubrick was appointed to be Superintendent of the District Jail Palamcottah by Notification in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 16th September 1890. He took charge of his appointment on the 14th October 1890 and has thus held the [illegible]d of a little over 4 months.

[illegible] the Palamcottah Jail on the [illegible]d two following days, and have [illegible] opportunity of seeing [illegible] found that Mr. Stubrick, though [illegible] official experience, had succeeded [illegible] very complete grasp of the [illegible] management. The jail was [illegible] good order; the health of the [illegible] favorable, that there was but one [illegible] and no convalescents. Since [illegible] of charge Mr. Stubrick has [illegible] the [illegible] tape making, cotton [illegible] and the weaving of convict [illegible] found he had also taken [illegible] obtaining supplies of rations [illegible]ded in spite of some opposition from

---

supporting W.E. the Colr. to be [illegible]

tadar, Ch[illegible] Stubrick. I [illegible] the Tahsildar [illegible] in the escheat enquiry. Although I had my suspicions at the time, an expression of them would have been premature, because I had not then definite information to go upon and steps would doubtless have been taken to thwart the

gentleman very [illegible] for [illegible] employment can recommend W. J. Gonge – whose age is the only thing against him except the [illegible] it with forward his [illegible] opinion. [illegible]

C 19/3

27/3

[illegible] orders should [illegible] deferred regarding certain escheat ca[ses] in Woyuad on which I submitted an official report. In support of my suggestion I now submit an extract from a statement made to me by the late Woyuad Revenue Inspector, Krishnier,

the State's demand. It took away all incentive to industry and improved agriculture; it gave an incentive to fraud and opened a wide door for corruption and oppression. The result was, neither the State nor the raiyat proprietary benefited by the system. Neither was able to secure its full share of the actual produce; that of the State was reduced by concealment, and that of the raiyat by extortion, and what both thus lost was intercepted by the subordinate revenue agency. The raiyats endeavoured to secure more than their due share by bribery; but extortion superadded to bribery left them a great deal less.

I see my friend, Mr. Raghunatha Row, does not recommend the collection of revenue in kind in its old form above described. Alive apparently, as an officer of his wide and varied revenue experience must be, to its abuses, he proposes a modified form of it, *viz.*; a fixed rate in kind per acre. But what is the advantage of a fixed rate in kind over a fixed rate in money? Payment in kind would not *per se* relieve the raiyat from the clutches of the money-lender. If it would, there is no reason why the payment of its equivalent in money should not. The raiyat is no required to meet the Government demand in advance of the harvest, and after harvest he certainly has no difficulty in turning into money what represents the Government's share of the produce. He will have difficulties, though, in disposing of the surplus of his own share over what he requires for his food, if he has to compete with the Government in the trade in agricultural produce. The fact is, it is his other wants, not the Government demand, that drive the raiyat to the money-lender; but I doubt whether the raiyats resort to the money-lender now to any considerable extent. Are there, then, any other disadvantages in the system of money payment from which payment in kind would free the raiyat? I am unable to see any. The one thing I can see is, that the change will entail on him the loss of the full benefit of a profitable margin which he now enjoys; for, the moderate commutation price at which the Government assessment, first determined in grain, is converted into money rates, generally leaves a large margin of profit to the raiyat. So much as respects the raiyat's side of the question.

Turning to the Government's side, their revenue must suffer considerably by the proposed change. The storing of agricultural produce as it is gathered, the carriage to the market and its preparation, where necessary, for the market, are matters which it is hardly possible for the Government to manage as economically and profitably as the raiyats, each dealing with the produce of his own individual holding, can. The revenue establishment, large as it necessarily is, is already overworked; it cannot, unless considerably increased, cope with the additional work, which a system of collecting the revenue in kind would impose on it. The Government would have, therefore, to incur a heavy additional expenditure on establishment, and the cost of this, plus the loss by peculation in conducting sales, would reduce the net revenue to a great extent.

Further, there are administrative difficulties of almost insurmountable nature in giving effect to the

to hard labour; they are vaccinated, and that does them good.

Their Lordships, without calling upon the Government Pleader, dismissed the application.

—o—

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1890.

First-day, Monday, 11th August 1890.

BEFORE SIR ARTHUR COLLINS, KT., CHIEF JUSTICE.

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock when the prisoner Manickum, a young female, who was at the last Sessions tried for theft and whose sentence was reserved till the present sessions, was put up. His Lordship told the prisoner that as this was her first offence he would deal leniently with her, but if she was brought up again he would deal with her rigorously. As he had already been in prison four months, he would sentence her to one day's imprisonment. She was discharged at once.

THEFT.—Veerasawmy *alias* Rungasawmy *alias* Poojali, and Aurokiam, No. 1 in the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with having, on or about the 15th May 1890 committed the offence of theft.

The following gentlemen were impanneled as Jurors, viz., Messrs. Henry Boran Bernard (Foreman), John Boran Berlie, Appu Moodelly, C. Narasimha Chariar, M.A., W. Barclay, N. D. Rozario, F. M. Foncica, J. E. A. Cruz, B. A., and J. W. Chapman.

Mr. Willie Grant, Crown Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution and the prisoners were undefended.

Henry Mogambarram, the prosecutor, deposed, as follows. I am a clerk in the service of Messrs. Binny and Co. I have known both the accused since the 14th May last. On that day I was passing near the Town Hall when No. 1 came in the opposite direction, rattled against me, laid hold of me, asked me why I had jostled against him, and raised his hand to strike me. No. 2 then joined him, when No. 1 put his hand into my coat pocket and took out a red handkerchief and a purse which contained Rs.7-12-3. Both passed then left and on the way No. 1 handed the purse to No. 2. I followed them up to the People's Park, Gate where I met a Jail Warder, to whom I complained. I and the Warder followed the prisoners further on, when a constable was met, to whom I made report and the prisoners were arrested.

The Jail Warder deposed to pursuing No. 2 and recovering the handkerchief, purse and money.

Doosawmy deposed to seeing No. 1 jostling against the prosecutor and taking from his pocket a handkerchief and purse, containing money, which he passed over to No. 2. He also deposed to seeing both prisoners arrested by a Warder and to a Police Constable finding a purse, containing Rs.7-12-2, on his person.

Constable Shaik Ahmed, G. 55, deposed to the arrest of the prisoners. The prisoners' statements before the Committing Magistrate were then read out to them. They said he had no witnesses to call. No. 2 called Appah Chetty to prove that on the 15th May, he received Rs.10 from him, on the pledge of a silver earring and a silver waist-string, but this witness deposed to having the articles on the 1st and 5th May, and that the money on those dates and that the articles were still in his possession. Both said they were not of the charges and that they were under the influence of liquor at the time they were committed. His Lordship briefly summed up, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against the prisoners. No. 1 pleaded guilty to 11 previous convictions and No. 2 to 4 convictions. No. 1 was released from jail on 4th January 1890 and preferred to be whipped instead of being sent to Jail. His Lordship told No. 1 that he had been 15 years and 2 months in jail and had received 85 stripes. Imprisonment seemed to have had no effect on him and in mercy to him he would pass a sentence of 10 years' transportation. No.

a feeling of irritation towards natives, by reason of the latter endeavouring to bathe in the falls, in assertion of their right to do so, during the portion of the day when Europeans desired to have the exclusive use of the falls. This state of feeling between the two parties was intensified by the unfortunate incident, above mentioned, of the 26th July last. On that day, a complaint was preferred against Mr. Clarke, by the husband of the lady assaulted. The same evening, a meeting of the native inhabitants in the neighbourhood, was held at the Courtallum Temple, adjacent to the falls, and certain resolutions were passed, expressing indignation at the conduct of Mr. Clarke and advocating the necessity for taking steps to vindicate their just rights, by addressing the authorities on the subject of using the falls for bathing purposes. The last Resolution required the Secretary to the meeting to forward to the Dewan of Mysore a copy of the proceedings of the meeting. Mr. Madhava Row, the Deputy Commissioner, was among those present at the meeting. On the following morning, *i.e.*, on the 27th July, many natives—men, women and children—bathed in the falls in the morning. Three Police Constables were present that morning at the falls, for the first time since the commencement of the season this year. While these people were bathing, Mr. Clarke, accompanied by some other Europeans, arrived at the falls and, finding that natives had not been kept out, returned home without bathing, after finding fault with the constables for not having excluded the natives. The presence of the Deputy Commissioner at the previous day's meeting, and the fact that a copy of its proceedings was communicated to the Dewan, led to a misapprehension in the minds of the Europeans in the place, as well as in the mind of the District Magistrate, that the agitation against the exclusion of natives from bathing in the falls in the morning, received encouragement at the hands of the Dewan and the Deputy-Commissioner. On the 31st July last, the five accused were arrested by the Police, on a charge of rioting, though admittedly a large number of natives of Tenkasi, Elanji and other villages in the vicinity, bathed in the falls that morning. Though the Head-Assistant-Magistrate, Mr. Varada Row, with First Class powers, had local and other jurisdiction over the case, being the officer in charge of the division, yet the Police Inspector was specially ordered, by the District Magistrate, to place the case against accused before the European Joint-Magistrate, Mr. C. E. Henry, wholly unconnected with the Division and whose Head-Quarter Station was Tuticorin. The District Magistrate, before his arrival at Courtallum, on the 29th July, passed an order, under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as follows:—

"Order to the Public, frequenting or visiting Courtallum.

"For two months, from this date, I direct that persons, being Natives of India, shall abstain from bathing in the Courtallum Waterfall, before 10 A. M., in the morning.

"29th July 1890.

(Signed) "H. TREMENHEERE,
"*Ag. District Magistrate.*"

The District Magistrate expressed, at Tenkasi, in the presence of a large number of people, his displeasure at the attempt, on the part of the natives, to question the propriety of the arrangements, as to bathing, in an order of the Collector in 1884: and seems to have given out that he would put down such contumely, insinuating at the same time that the presence of natives of high position, at Courtallum, was at the bottom of the presumptuous conduct of his quiet people. The District Magistrate, after his arrival at Courtallum, issued an order to the Village Munsiff of Tenkasi, as follows:—

"RAMIER, Village Moonsiff of Tenkasi, is directed to explain whether it is true that he attended a public meeting, at which it was laid down that Europeans have no right to bathe in the waterfall, and at which it was apparently resolved to prevent such bathing.

"(2) If so, he should shew cause, in writing, why notice should not be taken of his conduct.

"(3) If he was not present, he will ascertain whether the proceedings of the meeting recoded his presence; and, in that case, explain such records and state what steps he proposes to take against the framers of the record.

"(4) He will also explain why he did not inform higher authorities of the result of the meeting.

"5th August, 1890. (Signed) "H. TREMENHEERE
"Ag. Collector."

The prosecution of the accused servants of the Dewan was, among other things, a step calculated to strike terror in the minds of the native community, with a view to make them submit, without demur, to any arrangements, as regards the hours of bath in the falls, that might be made by the authorities to suit the convenience of the Europeans. The District Magistrate's continued presence at Courtallum was viewed by the public as manifesting the more than ordinary interest which he takes in the prosecution of the accused. The District Magistrate and Joint-Magistrate, as Europeans residents of the District, were viewed as personally interested in securing the exclusive use of the falls, during the morning hours, to Europeans. The Joint-Magistrate, in the course of the trial, exhibited his strong feeling on the subject, by remarking that "It is unreasonable to expect European gentry to bathe with natives." The circumstances above set forth, lent support to the general belief of the public, at Courtallum and Tinnevelly, that the European officials take a personal interest in the case; and they are likely to deter witnesses from coming forward and giving their evidence, in favor of the accused, freely and without fear of incurring the displeasure of the authorities. The accused, therefore, apprehended they were not likely to get a fair and impartial trial, at the hands of any of the Magistrates in the Tinnevelly District, and secure them the evidence of witnesses who could testify to facts, establishing the innocence of the accused.

Mr. WEDDERBURN'S application was that the case might be transferred from the file of the Tinnevelly Magistrate to that of a Magistrate in any other district. The learned Counsel said he had only just been able to secure a copy of the record, which showed there was good reason for the doubt expressed, in the above affidavit, as to the trial being fairly conducted. The evidence was of a most extraordinary kind; there were six witnesses examined, whose evidence was very short, but it went to shew that if the Magistrate could draw a charge on such evidence as had been adduced, there was good reason for the accused saying a fair trial could not be expected. The first witness was a Head-Constable, the station-house officer; but, taking all the witnesses, no evidence had been adduced of any riot or of any suspicion of riot. The Constables attempted to interfere with people bathing, which they had no right to do. The Magistrate had been sent for, specially, from Tuticorin to proceed to Tinnevelly, to try the case. That the Magistrate should have framed a charge, on evidence such as he had before him, shewed he was not fit for his post.

Best J. observed that the order of the District Magistrate did seem to be illegal, but he did not see why their Lordships should interfere now, as accused, if convicted, would have a right of appeal to the District Judge. It was better, his Lordship suggested, to allow the trial to go on, and not to assume that the District Magistrate would be partial, or that the District Judge would be partial.

Mr. WEDDERBURN replied that, if convicted, a week or so must elapse before accused could appeal, in which case they would have to suffer a week's imprisonment with hard labour.

Best J.:—For the first week or so, they are not put

SIMLA HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

THE Prize List of the above Society's Show, held on the 1st and 2nd instant has now reached us. The exhibition was the second of its kind held in that Hill retreat, and glancing at the list the exhibits were varied; they were competed for by the *élite* of the station. His Excellency the Viceroy awards a silver medal to the exhibitor who obtains the greatest number of prizes during the season. But this medal is only awarded to the same exhibitor once in three years, and is estimated thus:—3 marks for a first or special prize, 2 for a second, and 1 for a third. According to this valuation the award must have been made to Mr. A. O. Hume who scored the highest number of marks in the Show. We observe that no prize has been given for either Grapes or Mangoes among class II. and none for Mushrooms, Radishes, Tomatoes, Indian Corn, Yams, Artichokes, Peas, Beans, in class III., although for the first two the Government has awarded prizes, as an encouragement, no doubt, for their cultivation. The absence of exhibitors in some articles such as we mentioned above shows that the Simla cultivator yet awaits encouragement from Government to put his hand to the plough to raise such crops, even experimentally. The following is the list of prizes, with the names of those winning them.

CLASS I.—FLOWERS.

LILIES.

PRIZES of this section are presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

*1st Prize—Best collection of not less than 6 plants in flower, Rs.12, Sir C. Elliot.

*2nd Prize—Second best collection of not less than 6 plants in flower, Rs.8, Annandale Gardens.

*1st Prize—Best 3 plants of Lilium Auratum, Rs 10, Annandale Gardens.

*2nd Prize—Any other three—Rs.5, Sir C. Elliot.

GLADIOLI.

1st Prize—Best collection of not less than 6 plants in flower, Rs.7, Lady Barbour.

*1st Prize—Best stand of 6 cut spikes of Gladioli, Rs.5, Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

TUBEROSE.

*1st Prize—Best 3 cut spikes, Rs.5, Annandale Gardens.

FUCHSIAS.

1st Prize—Best 6 plants in flower, single or double, Rs.10, Lady Barbour.

2nd Prize—Best 3 plants in flower, Rs 5, Lady Brown.

Special Prize presented by Dr. G. Watt, for the best plant in tub or box, Rs.10, Lady Barbour.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

1st Prize—Best collection of not less than 6 plan s in flower, single or double, Rs.7, Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

2nd Prize—Best 3 plants in flower, single or double, Rs.5, Mrs. Sinkinson.

FOLIAGE BEGONIAS.

*1st Prize—Best 6 plants, Rs.4, A. O. Hume.

*2nd Prize—Best 3 plants, Rs.2, Annandale Gardens.

DAHLIAS.

*1st Prize—*Cut Blooms.* Presented by J. F. Duthie Esq., for the best 12 double flowers of any kind, Rs.10, Annandale Gardens.

*2nd Prize—Best 12 mixed kinds, Rs.[illegible], A. O. Hume.

HYDRANGEAS.

*2nd Prize—Second best 3 plants in flower, Rs.3, Lady Barbour.

Special Prize presented by H. H. The Maharajah of Cooch-Behar.—Best plant in tub, Rs.5, Mrs. Sinkinson.

GERANIUMS.

1st Prize—For Foliage Geraniums,—3 best pots, R[illegible]

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Major Ward.

Roses.

*1st Prize—Best 12 cut blooms of different varieties, Rs.5 Lady Barbour.

*2nd Prize—Best 6 cut blooms of different varieties, Rs.3 Annandale Gardens.

Hollyhocks.

*1st Prize—Presented by Major Ward, for the best 6 cut blooms of different colours, Rs.5, A. O. Hume Esq.

*2nd Prize—Second presented by Major Ward, for the best 6 cut blooms of different colours, Rs.4, Lady Barbour.

Achimenes.

1st Prize—Best 3 plants in flower, Rs.3, Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

2nd Prize—Second best 3 plants in flower, Rs.2, Mrs. Sinkinson.

Amaryllis or Hippastrum.

2nd Prize—Best 6 cut blooms or pots, Rs.2, Major Angelo

Heliotropes.

1st Prize—Best plant in flower, Rs.3, Mr. W. E. Stark.

Annuals or Perennials.

1st Prize—Best collection of not less than 18 cut flowers of different species, Rs.7, Major Ward.

2nd Prize—Best collection of not less than 18 cut flowers of different species, Rs.5, Mrs. Sinkinson.

Coleus.

*1st Prize—Best collection of not less than 6 different colours, Rs.5, A. O. Hume.

Asters.

1st Prize—Best 3 plants in flower, Rs.3, Mr. R. E. French.

Ferns.

*1st Prize—Best collection of not less than 6 different species, Rs.5, A. O. Hume.

Special prize presented by Dr. G. Watt for the best collection of Simla wild ferns in pots or stand, Rs.5, Mrs. Sinkinson.

General Collection of Flowering Plants.

*1st Prize—For best collection tastefully arranged on a stand or table, the property of the Exhibitor, Rs.10, A. O. Hume.

*2nd Prize—For best collection tastefully arranged on a stand or table, the property of the Exhibitor, Rs.7, Annandale Gardens.

*3rd Prize—For best collection tastefully arranged on a stand or table, the property of the Exhibitor, Rs.5, J. Macpherson.

Foliage Plants.

*1st Prize—Collection of not less than 6 plants of different kinds, Rs.5, A. O. Hume.

*2nd Prize—Second best collection of not less than 6 plants of different kinds, Rs.3, J. M. Macpherson.

Class II.—Fruits.

Peaches.

*1st Prize presented by W. Coldstream, Esq., for the best dish of 2 lbs., Rs. 6, Chhabil Mall.

2nd Prize presented by W. Coldstream, Esq., second best dish of 2 lbs., Rs. 4, Annandale Gardens.

Apples.

Prize awarded by the Punjab Government.

*Special Prize—Cooking Apples, best dish of 2lbs. Rs.8, Annandale Gardens.

2nd Prize—Second best cooking Apples, best dish of 2lbs., Rs.5, Jaun Mahomed.

3rd Prize—Third cooking Apples, best dish of 2lbs., Rs.2, Jaun Mahomed.

*1st Prize—Dessert Apples, best dish of 2 lbs. Rs.8, Annandale Gardens.

2nd Prize—Second best dessert Apples, best dish of 2 lbs. Rs.5, Annandale Gardens.

3rd Prize—Third best dessert Apples, best dish of 2 lbs. Rs.2, Annandale gardens.

Pears.

Prizes awarded by the Punjab Government.

*1st Prize—Dessert Pears not less than 4 lbs. Rs.8. W. Donald.

2nd Prize—Any sort excluding hill pears Rs.5. W. Donald.

CLASS III.—VEGETABLES.

All the prizes of this Class are awarded by the Simla Municipality.

Cauliflower.

*1st Prize—Best 3 heads, Rs.3, A. O. Hume.

CABBAGE.

rize—Best 3 heads, Rs. 4, Major Ward.
" Second best 3 heads, Rs.2, Kulla Mali.
Drum-head Re.1, Mr. E. H. DaCosta.

CARROTS.

rize—Twelve best roots, Rs.2, Major Ward.
Second best roots, Re. 1, Major Ward.

RHUBARB.

rize—Best bunch, not less than 4 lbs. Rs.4, Sir E.

BEET.

rize—Six best roots, Rs.3, Major Ward.
" Second best roots, Rs.2, Major Ward.

RUTTER BEANS.

rize—Best dish of not less than 1 lb. Rs.3 Major Ward.

DWARF FRENCH BEANS.

rize—Best dish of not less than 1 lb. Rs.2, Major Ward.

SPINACH.

rize—Best dish of not less than 2 lbs. Rs.2, Mr. E. H. Costa.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

Prize—Best 3, Rs.3, Major Ward.
Prize—Second best 3, Rs.2, Major Ward.

CUCUMBERS.

Prize—Best 6, Rs.4, Major Ward.
Prize—Best 3, Rs.2, Major Ward.

POTATOES.

Prize—Best dish of not less than 2 lbs. Rs.5, Mr. E. DaCosta.
prize—Second best dish of not less than 2 lbs. Rs.3, hotun Mali.
Prize—Third best dish of not less than 2 lbs. Rs. 2 Major Ward.

BOUQUETS.

Prize—Cultivated flowers Rs.5, Mrs. Sinkinson.
Prize—Wild flowers Rs. 3, Miss Birrell.

BUTTON-HOLES.

Prize—Best 3 Rs.2, Mrs. Elles.

HANGING BASKETS.

1st Prize—Best 3, with growing plants Rs.3, A. O. Hume.

RUSTIC STANDS.

1st Prize—Best rustic stand with plants growing in it Rs.8, Annandale Gardens.
pecial Prize—Best rustic stand with plants growing in it, given by H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Rs.5, Dr. G. Natt.

VOLUNTEER NEWS.

A RATHER liberal concession has been made by the vernment of India to the Band Funds of Volunteer-rps. Under the Volunteer Regulations, a Volunteer-rp should consist of not less than 300 enrolled men-s to be entitled to the band allowance of Rs 100 a nth; but with a view to encourage Commanding Offi rs of Volunteer Corps to attach Reservists to their re-ment the Government of India has ruled that reserve olunteers who are attached to Volunteer corps should reckoned towards the minimum strength required entitle a regiment, or detachment, to the band al-wance.

MILITARY.

DERS this year for supplying rum to the troops ia and in Burma, for the year 1891-92, are not re-, there being a sufficient quantity in store to he requirements for the year.

rder to assimilate the practice of the Indian l Service as regards the dating of Surgeons' Com-ons to that of the British Service, Officers here-

1. All men who h provisions of India 108, will remain in and may, if not of " the following regim

	Men.		Men.
1st E. Kent Regt.	... 50	1st E. Surrey Regt.	... 61
2nd R. Lancaster Regt	... 71	,, D. of Cornwall's L. I.	65
1st R. Fusiliers	... 39	2nd Border Regt.	...*266
2nd N'thumberl'd Fu	srs. 89	,, R. Sussex Regt.	... 86
,, R. Warwick Regt.	... 118	1st Hampshire Regt.	... 66
1st Norfolk Regt.	... 76	2nd Oxfordshire L. I.	... 41
2nd Lincolns. Regt.	... 109	,, Derbys. Regt.	... 94
,, W. Yorks. Regt.	... 122	1st L. N. Lancashire Regt.	64
,, R. Irish Regt.	... 98	2nd Yorks. (Lt. Infy.)	... 69
,, Yorks. Regt.	... 268	2nd Middlesex Regt.	... 61
,, Lancashire Fusrs.	... 47	,, Wiltshire Regt.	... 80
,, R. Scots Fusrs.	... 77	,, Manchester Regt.	... 46
1st Cheshire Regt.	... 101	,, Durham Lt. Infy.	... 75
,, R. Welsh Fusrs.	... 100	,, Highland Lt. Infy.	... 58
2nd S. Wales Bordrs.	... 81	,, Seaforth Highlanders	73
,, K. O. Scottish B	s. ...*161	1st R. Irish Fusrs.	... 105
,, R. Inniskilling F	usrs. 155	2nd R. Munster Fusrs.	... 192
,, Scottish Rifles	... 107	1st Rifle Brigade	... 121
,, Gloucester Regt	... 57	3rd Rifle Brigade	... 103
1st Worcester. Regt.	... 48	2nd R. Dublin Fusrs.	... 88
,, E. Lancashire Reg	t. ... 66		

2. Under instru dred men of the 1st hundred men of t from those desirou have served the sh period of unexpire talion of their corp

3. All others w army service may, " General Rules," in India with any

4. Staff and C Sergeant.

* Include

† Nos. required to

ve extended their service under the Army Circulars of 1883, clauses 85 and India to complete their extended term bad" character, volunteer for any one o ts:

ctions from the Horse Guards, one hun-King's Own Scottish Borderers, and two e 1st Border Regiment (to be selected s of remaining in India, and those who ortest time abroad, and have the longes-l service) will be posted to the 2nd Batt s now in India.

o have not entered the last year of their subject to the conditions laid down in the e allowed to volunteer for further service f the regiments above named.

or Sergeants may volunteer in the rank of

the transfers referred to in para. 2.

complete to 8 °/₀ over established strength.

(III.)

2ND BAT ALION LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

(See case 6 of from A. G. in Ind

1. Further vo rised by G. O. C. of the regiments corps.

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1st Battalion C

1. All men w rules quoted in th complete their character, volunt same paragraph.

2. All others Army service ma " General Rules," in India with an only as will not 515 men, exclusi ference will be g

3. Staff and Sergeant.

he Instructions issued with Circular Memo. a, No. 1902-C., dated 4th May, 1882.)

lunteering, in continuation of that autho-C., dated 27th June, 1889, page 259, to any amed in (II.) will be permitted from this

olor Sergeants may volunteer in the rank of

onnaught Rangers (proceeding to Aden).

o have extended their service under the e first part of (II.) 1, will remain in India to xtended term, and may, if not of "bad" er for any of the regiments named in the

who have not entered the last year of their y, subject to the conditions laid down in the be allowed to volunteer for further service of the regiments named, but to such extent educe the strength of the Battalion below e of invalids and time-expired men. Pre-ven to married men.

olor Sergeants may volunteer in the rank of

GENERAL RULES.

I.—Soldiers v be medically fit character. Men service under In sorily retained i of their corps if their disposal shou ter will, if not tr corps, go to Engla

lunteering for further service in India must or such service, and must not be of "bad" f "bad" character who have extended their ian Regulations and are therefore compul-India, should be sent to the other Battalion in India; if not, special instructions as to d be asked for. Other men of bad charac-sferred to the other Battalion of their d with their Battalion.

II.—Volunteer g into any one regiment is limited to the number stated a inst each corps which will increase the strength of the giment to 8 per cent. in excess of the

LOCAL NEWS.

ARRIVAL.—August 9, Captain G. A. Welman, Adjt. M. V. Gu[illegible] on

SPECIAL SALT AND ABKARI TEST EXA[illegible] examinations take place on the 20th Octob[illegible] ing days.

THE MOHURUM.—This noisy festival con[illegible] next, and will terminate on the 28th instan[illegible] dan Government employés will have leave [illegible]

PURCHASE OF GRAIN.—The Inspector-Ge[illegible] issued a Circular prohibiting Police officer[illegible] grain of any sort from Heads of Village[illegible] their respective jurisdictions.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—The gentlemen wh[illegible] as Special Jurors were informed to-day by [illegible] Crown that their services would not be re[illegible] sent Sessions as there was no special case [illegible]

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Only two day[illegible] the sitting of the present Court of Oyer and [illegible] which there are eight cases set down for [illegible] these the accused plead guilty. Should th[illegible] completed wi hin the two days specified, th[illegible] Sessions will be one of the shortest for a lo[illegible]

ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINE.—On the morni[illegible] just as the North-West line mail-train h[illegible] the platform-siding, at the Central Railway [illegible] glass suddenly burst and caused no little ala[illegible] as the water and the steam escaping [illegible] a great noise. The driver, however, sp[illegible] cocks off and the Engine went up to Royapu[illegible] a glass.

A TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.—Under the abo[illegible] reported the incidents connected with the a[illegible] of one Manuel, Butler to Mr. Henry C. S[illegible] Antony Ammal in a frightfully wounded co[illegible] gunshots alleged to have been fired by the fo[illegible] and his wife when he was drunk at Manalur[illegible] died in the Civil Dispensary a day or two aft[illegible] the woman has, we understand, passed all da[illegible] recover.—*Madura Mail.*

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A native lad name[illegible] aged about four years, while knocking down [illegible] an *Ipum* tree, yesterday, accidentally [illegible] tained injuries to his head. He was imme[illegible] to the General Hospital, where he died [illegible] saulting one Mr. Collins, when Inspector [illegible] him and had him arrested. As it was prov[illegible] admission. Mr. A. K. Simpson, Police Inspec[illegible] C. Division, Black Town, held an inquest [illegible] morning, when the Jury returned a verdic[illegible] caused through fracture of the skull

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—An East India[illegible] Viera, was charged, at the Egmore Preside[illegible] Court, to-day, before Mr. O.R. Jones, the Ac[illegible] trate, with drunk and disorderly behaviour[illegible] Pudupet, on the night of the 10th instant. [illegible] saulting one Mr. Collins, when Inspector [illegible] him and had him arrested. As it was prov[illegible] admission. Mr. A.K. Simpson, Police Inspec[illegible] C. Division, Black Town, held an inquest [illegible] morning, when the Jury returned a verdic[illegible] caused through fracture of the skull

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—An East India[illegible] named Francis Viera, was charged, at the Egmore Preside[illegible]cy Magistrates' Court, to-day, before Mr. O.R. Jones, the Ac[illegible]ng Chief Magis-trate, with drunk and disorderly behaviour[illegible]on Harris Road, Pudupet, on the night of the 10th instant. [illegible] Accused was as-saulting one Mr. Collins, when Inspector [illegible]ppestake seized him and had him arrested. As it was prov[illegible]d that the ac-admission. Mr. A.K. Simpson, Police Inspec[illegible] fined him Rs.3, C. Division, Black Town, held an inquest [illegible] will meet with morning, when the Jury returned a verdic[illegible] caused through fracture of the skull

A TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.—Under the abo[illegible] heading we had reported the incidents connected with the a[illegible]val at Madura of one Manuel, Butler to Mr. Henry C. S[illegible]nd of his wife Antony Ammal in a frightfully wounded co[illegible]dition owing to gunshots alleged to have been fired by the fo[illegible]rmer at himself and his wife when he was drunk at Manalur[illegible] The man Manuel died in the Civil Dispensary a day or two aft[illegible]r his arrival, but the woman has, we understand, passed all da[illegible]ger and will soon recover.—*Madura Mail.*

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A native lad name[illegible] Rungiah Naidu, aged about four years, while knocking down [illegible] some seeds from an *Ipum* tree, yesterday, accidentally [illegible] fell and sus-tained injuries to his head. He was imme[illegible]ately conveyed to the General Hospital, where he died [illegible]o minutes after saulting one Mr. Collins, when Inspector [illegible] attached to the admission. Mr. A.K. Simpson, Police Inspec[illegible]n the body this C. Division, Black Town, held an inquest [illegible] that death was morning, when the Jury returned a verdic[illegible] caused through fracture of the skull

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—An East India[illegible] named Francis Viera, was charged, at the Egmore Preside[illegible]cy Magistrates' Court, to-day, before Mr. O.R. Jones, the Ac[illegible]ng Chief Magis-trate, with drunk and disorderly behaviour[illegible]on Harris Road, Pudupet, on the night of the 10th instant. [illegible] Accused was as-saulting one Mr. Collins, when Inspector [illegible]ppestake seized him and had him arrested. As it was prov[illegible]d that the ac-caused was a desperate character, His Worsh[illegible] fined him Rs.3, admission. Mr. A.K. Simpson, Police Inspec[illegible] will meet with giving him a warning, that a similar offenc[illegible] imprisonment.

"THE ORIENTAL BENEFIT AND DEPOSIT [illegible] SOCIETY" LD.—"OBSERVER" writes to us :—The Half-yearl[illegible] Report of this Institution which has just been laid before the public, shows a steady increase in its business and prosperity. The Fixed Deposit which now stands at Rs.60,000, shows what great confidence people have in this Fund, which is only of recent origin, and which is managed solely by n[illegible]rs. We had a very fair dividend this half-year being [illegible]%, and great credit is due to the management of th[illegible]nstitution, and especially to Mr. D. Ramaswamiah the Secr[illegible]ry, who started this Society first in January 1885.

[illegible] Memorial Hall.—Yesterday, it was announced that the "Young Men's Pro-gressive Union" would, this evening, present a welcome address to Eardley Norton, Esquire, Barrister-at Law, on his return from England," at the Pachaiyappa's Hall. Early to-day, however, crimson placards announce, all over the city, that, "this day's meeting at the Pachai-yappa's Hall has been postponed at the special request of Mr. E. Norton"—the Esquire beforementioned, it is supposed—" owing to unavoidable circumstances," which is a disappointment to many. The placard not announcing the duration of the postponement, it is possible that it is at pre-sent very uncertain when the receiver of the address will be prepared to appear publicly, in his usual style, and "wel-come" the Y. M. P. U's. address.

A LECTURE ON THE BIBLE AT CHINGLEPUT :—Yesterday evening, at 5 P. M. the Revd. S. W. Organe, Secretary to the Madras Bible Society, delivered an interesting lecture on the Bible,in the Free Church Mission School Hall, at Chingleput. The audience consisted of Native Christians with a fair sprink-ling of Hindus. The Revd. J. C. Peattie presided. The lecturer dwelt at great length on the extensive circulation of the Bible, its Divine origin, the internal evidence ite bore to prove it, and the great influence it exercised on tht minds of the educated, for the good of the world a large. The lecture throughout was illustrated by interesting anecdotes, facts and figures. During the lecture, a young Hindu had the temerity to smile at some statements which were evidently unpalatable to him. This was noticed by the Chairman, who, in his concluding remarks, read the young man a lecture which must have made a deeper impression on him than the Revd. Mr. Organe's lecture.

INDIAN PAINTING.—The Exhibition of Indian paintings, which a few of our leading amateurs were venturesome enough to open this season in London, has been closed, the *Pioneer* believes, after a most successful existence in one respect, and that the chief. The critics have almost without an exception spoken highly of the work and treated it seri-ously—influenced perhaps by the modesty of the exhibitors, who expressly deprecated comparison with professional artists. The notices have agreed in considering the exhibition col-lectively as a good representation of characteristic Indian scenery, and from this as well as from an artistic point well worthy of being put before the public. Unfortunately, how-ever, the funds at the disposal of the management did not ad-mit of bringing it to public notice in the only effectual way, by extensive and incessant advertisement, the result being, we are told, that the promoters will probably find themselves considerably out of pocket when the accounts are balanced—a poor reward for their spirited venture.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PRACTICE.—"A Student" writes to the *Madura Mail* :—I deeply sympathise with the Head Masters of our Schools and Colleges who generally find it difficult to collect the schoolfees from the students within the prescribed time and thereby suffer some inconvenience. To avoid this state of things, they can bring into force any good laws and regulations which the circumstances of the case may call for. But the practice in institutions here of assigning a hundred or thousand marks to such of the students as pay their fees early is by no means a good one and should at once be discontinued. If this practice obtains every-where, students of *means* and not of *merit* will top the classes and marks themselves will lose their value and the charm they possess for juveniles. Those who have at heart the well-being of institutions cannot countenance the practice as it is at once absurd and pernicious. But those who are mere speculators may have recourse to such practices without let or hindrance. Oh ! save me and other students from the effect of such rules.

NORMAL SCHOOL, TINNEVELLY.—In answer to an inquiry from the Educational Department whether the Board would hand over its Normal School, to the Department and contri-bute towards its up-keep, the Tinnevelly District Board has replied that "the Normal School though nominally under the management of the Board, is in reality under the man-agement of the Educational Department. Teachers are entertained and pupils admitted on the recommendation of the Inspecting Agency. The School forms part [illegible] Technical Normal School sanctioned by Govern[illegible] it does not seem desirable to separate the Normal bra[illegible] the Institute from the Industrial branch ; it is de[illegible] whether the Municipalities would then contribute to [illegible] the up-keep of the Industrial branch alone as they [illegible] promised for the whole Institution. Besides,it is under co[illegible]plation to attach an agricultural class, with an experi[illegible] farm, to the Institute ; the scheme, if realised, would [illegible] the Institute whole in itself. Under these circumstances [illegible] Board does n t see the necessity for transferring the N[illegible] School to the Educational Department.

DANGER FROM ANIMALS DYING BY ANTHRAX.—We lear[illegible] the authority of an official paper, that several cases of s[illegible] and some of fatal infection have occurred in persons who [illegible] been employed in cutting up carcases of animals which [illegible] fallen victims to anthrax or splenic fever. We therefore c[illegible] der it important that the public should be made aware [illegible] source of danger to human life. Government is also of [illegible] same opinion, but the means adopted by it to give [illegible] city to the information is decidedly inadequate. We bel[illegible] that the blood of an animal suffering from anthrax and [illegible] all parts of the body containing blood, are highly infec[illegible] and persons who have any abrasions, however slight, on [illegible] hands or arms, should carefully avoid touching any portio[illegible] the carcases of animals which have died of the disease[illegible] have been slaughtered while suffering from it. The same[illegible] has to be taken in dealing with fodder, litter, manure[illegible] other things, which may be contaminated with the blo[illegible] diseased animals. Carcases of animals which have die[illegible] anthrax should be buried entire, without being skinned or [illegible] and be well covered with quicklime and with not less tha[illegible] feet of earth.

THE SAMPLING OF COTTON.—A contemporary's London [illegible] respondent writes :—" East Indian cotton shall in all c[illegible] be sampled as follows :—One hoop to be removed and san[illegible] (outsides having been picked off) drawn in equal quanti[illegible] from both sides and the middle of either end of the ba[illegible] This resolution of the Liverpool Cotton Association does [illegible] give general satisfaction in the trade. It is admitted to [illegible] good as far as it goes, but it does not strike at the root of t[illegible] packing. What is wanted is to stamp out the fraudulent pr[illegible] tice of putting inferior cotton on the foul side of the bale, [illegible] it is urged that a rider should be annexed to the resolu[illegible] as follows :—" This rule shall in no case be considered [illegible] legislative false packing of East Indian cotton, and if [illegible] bales are proved to be false packed, they shall be rejecta[illegible] even if the inferior sides of the bales are represented in [illegible] buying or arbitration samples, unless the cotton is sold [illegible] false packs." The resolution as it stands enables false pa[illegible] ed cotton to be sold on the spot as regular cotton. If [illegible] seller represents the worse side, in however small a degr[illegible] they cannot be rejected as false packs ; and as only one in [illegible] in ten is sampled, there will be no end of future disputes [illegible] to whether the worse side was fairly represented or not [illegible] the other nine.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS AND TROUGHS.—We give below p[illegible] ticulars of Drinking Fountains for people, and Troughs f[illegible] Horses, Cattle and Dogs, to be erected by Sir S Ramasawm[illegible] Mudeliar *Kt.* C.I.E. Our readers are aware that the idea [illegible] erecting fountains &c. of this description in Madras originat[illegible] ed with Sir Savalai. The fact that his good example is [illegible] be followed by another charitable citizen gives additiona[illegible] value to the action of the worthy knight :—

1. Junction of Basin Brigade and Trivellore High Roads.
2. Evening Bazaar South, and opposite Memorial Hall.
3. Poonamallee Road opposite the choultry.
4. Junction of Poonamalle Road and Whannels Ro[illegible] posite to S.I.R.
5. Junction of Wallajah and Triplicane High Road.
6. Opposite D'Angelis' Shop.
7. Junction of Mount Road and Body-Guard Road.
8. Junction of Nungumbaukam High Road and Road, opposite Agri-Horticultural Gardens.
9. West End of Elephant Gate Bridge Road, c[illegible] the Mill.
10. Mint Street, junction of Ramanen-street.
11. Junction of Armenian-street and China Bazaar
12. Junction of Pantheon and Police Commis[illegible] Roads.
13. *Junction of Peters and Westcotts Roads.*
14. Junction of Royapettah High and Bar Church [illegible] close to Sir T. Madava Row's.
15. Yeldoms Road, junction Mount Road.
16. Junction of Popham's Broadway and Clive's a[illegible] Road.
17. Mount Road, opposite to Spencer and Co's South West gate.
18. Opposite Vepery Police Station.
19. Junction of Pursewalkum High Road with Gegada-veswara Covil Road.
20. Junction of Aroonachella Naik and Sawmy Veidoo Street.
21. Junction of Triplicane High and Pycrofts Roas.

We understand that Mr. Ellis has kindly undertake the erection of the above and deputed Mr. Loane for the work. The necessary funds for the troughs are lodged with Messrs Arbuthnot and Co.

LAW AND POLICE.

HIGH COURT.

BEFORE THE HON'BLES THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE WEIR.

Captain SUKH SING and another (Petitioners) *v.* the QUEEN EMPRESS.

THE SALVATION ARMY CASE.

Their Lordships, on Friday afternoon, delivered judg-ment in the matter of these Petitions, which were dis-missed the finding of, and sentences passed by, Mr. Sultan Mohideen Saib Bahadur being confirmed. A full report of the proceedings appeared in our issue of Saturday ; and, in a later issue, we hope to give their Lordship's judgment.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLES MR. MUTHUSAWMI AIYAR AND MR. JUSTICE BEST.)

Monday, 11th August, 1890.

Re HUSSAIN KHAN (3rd accused) PAPA (1st accused) SAMA SASTRI (4th accused) and LINGA NAICK (2nd accused.)

SERIOUS DISPUTE REGARDING THE COURTALLUM FALLS.

For Petitioners :—Mr. H. G. Wedderburn.

For the Crown :—The Government Pleader.

MR. WEDDERBURN applied, on motion, for the trans-fer of a Criminal trial, calendar case No. 41 of 1890 on the file of the Joint Magistrate of Tinnevelly—such application being based on the affidavit of the 3rd ac-cused. According to this affidavit, 3rd and 1st accused, chobdars, and 4th accused, a purohit, are servants of the Dewan of Mysore ; and 2nd accused is a peon, under Mr. P. V. Madhava Row, a Deputy Commissioner in the Mysore Province. These accused accompanied the Dewan and the Deputy Commissioner, from Bangalore to, and were staying with them at, Courtallum, since 6th July last.

On the morning of the 26th July, an assault was com-mitted by one Mr. Clarke, a European Coffee-planter at Courtallum, on a native lady, of respectable position from Cuddalore, who was then staying with her hus-band at the place. The assault was committed near the falls, whilst the lady was returning, after a bath, from the falls and because she resorted to the falls during the hours supposed to be set apart exclusively for Euro-peans. For some time past, a deep feeling of disatisfac-tion on the part of the native community of Tinnevelly, especially in the neighbourhood of Courtallum, has existed, in consequence of attempts on the part of Europeans in the District, including the principal officials visiting Courtallum, to exclude natives from bathing in the sacred falls in the morning, which is their time for bathing according to their habits and religious observances. The Europeans of the District, visiting Courtallum, were smarting under

...ering the Indian Medical Service will reckon ...c for pension, as well as for promotion, continu... from the date of passing out of the Medical ...chool at Netley, the time spent there being no longer allowed to count as service for pension or promotion.

UNDER a recent ruling, the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces, will nominate Medical officers and Medical Warrant Officers to the following appointments with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief—Administrative Medical charge of districts; Medical charge of Stations; Field and General Hospitals, as well as of corps (including wings) under the control of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Without the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief:—Subordinate Medical charge of stations, Field and General Hospitals; Medical officers, and Medical Warrant officers, to do duty at Hill Stations; Medical Warrant officers attached to the Ordnance establishments.

WE are soon to be favoured with an addition to the already numerous Army Regulations. The draft of Army Regulations, India, Vol. IV. Ordnance, Part I., *Personnel*, has already been sent for review to the Inspector-Generals and Controllers of Military Accounts of the several Army Circles, and is intended to be published concurrently with the Revised Edition of Part II., of the same code, relating to *Materiel*. These Regulations will supersede all previous codes and authorities bearing on Ordnance matters. The compilation of the new code has been entrusted to Captain T. G. Watkin, R. A. A draft Ordnance Code, prepared by Col. Nicholl (then Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore) in 1879, but never published, has been consulted in drawing up the present work.

General Orders for Re-Engaging in India.

With the sanction of Government, the following rules are published, in the General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under which transfers will be effected and volunteering permitted from corps proceeding to England and Aden during the ensuing trooping season:

17TH LANCERS.

I. All men who have extended their service under the provisions of India Army Circulars, clauses 85 and 108, of 1883, will remain in India to complete their extended term, but may, if not of "bad" character, volunteer for any one of the following regiments:

	Men.		Men.
2nd Dragoon Guards	... *92	18th Hussars	... 108
3rd Dragoon Guards	... 29	21st Hussars	... 25
5th Lancers	.. 65	16th Lancers	Unlimited.
7th Hussars	... 52		

2. All others who have not entered the last year of their army service may be allowed to volunteer for further service in India with any of the regiments above named, subject only to the conditions laid down in the "General Rules." Volunteers for Hussar Regiments must be of the height prescribed for Light Cavalry.

3. The officer commanding will ascertain and *wire* to the Adjutant General's Office, Simla, as early as possible, the numbers of each rank, willing to join the relieving regiment (16th Lancers) on its arrival from England.

4. Staff Sergeants and Troop Sergeant-Majors may volunteer in the rank of Sergeant.

* Nos. required to complete to 8 o/o over established strength.

(II.)

1ST BATTALION BORDER REGIMENT.

1ST BATTALION KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

(See case 6 of the Instructions issued with Circular Memo. from the A. G. in India, No. 1902-C., dated 4th May, 1882.)

scribed strength.

III.—Married men are not allowed to volunteer for regiments which have already their full proportion of married men, or nearly so.

IV.—Lads enlisted under special authority are not to be allowed to volunteer until they have attained the age of 18 years, unless they may wish to volunteer in order to remain in India with relatives, and sufficient proof of relationship is forthcoming.

V.—Non-Commissioned Officers transferred to other corps, whether compulsorily, or voluntarily, will, in all cases, take rank and precedence in their new regiments in their respective ranks according to the date of their promotion or appointment.

VI.—Infantry soldiers must volunteer for the territorial regiment to which the battalion they select belongs, but they will be posted for duty to the Battalion in India which they wish to join.

VII.—Volunteers for Highland regiments (who must be natives of North Britain) will be allowed a gratuity of 12 rupees and 8 annas to cover the cost of their necessary Highland equipments.

VIII.—Men, or probationers for, the unattached list borne on the rolls of the corps returning home, who may be desirous of continuing in their staff situations, can volunteer only to corps of the same arm serving in their own presidencies. But if holding higher rank than that of sergeant, they will only be allowed to elect for transfer to another corps on the condition that if they revert to their new corps for duty, they must consent, if required, to do so in the rank of sergeant. Commanding Officers should lose no time in ascertaining from Departmental Officers the wishes of those men of their corps employed under them, and in reporting the result to the Adjutant General of the Presidency on India Army Form 170.

IX.—Volunteering will take place under the orders of the general officer commanding, at least one clear month before the regiment leaves its station; a medical board being convened for the examination of the volunteers.

X.—Transferred volunteers will be paid in their old corps up to the date preceding that of departure to join their new corps, and struck off the rolls of their corps from the day of departure inclusive. They will proceed under district arrangements to join their new regiments, but will in the meantime continue to do duty with their original corps.

XI.—Nominal rolls of all volunteers will be forwarded, as soon as the volunteering is completed, by the officer commanding the regiment giving to the officer commanding the regiment receiving volunteers.

XII.—The transfer documents (Queen's Regulations, 1889, Part II. Section XIX. paragraph 87) will be prepared at once, and sent by post to the regiments to which the men have volunteered; a report of the date of their despatch being made by the commanding officers to the general officer in local command.

Commanding Officers receiving the documents will be held responsible that they are in all respects satisfactory and complete. The Company defaulter sheets, and lists of clothing and necessaries in possession of the volunteers will be handed over to the officers appointed to command the parties proceeding to join the new regiments.

XIII.—A report of the result of the volunteering will be made by the officers commanding corps giving volunteers on India Army Form 29 to the Adjutant General in India, Simla.

AN English lady of great beauty and attraction, who was an ardent admirer of Ireland, crowned her praises of it at a party by saying, "I think I was meant for an Irishwoman." "Cross the channel, madam," said an Irish wit who was present, "and millions will say you were meant for an Irishman."

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ended 2nd Aug. 1890, were: for passengers, &c., Rs.73,724-0-0, and for goods, &c., Rs.1,664-3-4, making altogether Rs.1,79,388-3-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs.213-8-11. During the corresponding week in 1889, the receipts were Rs.1,65,781-4-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs.197-5-9.

CEYLON.

E DEFENCE OF COLOMBO.—A correspondent writes to ement the information we gave yesterday (1st August) ling the additional Battery of Royal Artillery which it en decided to station, in Ceylon, as follows:—"Your in- tion regarding the increase of the Artillery force to tioned in Ceylon is, I believe, quite correct. A com- Battery is to be stationed in Colombo, assisted by a full ny of Sikh gunners, who would have been recruited but for the sanction of the Indian Government being d first. A complete Battery, assisted by the locally- Submarine Mining Corps, will be stationed at Trin- e. The new force will probably arrive towards the end year—about the same time as the new big guns. Even e shall not have a superabundance of Artillery for the deed, I may say we shall be shorthanded."—*Times*.

ON GEMS—RICH AND RARE.—The wealthy native gentle- o own the valuable precious stones to which we referred r day, were good enough to call to-day to afford us lly the pleasure of looking on gems such as are rarely rether in one collection. We saw (1.) the large cats- 0 carats valued at £1,500. The ray of light is won- brilliant, the rest of the stone is a dark the whole being very striking; (2.) a smaller, its size more attractive cat's eye of 17 carats ghter colour usually associated with Ceylon cat's-eyes, across being perfect, valued at £500; (3) a ruby star 26 carats, the star perfectly seen; the rest of the t so rich in colour, valued at £200; (4) a ruby of colour, 12 carats valued at £600 and two other ss valuable. It will be seen that our visitor and his ere worth robbing! The stones are to be sent to y an early mail: they should be exhibited as speci- he gems steadily found in this most famous of gem- ands.—*Observer*.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL, 8th August, 1890.

n Maclean left here this evening.

COLOMBO, 8th August, 11-21.

L. steamer *Salier* from Australia arrived.

ADEN, 9th August, 1890.

arino left here yesterday evening, outward bound.

COLOMBO, 9th August, 2-55 P. M.

ner *Brindisi*, from Aden arrived.

OBSERVATORY.

Mean Daily Meteorological Results.

1890, August 8th, Friday.

ed atmospheric pressure	...29·736
temperature of air	... 85·1
o of evaporation	... 76·6
ntage of humidity	... 66
um solar heat *in vacuo*	... 141·8
um in shade	... 94·6
m in shade	... 79·8
on grass	... 78·9
elocity of wind in miles	... 131
direction of wind	...W. S. W.
f rain in inches	... None
tage of clear sky	... 25
weather	...Cloudy.

At 8 A. M., August 9th, Saturday.

ced barometer reading	...29·936
d thermometer	... 84·3

N. R. POGSON, *Government Astronomer*.

P. & O. COMPANY

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

THE following Steamers will be patched, taking passengers LONDON and the Continent.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	Da
Peninsular	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th
Siam	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	22nd
Sutlej	4205	800	G.W.F. Browne	29th
Assam	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th
Malwa	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th
Siam	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th
Pekin	3908	700	P. Harris	27th

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway from Brindisi to London by the mail route Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping C the special "P. & O. Express."

Free Railway Tickets from Madras to Bomb also issued to passengers and native servants, bu tickets must be obtained at the Company's office commencing the journey from Madras, otherw concession will not be allowed.

For further particulars apply to

ARBUTHNOT & Co., Agents, Ma

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For RANGOON *via* Coast ports, Weekl *Goalpara*, on 13th August, at 11 A. M., and every Wednesday at same hour.

For BOMBAY *via* Coast ports, Week *Chindwara*, about 11th August, at 1 P.

For CALCUTTA *via* Coast ports, Week *Sirdhana*, about 11th August, at 1 P. M

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BRITISH INDIA LINE.

To Naples, Plymouth and London.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	
* *Rewa* ...	4017	A. W. Mann	...19
† *Chyebassa* ...	2644	F. A. Wilson	...26
Navarino ...	3357	L. T. Bergemann	...
* *Golconda* ...	6037	W. H. S. Loutit	...2
*†*India* ...	4065	C. M. H. Day	...
* *Manora* ...	4707	W. A. Burkitt	...2
*†*Goorkha* ...	4104	T. Johnston	...

* Supplied throughout with Electric L

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FARES TO PLYMOUTH OR LONDON (by

First Class Rs.525. | 2nd Class

First Class fare to London *via* Naples Continental Journey, Rs.650.

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(Calling at Malta and Plymo

Passengers and goods booked at throu American Ports.

11, 1890.

CO-OPERATIVE
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RES OF Rs.50 EACH.

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RAMANIA IYER, *Attorney-at-Law.*
AJEE RAU, B.A., B.L., *Vakil, High Court.*
IVASAWMY AIYER, B.A., B.L., *Vakil, High*

EENIVASACHARIAR, *Merchant.*
il, *High Court,* SECRETARY.

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of Prospectus and forms of application

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THE TRIPLICANE MEETING.

A PUBLIC meeting of the rate-payers of the 7th
sion, was held last evening at Gungunda Mau
Triplicane, with Mr. P. V. Ramasawmi Raju pre
for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the M
pal Commissionership, in the place of Rai Baha
Ananda Charlu, who vacates his seat on the C
sion, on the 13th Instant. Some days ago, a res
was passed by the Triplicane Literary Society,
effect that Mr. Biligiri Aiyangar should be s
for the place. The same resolution was put bef
public meeting for consideration; but it was rul
that could not be put, as it had not been stated
notice convening the meeting. Thereupon, M
Kothandarama Aiyar, B.A., B.L., proposed and My
thanarayana Aiyar seconded "that Mr. Biligiri
selected for the Commissionership," and Mr.
thasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., supported it.
proposition, an amendment was proposed by M
Sesnagiri Aiyar, B.A., B.L., "that the words 'Mr.
Charlu, be substituted for the words Mr.
Aiyangar," and it was seconded by Mr. P.
simha Chariar, and supported by Mr. A.
thasarathy Naidu and Mr. Eardley Norto
chief arguments urged in favour of the origi
lution, were : that Mr. Biligiri Aiyangar was a
of the Division, which he would represent at th
pal Commission, and being a resident of the
would be able to attend to the local wants of
better; that Mr. Ananda Charlu, even though
sented the Division for the last seven years,
cared to visit a street, and did not atten
grievances that were placed before him by
payers; that he had been a sufficiently l
on the Commission; and that he ought
room for other people. The chief reasons br
ward in favour of the amendment were
Ananda Charlu, had done them immense serv
the past six years, and even though he had
streets, yet he had done much at the Counci
had got the lighting tax reduced, and worke
getting the extension of the Municipal
among the graduates; and that the
a Commissioner was not to go about eve
but only to attend to any particular
that might be brought to his notice
he had done such good service during his pa
to justify his election now. Some objection
at first to Mr. Norton's speaking; and, even t
objection was waived, during his address t
"time, time," were raised on many occasion
ing consisted of two factions, one advocatin
of Mr. Biligiri, and the other that of Mr. Ana
and there were some—only a few—present,
ing, simply to poke fun at the whole thing
speeches were made, those present failed
silence; and cries of "order" had to be rais
merable occasions by the Chairman, and
speech was delivered without being interru
ries of questions and remarks—some relevan
quite the contrary—by at least half a d
present. Mr. Biligiri Aiyangar spoke, as
would endeavour to do, if he were electe
sioner. He enlarged on the duties of a C
and pointed out that, the Commissioner
a meeting of the rate-payers, whenever a
point was placed before the Municip
sion, and ask their own opinion; th
should adopt; and ably represent it at t
Meeting. He should enlighten the rate-p
sections of the Act, and inform them
changes in the Act were made; and he s
streets very often and try to remed

should have them coming in in hundreds to ex their guns for cold pudding.

—o—

During the second quarter of 1890 Indian grew apace. During this portion of the years 1889, and 1890 respectively, *Imports* of Private Mer dise reached the values of 16,80 lakhs, 16,92 lakhs 17,60 lakhs of rupees; Private Treasure :—3,16 l 3,85 lakhs and 4,78 lakhs. *Exports* of Private Merc dise amounted to 23,97 lakhs, 25,78 lakhs and lakhs; Private Treasure :—35,63 lakhs, 32,77 la 44,55 lakhs. The grand totals of *Imports* are give 19,97 lakhs, 20,78 lakhs and 22,40 lakhs; and of *Exp* as 24,35 lakhs, 26,15 lakhs and 28,87 lakhs respectiv

—o—

A Correspondent writes from Durbhunga to contemporary: "From the 30th ultimo to the 4th c rent, Durbhunga has become a "watery" land. On sides are seen currents waving like mimic ocean waves. For days together people have been homeles even the magnificent building of the Maharajah was exception. The Maharajah's new and old palaces an all his offices and other buildings adjacent to them wer mirrored in the water. His menagerie too, is destroyed and his pet lion is no more. All the villages in the vicinity of Durbhunga head-quarters are watery groves."

—o—

The Agra correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives particulars of a case of defamation now pending before the Magistrate, in which Mr. Ed. Rushton, Barrister-at-Law, charges a very respectable native of the place with defaming him. It would appear that Chowbay Rikhelal, the man in question, who is connected with the Bank of Bengal, wrote a certain letter, alleged to be defamatory, to Colonel W. C. Farwell, now at Peshawar, reflecting upon the conduct of Mr. Rushton in a certain case in the courts there, in which he had been retained for Col. Farwell. The Colonel sent these letters to Mr. Rushton's counsel, and demanded an explanation from Mr. Rushton. Mr. Rushton filed a complaint at once on seeing these letters for defamation against Chowbay Rikhelal.

STENO-TELEGRAPHY.

We live in an age of high pressure of which "pace" is the desideratum. So rapidly do the requirements of the day crowd in upon us that the economy of time has become a matter of almost vital moment. As the hour finds the man, so the necessity finds the means; "distance" is annihilated, and the ends of the earth are brought together. Invention follows on invention, improvement on improvement, all tending in the same direction—more work in less time. The Railroad takes the place of the stage coach, the telegraph anticipates the post; and now, in the wake of the lightning messenger follows the recently invented system of Steno-Telegraphy. This is the name given by M. Chassagnes, a Civil Engineer, to a system of telegraphy by which he claims to be able to telegraph direct by a single wire manifold reports of speeches in either shorthand or longhand at about twelve times the speed of the ordinary telegraph. The instrument resembles a type-writer, but is more difficult of manipulation to any one who is not an expert. The operator "sends' on a key-board which is thick with shorthand signs. These are connected with a telegraphic pen, and come out at the other end of the wire at the receiving station as the pen writes them, and at the rate of about 175 words a minute. The rate for ordinary writing is 120 words a minute. The Inventor says that he transmitted reports from Paris to Brussels at the rate of 25,000 words an hour; to Lyons at 18,000 words an hour and to Marseilles at 15,000 words an hour. The system was publicly tried for the first time about the middle of last month at the Palais Bourbon in the presence of M. Floquet and the Secretaries of the Chamber, when a wire two miles in length was operated on. The trial was a complete success, the Inventor receiving the congratulations of the Ministers. M. Chassagnes says that by his manifold system he is able with one instrument to supply simultaneously all the papers of Paris with Parliamentary reports.

J. M. LEWIS HIS TROUSERS OR THE GRAMMAR OF THE LAW.

We are all accustomed to the vagaries of the law, and its grand uncertainty is a hackneyed proverbialism. Practical common sense it is perhaps too much to expect of it, but that it should turn an important point of law on an arbitrary rendering of a disputed point of Grammar is an oddity we confess we were not prepared for. Some thirty-odd years ago a business was started in Lancashire which to-day has a world-wide fame as "Lewis's." Mr. David Lewis, who founded the business, had little idea no doubt to what a monument the name would grow, but he had a long head, as has also the present proprietor, who, by the way, is not a Lewis at all, but a Cohen. At any rate, according to the story of the Attorney-General, the property is now one on which some £500,000 has been spent in advertizing, all to make "Lewis's" famous. There is scarcely a newspaper reader who has not been forced into an acquaintance with "Lewis's Tea," and there is scarcely an advertising device that has not been seized on by the energetic universal provider of Lancashire. The bread was liberally cast upon the waters; Lewis's became famous, and Cohen reaped the harvest. But in Lancashire there is a genuine Lewis to whom this wholesale appropriation was as gall and worm-wood. The law, he knew, had reluctantly allowed that a man has a right to the use of his own name. And was his name not Lewis? He opened a shop in which he claimed to sell ready-made clothes. In due time "Lewis's trousers" were jostling "Lewis's Tea" in the public prints, and large placards were telling the world where "Lewis's Trousers" were to be obtained. Then there was war, and under the pressure of litigation, the junior firm appears to have consented to use as a prefix of the initials J. M., and the now-celebrated extensions became popularly known as "J. M. Lewis's Trousers." But even this particularity would not

[EVENING E

RAS:—MONDAY EVENIN

families of men who have followed Ayub's for-
nes.

THE AMIR'S RETURN TO KABUL.

The Amir Abdul Rahman is well pleased with
is reception at Kabul on July 25th. On his return
om Mazar-i-Sharif, he was most gracious to all.
After the durbar, he proceeded to the Bala Hissar,
he troops lining the roads, and the Kabulis turn-
ng out in large numbers to welcome him.

GRAND REVIEW BEFORE THE AMIR.

A few days after his return he held a Review of all
the troops in the garrison,at which six mule batteries,
two field and one elephant battery, forty troops of
cavalry, and some 8,000 infantry were present. The
Review passed off satisfactorily. There must now be
in and about Kabul approximately 20,000 men all
told, including the irregulars.

Domestic Occurrences.

See Page 9.

MONEY MARKET.

MADRAS, 11th August, 1890.

4 o/o Government Paper...	...102⅞ Weak
4½ o/o do.	...103¼ Nominal.
Bank of Madras Shares Rs.925.	

Exchange.	Bombay.	Calcutta.
On demand	...Par. to 1-16	Par. to 1-16
At 30 days' sight	⅛ Dis.	⅛ Dis.
At 60 days' sight	¼ ,,	¼ ,,
Exchange on England :—		
Bank demand	...1 7⅞	Strong.
3 months' sight credits	...1 8⅛	
English Sovereigns	...Rs.12 6 0	
Australian Sovereigns	,, 12 6 0	
Loans at call on Government Securities...	4 per cent.	

BOMBAY, 11th August, 1890.

Bank demand	...1 7⅞
3 months' sight credits	...1 8 1/16
Francs 3 months' sight	...
4 o/o Government Paper ...	...102 11/16
4½ o/o do.	...103 Nominal.

REUTER'S.] LONDON, 7th August, 1890.

Liverpool Market :—Firm.

Good Westerns	...5d.
M. P. Coffee	...10d.
Bar Silver	...50 13/16
Consols	...96¼

4 o/o Rupee paper 82 ; 4½ o/o 83¼ ; Sterling Loan 107.

Manchester Market :—Rather more doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings good quality...	0 5 7½
8¼ lbs. do.	0 6 10½
9 lbs. do.	0 7 6
11 lbs. do.	0 9 10
40's Mule Twist good 2nds	0 0 10d.

REUTER'S.] LONDON, 8th August, 1890.

Liverpool Market :—Quiet.

Good Westerns	...4¾d.
M. P. Coffee	...10d.
Bar Silver...	...51
Consols...	...96⅛

4 o/o Rupee Paper 82 5/16; 4½ p. c. 83½; Sterling Loan 107.

Manchester Market :—Firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings good quality	0 5 7½
8¼lbs. do.	0 6 10½
9 lbs. do.	0 7 6
11lbs. do.	0 9 10
40's. Mule Twist good 2nds...	0 0 10d.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 2nd August 1890 :—

Liabilities.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	41,39,477	13	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	2,10,99,001	5	6
Bank Post Bills, &c...	57,425	10	11
Sundries	4,26,368	2	11
Total Rs...	3,21,22,273	1	2

Assets.

Government Securities	38,74,341	11	1
Other authorized Investments			
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	73,84,901	3	11
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized Securities	25,45,720	3	2
Bills discounted and purchased	61,24,002	5	10
Balances with other Banks...	12,19,514	8	8
Bullion...	18,341	12	1
Dead stock	2,92,767	0	8
Stamps...	11,787	1	7
Sundries	1,899	5	4
	2,14,73,275	4	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	1,06,48,997	12	10
Total Rs...	3,21,22,273	1	2

TELEGRAPH REPORT.

The latest date from the United Kingdom up to 1 P.M., on the 10th August, 1890, is the 10th, 1-15 A. M. The telegram was received *via* Suez, and occupied 0 hours and 55 minutes in transmission (allowing for difference in Longitude:)

satisfy the rapacious Cohen. There could be but one Lewis's, and Cohen's was that Lewis's. The matter was taken before Mr. Justice Kekewich and argued out by the Attorney-General. In passing judgment, the learned Judge solemnly declared that in as much as Lewis' and not Lewis's is the correct possessive case, Mr. J. M. Lewis, if he wishes to describe his goods, can speak of them truthfully and correctly as well as lawfully as "J. M. Lewis' Trousers;" but if he falls into the familiar "J. M. Lewis's," although he doubtless conforms to the speech of his customers, he "perpetrates an unnecessary blunder" to which the older firm, with its expenditure of half a million has acquired an exclusive right. Mr. Justice Kekewich is no doubt a very learned man, and an authority on knotty points of Law and grammar alike; but it is a little startling, to say the least of it, to be told that however much our name may be our own, we can lay no claim to our possessive case if it happens to fall under a disputed rule of grammar on which the learned Bench happens to have a stray opinion, no matter though what he deems an error be sanctioned by the almost universal custom of educated and uneducated alike. Should the proprietors of Chambers's Journal or Chambers's Encyclopædia ever be involved in litigation with a usurper of their name, let them be careful how they appear before Mr. Justice Kekewich.

THE RE-ENGAGING OF SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

The trouble that the War Office authorities have in finding recruits for the regular army, is—very many military experts, and all old soldiers themselves tell us—the result of the introduction of compulsory short service for all men enlisting into the ranks. Besides the trouble that the officials have, there is the more serious item of expense to be considered; and in these days of economy, it is very remarkable that the short service fad to provide a reserve (?) should be allowed to go on wasting the public funds, in the manner it has done, during the last fifteen years. The Military authorities in Simla are beginning to find that it is quite a hard matter to keep the British Army in India up to its proper strength. Every year the military expenses for the up-keep of the army in this country increases; and it is about time that India began to move the Home Government for permission to introduce a special service of her own. Every year the British Regiments proceeding to England when being relieved are called upon to send volunteers for a further term of Indian Service into other regiments stationed in the country; and rules are now finally published regulating this. We publish to-day another column the General Orders, just issued in India, for the re-engaging of men in regiments in India. In the extent to which the re-engaging of the men now invited, these Orders differ very widely from those issued in former years. Of the Cavalry, the 17th Lancers are returning to England, in the ordinary trooping season, the 16th Lancers relieving them. The men of the 17th are invited to volunteer for the 16th Lancers to an "unlimited" extent, which is the regular term to use; and into the six other cavalry regiments in India [illegible] which is, probably, about the strength of the establishment at this moment in India. Where there are the 17th find more than a fraction of the number required, and still remain a regiment? Of the infantry, the 1st Battalion Border Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, are invited to send men from their ranks, who are willing to prolong their service in India, into other corps to the number of 3,743 men, which figure is, most likely, more than double the present strength of the two battalions together. This shows the deficiency in the Army in India to be above 4,000 men at the present time, after allowing for the time-expired men returning to England during the coming winter to be replaced, in the ordinary manner, by recruits, which is very unlikely. It is very certain that the deficiency and all future deficiencies—unless something is done to stop them—will be made up from England, and the expenses paid by India, which is an addition to the heavy charges continually bringing out and taking home large numbers of young soldiers, short service men. If India must have a reserve of men undesirous of serving in it, it is hardly right to make India bear a large share of those expenses. If men prefer the long service in the army to the short service, they should at once have the chance of entering upon it by enlisting to serve their time in India. The reserve at home would be no worse for this change, and so far as the military expenses of India go it would be an improvement, for it is something.

CURRENT NATIVE OPINION.

VII.

LAND REVENUE.

In response to your kind invitation, I propose to state my views on the various questions connected with the administration of land revenue, discussed in recent letters of the *Madras Times*. I take up first the question of collecting the revenue in kind.

With all deference to my friend, Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Row, I am unable to agree in his views. Payment in kind, under what is known as the 'Amani' system, prevailed to a considerable extent during the days of the Native Government, and to some extent also, during the earlier years of the British rule; but was restricted as a rule to paddy crops. That system has, as it seems to me, been rightly abandoned wherever it existed. It, however, now survives as regards the said crops, generally in Zemindari estates and probably, more or less, also in Native States. Its only recommendation ever was that it limited the raiyat's liability to actual yield; for the division of the actual yield, whatever it was, in a defined proportion, between the Government and the raiyat was an essential feature of the 'Amani' system. Under it, when from unfavourable seasons, the outturn of the harvest was poor, the raiyat had to deliver a proportionately small amount of grain to Government; when there was no crop, he had nothing to pay. But this system was open to serious objections in that it was wanting in the element of definiteness in

Madra

NEW SERIES
No. 185.

MAD

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S.]

THE STRIKE AT CARDIFF.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

Negotiations between employers and the men's Committee continue at Cardiff, and will probably end in arbitration.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Emperor William arrived at Heligoland yesterday and was received with much enthusiasm. His Majesty sailed for Wilhelmshaven in the evening.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

BRUSSELS, AUG. 11.

A meeting of forty thousand socialists was held here to-day in favour of Universal Suffrage, and it was resolved to continue the struggle till this object was attained.

A progressist meeting was held in the evening at which the speakers declared that violence must take the place of lawful means.

—o—

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWSPAPER SCANDAL.

BOMBAY, AUG. 1

Mahratta and Kesari vernacular papers have recently published letters from correspondents regarding an assault by a high military official native syce, resulting in death, the Governm put the matter in the hands of the police and in ries having shown that the syce died of pneum the Government has issued a resolution se forth the facts. The native papers, when calle admitted that there was no foundation for the which appears to have arisen out of an enig paragraph in the *Broad Arrow*, quoted, with ments, by *Truth*.

A CRICKET MATCH.

At cricket on Friday and Saturday the G Gymkhana beat *Poona* by an innings and 9 The scores were:—

Poona	...	72—60
Gymkhana	...	223

—o—

[*The following telegrams have already appea this morning's issue.*]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS).

THE N.-W. P. ADMINISTRATION BI

ALLAHABAD, Aug

The North-Western Provinces Administ Bill will be passed early in October.

FURTHER BROAD-GAUGE RAILWA EXTENSION.

ALLAHABAD, Aug.

A survey for a broad-gauge line from Luck through Rai-Bareili and Jaunpur, is likely sanctioned during the ensuing cold weather.

BEGINNING OF THE E. COAST RAILW

ALLAHABAD, Aug.

Mr. F. B. Walker, the Engineer-in-Chief o East Coast Railway Survey, will arrive short Simla to arrange for starting the work on this State Line early in the cold weather.

LEAVE OUT OF INDIA.

ALLAHABAD, Aug.

There is every likelihood of action being take Army Head-Quarters to place all officers upon same footing regarding privilege leave "ou India," by granting subsidiary leave sufficient reaching port embarkation.

THE BIKANIR DESERT RAILWAY.

ALLAHABAD, Aug.

Mr. C. H. Croudace's report on the Rajput (Bikanir) Desert Railway is likely to be sho available. His alignment is through Jeysalm passing Bikanir. The line is calculated at 550 m in length; and the probable cost is estimated at o one lakh of rupees per mile.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1

SUPPRESSING DISTURBANCES.

The disturbances in the Firuzkohi country, E of Herat, have been completely suppressed, w heavy loss on the side of the malcontents. Charsadden the tribesmen resisted the Afgh troops unsuccessfully; and a smart little fight occu ed at Chakcharan near Daulat Yar, in which t Firuzkohis retired to the hills, leaving their wom and old men to fall into the hands of their en mies. The headmen whose capture was report some days ago, are still prisoners at Herat.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF AFGHAN-TURKISTAN.

Mahomed Sarwar Khan, who has been appoin ed the Governor of Afghan-Turkistan, has bee Abdur Rahman's Shahgassi, or Master of Ceremonie for the last eight years. He is a Barakzai; and h brother Akbar Khan is one of the refugees with th Sardar Ayub Khan. The appointment is a remark able one considering the Amir's known antipathy t

...irt and par... el as she is of the establishment of her regiment, i... cannot be disputed that she is entitled to equal cons... ideration with her husband. That she needs more ... consideration goes without saying, inasmuch as wo... an is less fitted for enduring hardship. A little com... rt, a little recreation, something to break the m... notonous round of barrack-life—is as necessary to ... er as to her husband. It is not a great requiren... ent this, but small though it be, it is but seldom ... hat it is attained. While TOMMY is cherished, TOMM... 's wife is, we fear, only just tolerated. Every soldie... is of value now-a-days and therefore his welfare is ... carefully looked after; and, for the opposite reas... n, we suppose, the welfare of the soldier's wife is mo... e or less neglected. The life of a soldier's wife in In... dia, while it is not attended with the hardship and ... lavery of barrack-life in England, is still about a... s monotonous and colourless an existence as can be ... imagined. As one day is, so is every day in the three h... undred and sixty-five. Married quarters are general... y small and close, sufficient perhaps for husband a... d wife, but overcrowded when two or three childre... are added to the *ménage*. Comfort is but little stu... died in their construction, nor are they as a rule d... sirable dwelling places in which to pass a hot weath... er season. But even were they palaces of luxury, o... e would weary of spending year after year within the... ir walls without any change of scene or trivial recrea... tion. Yet this is what the soldier's wife in nine case... s out of ten has to do. There is no other place ope... to her save her quarters. There are no amuseme... s, no reading rooms, no institutes for her benef... . Outside her quarters she has no part or lot in a... ything. Amusement she has none, save it be a chat ... with her neighbours. Government considers that ... n giving her a couple of rooms to live in and a s... mall allowance, everything necessary has been done ... and does not bother itself any further in the mat... er.

It would be regarded as an utter... y preposterous idea now-a-days to suggest that the s... oldier could get on without his library, reading room ... billiard room, his supper bar and canteen, his Ten... perance Associations, and other regimental institu... ions; and seeing that so general a desire is exhibi... ed that every consideration should be shown for t... e soldier's creation and comfort, is it not ... nge that the soldier's wife would seems to be fo... tten? Anyone conversant with barrack-life knows h... w hard and how monotonous is the life of most s... ldiers' wives, and how much might easily be done to improve it. In the first place more care might be given to the comfort and accommodation of married quarters, more attention allotted to the condition of the women and children, especially in the hot weather. In the second place the women of every regiment should have a kind of institute consisting of reading and sitting rooms, in the same way as the men have. Here they could meet in the evening to chat, work, read, have tea, &c., and share a little of the recreation which is so liberally provided for the men. The expense of such an institute would be trifling, and the benefit one which would be widely appreciated. It would be a kind of Women's Club under regimental supervision. TOMMY ATKINS has many champions, more indeed than he has any need of, and he can well spare one or two to take up the cudgels in the cause of MRS. TOMMY ATKINS. We do nothing more than hint at something of what might be done for her welfare; but there is no limit to the change for the better which might be effected, if public interest was once aroused in the cause. That the cause is one worthy of every assistance no one, we think, will deny.

HIS Excellency the Governor has recovered from the effect of his recent accident and he is able to take drives.

—o—

WE understand that the Madras Government will commence to move down from Ootacamund on or about the 25th September.

—o—

THE Government of India, after reference to the Secretary of State, has, it is stated, finally refused to extend to sixty years the term for the repayment of the Bombay Tansa Loan.

—o—

DURING the latter years of his life Beethoven used hearing trumpets. The whole four used have been presented to the Beethoven Museum at Bonn, by the German Emperor. One trumpet is 28 inches long.

—o—

THE latest leopard story comes from Suchlu on the 31st, and states how a leopard chased an old woman's cat into the house, but was ignominously routed by the combined forces of the old woman and the cat.

—o—

THE son and heir of the Maharajah of Hutwa died of epilepsy on the 31st ultimo. The Lieutenant Governor was to halt at Hutwa, but this sad event may cause some change in his tour.

—o—

PRINCE BISMARCK accuses sundry German papers of sycophancy and cowardice. One of the journals referred to asserts that, while in office, the Prince imprisoned 3,000 editors "for speaking the truth about him."

—o—

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL, of Brooklyn, is stated to have made a successful experiment with a balloon guided by propellers. M. Jules Verne will probably have something more to say about this, as he is not a believer in balloons of this sort.

—o—

MR. QUANTRAIL, an Eurasian, and formerly an Inspector of the Conservancy Department, at Allahabad, who was charged with being in possession of plate dishes, etc., supposed to be stolen, was discl... want of evidence.

—o—

FINDING that political capital is not easily Home, some adventurous Gladstonians are contemplate a visit to Armenia, there to inquir... truth of the reported massacres and outrage... Kurds.

—o—

THE promoters of the Watkin Town have prizes for the first and second best designs su... to them, but have accepted none as the design ac... to which the work is to be carried out. The ... ters are difficult to please.

—o—

SIR JOSEPH HOOKER has under preparation t... and last volume of that important work the "F... British India." Much valuable assistance ha... rendered in connection therewith by Dr. King a... Prain, of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens.

—o—

OWING to the recent heavy rain, there have ... series of fatal accidents in Lahore in consequenc... number of houses collapsing. A number of dea... dies of men, women and children were also found ... ing in the river Ravi at several villages in the dis...

—o—

A MR. CHARLES DESOYSA, of Ceylon, was rec... bitten by a stray fox-terrier in several places abo... body and was attended by Dr. VanGeyzel, the fa... Physician, who recommended that he should place ... self under the treatment of M. Pasteur. Mr. DeS... therefore proceed to Paris.

—o—

A CASH-KEEPER on the Villapuram-Guntakul S... Railway, while travelling with some Rs.4,000 of Gov... ment money, was attacked on the night of the 4th ... stant near the river Palar, robbed of the money ... murdered—the ruffians it appears taking away his h... in order that the body should not be identified.

—o—

A CHETTY in Ceylon was fined one hundred ... pees for resisting his removal to the small-pox h... pital by the medical authorities. He was living i... populous part of the town, where he was taken ill, a... where there was, according to medical evidence, ... means of segregating such sick people from the health...

—o—

YET another case of the murder of a little nati... girl about 8 years of age, for her jewels, comes fr... Bistopore, close to Alipore. The girl had on a quanti... of jewels, and was playing with some other childre... Later on she was missed by her relations, and a searc... being instituted her uncle discovered her body in a ... adjacent jungle, *minus* the ornaments.

—o—

THE London *Daily News* says that the peers exercise "a pernicious influence," and "possess a capacity fo... retarding improvement and provoking disorder." There ... are times when the London paper referred to how ... the world that it knows something about such influ... ences and their results, but it is perhaps better at ... practising than at preaching. It is the old story of ... the mote and the beam, over again.

—o—

CONSIDERABLE excitement recently prevaild in ... Batoum in consequence of the arrival of a Russian ... peasant woman in Turkish dress, who had justmade ... her escape from the harem of a Turk to whom she had ... been sold, some years ago, at Rizah, whither she had ... been decoyed from her home in Kertch. She declared ... that there are many Russian women immured as sh... has been in Rizah.

—o—

IN consequence of the depredations committed b... wild dogs in the Nilgiri district, the Nilgiri Gam... Association has resolved to grant rewards for their ... destruction at the rate of Rs.3 for each dog and Rs. ... for each bitch, and has also asked Government to in... clude wild dogs in the list of wild beasts for which ... Government rewards are now offered.

—o—

A FEW days ago, we alluded to the appointment o... the Rev. Mr. Douglas as Chaplain to the Bangalore ... Volunteers and said that Church Parades would be held ... occasionally for the corps. It appears that the Rev. ... Gentleman has now declined the honour that was t... have been done him, seeing that the corps has come ... down upon him for the payment of Rs.110 per annum, ... his subscription as an officer of that distinguished body ... of men. This is neat, certainly.

—o—

THE Commissioner of the Court of Requests, Colombo, has, it is stated, put up a notice that smoking is strictly prohibited within the precincts of the Court, and has indicated exactly what the precincts of the Court are. This will make it impossible for the Judges of the Supreme Court and other functionaries of the law to indulge in the solace of a cigar even in their chambers, for the chambers are within the precincts of the Court.

—o—

WHEN *Freeman's Journal* was converted into a company, the applications for shares were enormously in excess of the number to be allotted. All the Directors had at their disposal were 5,500 ordinary shares and 10,000 preference shares, and they received proposals for over 465,000 shares. This is one of the most extraordinary instances known of Capital being subscribed many times in excess of the shares allotted. Such is newspaper enterprise in England.

—o—

THE Chins, it would appear, have developed a partiality for cold pudding. They have recently made two raids on the Gurkha Mess, getting through the abatis at night, and on each occasion they included among the articles that took their fancy some cold pudding and some plates to carry it on. It would not be a bad idea to lie in wait for them, next time, and invite them in to supper. It would be an education to the Chin. We

Times.

DITION.]

NG, AUGUST 11, 1890. Vol. IV.

The Madras Times.

ONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1890.

—o—

HANGE—Demand drafts 1s. 7 3/4d. Strong.
ERNMENT PAPER—Fours Rs.102 3/4 Weak
Four-and-halves Rs.103 1/4 Nominal.

—o—

THE TOBACCO-TAX.

HILE the Municipal proposals on this subject are porarily suspended, it may be well for us to ise some points in the remarks made at a recent ing of the Commissioners. The President e to give certain particulars regarding Bombay he also gave an estimate of what the proposed would bring in to the Madras Municipal cash-Naturally the mention of Bombay, where a tax ready levied, suggests comparisons with Madras, a view of the deduction of some idea of what a ilar tax would yield here. In Bombay the Tobacco- is levied at Rs.7-8 per maund of 40 seers, of 80 as to the seer. That is, 120 annas are charged on h maund of about 82 lbs., whereas the charge on a nilar weight under the proposed Madras tax, would at the rate of 1½ annas per lb.—123 annas, or s.7-½-0. The difference is so small that it need rdly enter into our calculations, which will be ade, therefore, on the assumption that the Bombay ate and the rate suggested for Madras are equal, question of 2½ per cent. in such a case being a mere trifle It must be added, however, that Bombay, also levies a license fee of one rupee per year per hop. Thus each pound of tobacco or preparations f tobacco imported by land or sea into Bombay has o pay a tax of close upon 1½ annas per lb.; and, in- dependent of this the tobacconist must pay his license fee of Rs.1 per annum. There is no classification of Tobacco-shops. One uniform license fee is charged, and license-holders may sell both manufactured and unmanufactured Tobacco, or any production of To- bacco such as snuff, on the one fee. They have, how- ever, to submit accounts showing receipts, sales and stock separately of each kind. Such accounts have to be rendered monthly to the Collector of Customs. Stock is taken and accounts are checked at the shops of the Tobacco Establishment; and the revenue is further protected, in all cases, by certain restrictions on imports, exports, sales and removals of Tobacco from the town. The estimated income from duty and licenses in Bombay for the current year (1889-90) is Rs.1,83,000, whilst the expenditure is taken at Rs.20,030. How much of the income is de- rived from licenses and how much from taxation we are not aware, but it is safe to assume that the re- ceipts from the former source bulk very light in comparison with those from the latter.

Compared with these figures the Madras estimate may fairly be considered puzzling. According to the Census of 1881 Bombay then had a population of 772,196, while Madras at the same time had 405,848. It may be reasonably calculated that during the almost complete decade that has elapsed since the census was taken, Bombay has gained at least as rapidly as Madras, and if it be assumed that the population of the former is now quite double that of the latter, the assumption will probably lead us to do no in- justice to Madras. In the first place then, it is open to question whether, while Bombay with a population double that of Madras receives a net revenue of from Rs.1,60,000 to Rs.1,70,000 year after year, Madras can fairly expect to derive the sum mentioned by the President, that is about Rs.1,90,000. There seems to be something too great in such expectations as this, and the belief that this is the case is strengthened when the manner in which the figures have been arrived at comes to be scrutinised. According to the Muni- cipal President, it is supposed that at least 100,000 people would smoke 3 cheroots each, per day, and that out of one ounce of tobacco 3 cheroots can be made. This means that 100,000 people are estimated to consume 1 ounce of tobacco a day. This, under the new proposals, would mean that in the course of a month each of these individuals would be- come liable for a tax of 1½ annas per pound on, say, 2 lbs. This calculation presupposes that natives smoke much more than is usually thought to be the case, and leaves it to be inferred that no great check on the consumption of tobacco would be placed by the introduction of a measure involv- ing an impost of 3 annas per month on 100,000 smokers. Now, although the population of Madras is doubtless greater in 1890 than it was in 1881, we must base our calculations for the present on the census of the earlier year. The population was then 405,848. Among these were certainly a good many non-smoking adults, and children of an age to justify the belief that they were non-smokers would suffice to make up the half of the above figures. Of the remaining half, a moiety must be knocked off as women. This leaves about 100,000 as the total smoking population, and we are left to suppose that the President of the Municipal Com- mission reckons that, on the average, every man who smokes at all in Madras, smokes or otherwise con- sumes 1 ounce of Tobacco per day. Snuff-takers may safely be assumed to be included in the above lakh.

Such a calculation as that to which reference is here made, needs no refutation. It is sufficient to point out that the cheroots ordinarily smoked by natives of India in Madras are not usually of the magnitude of those mentioned by the President, that is 3 to the ounce. To speak mildly, it is doubtful whether natives, on the average, smoke even 2 cheroots, and these small, per day. And it is certain that if natives average only two cheroots per diem, the heavy smoking of a portion of the European and Eurasian communities does not suffice to run the total average up to 3—even if we still calculate only upon small cheroots. Beyond this it may be remark- ed, on the authority of a gentleman who has resided for a long time at Bombay, and subsequently at Madras, and who has had opportunities to com- pare the proclivities of the native inhabitants of both places, that there is more smoking on the average among natives in Bombay than among those in Madras. Hence if 200,000 smokers in Bombay only get through enough to yield a duty of Rs.1,70,000 it may be safely calculated that 100,000 smokers in Madras will not, at most, cause the Municipal revenues to gain more than Rs.85,000, instead of the hoped for 2 lakhs of rupees. The calculations of local authorities would, therefore, seem to require reconsideration, and it is a pleasure to think that time will be allowed for a thorough scrutiny of the figures before the matter comes again before the Commission- er. Apart altogether from its curious calculations the Municipality has had launched against it an argument similar to that levelled against the Government of India by objectors to the Income tax. In the one instance it is argued that the fall in Ex- change ran the Government short of funds, so the Income-tax was resorted to in order that the State coffers might be filled. Exchange has now risen, and the coffers are full: away then with the tax. In the other case, money was wanted for the execution of a new scheme of water supply. This scheme is now hung up for an indefinite period. At the instance of some prudent Commissioners the To- bacco-tax has been hung up also. A very pretty fair the two make. Let us hope that the Munici- pality will study both with the closest attention and that the result will be that it will be discovered that any attempt to provide a satisfactory water- supply out of revenues yielded by a Tobacco-tax must end, like most of the Tobacco to be taxed, in smoke.

—o—

SOLDIERS' WIVES.

THERE is a good deal of attention paid now-a-days to the comfort, instruction, and recreation of the British soldier, and nowhere is the result more ap- parent than in India. It is a right and fitting thing that this should be. Institutes, libraries, reading- rooms, cricket and football clubs, and divers other means for wiling away the "long, long Indian day" with its monotonous evening, are at the disposal of the soldier, and his life in India has become a very dif- ferent thing to the old comfortless dreary existence which he dragged out in this country a score of years ago. In whatever else they may have failed, military reformers can point with pride to the great change for the better which has been effected in the condi- tions of life in the ranks. It is, as we have said, in this country that the change is especially marked and the interest in the subject in military circles especially keen. Schemes for the increased comfort or recreation of the soldier are constantly under consideration and if TOMMY's Indian service is exile, that exile is made as pleasant as possible for him.

But if TOMMY has no cause to complain, we fear TOMMY's wife has. She follows his fortunes and the fortunes of her regiment round the world and shares the same hardships. A long tour of Indian service is probably more a term of exile to the sol- dier's wife than to the soldier. A trying climate naturally tells more on her than on her husband, and if she has children her cares and anxieties are in-

[illegible]rs' rigorous [illegible] and
[illegible] up again before the High Court,
[illegible]por.ed.

Josiah Jordan, No.6 in the calendar, plea-
[illegible] an indictment charging him with having,
[illegible]th July 1890, forged the name of Thomas Put-
[illegible]comotive Foreman, Royapuram, and Henry
[illegible]a Carriage Examiner, to a valuable security,
for the purpose of cheating &c., and using
[illegible]ine a forged document.

T. Ambrose, Vakil, defended the prisoner, who,
was married only 5 months ago. Mr. Putnum,
called to speak to the character of the prisoner,
[illegible]ng the time he knew him there was nothing
[illegible]is character.

Henry Thomas Jordan, the brother of the
, said that want must have been the cause
comitting. the forgery. The prisoner threw
on the mercy of the Court. His Lordship
e prisoner that the crime he had committ-
a very serious one, but taking into con-
on his youth, the good character he bore up to
e he committed himself and this being his first
he was disposed to deal leniently with him. The
e of the Court was three months' rigorous im-
nent.

.—Moothoosawmy, *alias* Moothu, No. 3 in the
r, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging
h having, on the 5th May 1890, committed the
of theft of a head necklace with a gold bottoo, of
ue of Rs.2-8. Mr. Willie Grant, Crown Pro-
, conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was
nded.

eammall, the prosecutrix, on being affiirmed, de-
hat she was a widow, having a son and a daughter
s in the service of a Brahmin. On the 5th May
he, her two children and her brother, went to
s a procession in Triplicane, when her infant son
necklace. She left her children in charge of her
r and went for a while to her master's house; and
r re urn found the necklace missing and the
er in the custody of a constable.

neammah, a girl of 10 years of age, and the daugh-
the prosecutrix, deposed to seeing the prisoner,
she identified in Court, put his hand on the
neck and snatch off the necklace, when she raised
rm and the prisoner was arrested.

poory, the brother of the prosecutrix, deposed
ring the last witness raise an alarm, that the
ner was making off with the necklace, when he
ed him and saw him place it in his mouth.

noosawmy, Constable D. 232, deposed to seeing
isoner making off with a necklace in his hand,
he ran after and arrested him. He saw the
ner put the necklace in his mouth and he put
nger into the mouth of the prisoner to extract it,
ot a bite. Prisoner subsequently swallowed the
ace.

e prisoner said he was innocent of the charge ; he
runk at the time. When he was arrested the
e gave him a good thrashing to act as a purgative
ss the necklace, but that had no effect. He was
kept under observation for 5 days in a cell, but
then no necklace was found.

e Constable was recalled by His Lordship and
l whether the prisoner was taken by him to the
tal, when he replied in the affirmative and said that
pothecary of the Royapettah Hospital prescribed
on and Potatoes as a gentle aperient, but the
lace was not found.

s Lordship briefly summed up and remarked that
s very silly of the Constable, who was 15 years in
orce, to put his finger in the mouth of the prisoner
cover an article. The jury brought in a verdict
ot guilty. His Lordship advised the prisoner not
eal again and if he did, it would be well for him
o swallow the article or he might die a most pain-
leath.

to the [illegible] system. As alre
lection of Government revenue in
vailed, was confined, as a rule, to pa
Mr. Raghunatha Row apparently suggest
tion of a fixed rate in kind per acre to all agri
produce. He probably does not mean this ; but
nothing in his language to support the inference
suggestion is limited to crops which, it is to be ob
cover a comparatively small proportion of the ent
devoted to agriculture. Now, it is impossible to ap
principle of a rate per acre in kind to all the in
able dry and garden products, many of whi
ed in small quantities at varying intervals thro
the year.

Upon what is unquestionably the right pri
the land is now classified and rated according
quality of the soil, and not according to the par
crop cultivated, and as a necessary sequence o
principle, each field possessing distinct characte
is assessed at a separate money rate, the culti
being at liberty to grow what crop he considers
profitable to himself. Under the system then of
in kind per acre, it would be necessary to atta
each field in the settlement register a number of e
to indicate all the different crops which may po
be grown on it, with the quantity to be deliver
the Government in each case. The working o
a complicated system in the assessment and colle
of revenue must, to say nothing of the scope it a
for abuse, be attended with much inconvenience.

Taking a comprehensive view of the whole
ject, I have little doubt that the present system o
settlement and collection of land revenue is, i
interests alike of the State and the cultivator, the
that can be devised. The rates are definitely fixe
that the raiyat is free from all interference i
choice of the crops to be cultivated, or in the dispos
the produce, and is able to secure the full benefit o
own improvements. The rates are based on lib
principles, and are so calculated as to cover all
nary vicissitudes of season as well as all ordi
fluctuations of the market. As already stated,
raiyats realise a considerable profit from the g
rally high range of the actual selling prices.

In the foregoing remarks, I have confined
self to an expression of my views with regard to
principles of the land revenue assessment now in fo
I do not undertake to say that the raiyats have
grievance outside the strict limits of the assessment
collection of revenue, or that they are altogether
from the evils of corruption and oppression in the e
cutive administration, though they certainly do
groan under those evils to the extent they used to
days gone by.

T. Venkasami Row

Some time ago, a clever Yankee thought he would try
hand on improving the common ladies' hair-pin, and he
at last succeeded in producing an article—whether an i
provement or not remains to be seen—which he thinks w
at any rate stand patenting. This new pin is straight
shape, and is internally tubular. Within the tube there i
wire rod that rises up out of it at one end to form a spira
coiled globular head, which, when compressed, pushe
roughened portion of the rod through the opposite end of
tube, and this, when the spring is released, firmly en
with the hair.

are deemed eligible, should be conferred o
those belonging to the Indian army, there w
the days of the Company, be no want of
many of them, moreover, of a different stan
those who ordinarily enter the ranks. In t
pany's European regiments there were gener
found a large number of men of fair educatio
pectable character, who were tempted to enli
inducements offered to them of becoming war
cers, or of obtaining one of the numerous b
cluded in what was styled "The Town Mayo
As an old pensioner from a line regiment once
ed :—"It was only one man in a thousand w
obtain a commission, and it was then a
whether he benefited by his promotion, whil
Company's service, every man who was st
fairly educated was sure, in the course of a fe
of succeeding to some appointment of sufficie
ment to admit of his entertaining a reasonabl
being able to make a comfortable provisio
old age." Hence it was that the Company's
ing sergeant often tapped a different stratu
population than that reached by his rival of
and there was consequently really little co
between them. The great drawback to the C
service was the fact of every soldier being c
to remain in India without any intermission
had completed his full period of service or wa
ed or pensioned; but, at the time of the
mation, the question was under consideration
ing a certain number of well-conducted non
sioned officers to proceed home every cold wea
the invalids, returning the following season
recruits, an arrangement that would have bee
ed with many advantages to the young soldier
the date of embarkation until they joined t
ments, they would have been under the charg
tors who would not have worn mere salt-wate
whose position therefore they would have resp
whose warnings against the dangers and tem
of a tropical climate would not have passed u
thus a saving of many young lives, sacrifi
through utter thoughtlessness, would have be
ed, whilst, in the case of the old soldiers, the
obtaining the indulgence of a much prized
would have kept many a man steady, who, in
nostalgia, might otherwise have taken to dri
either brought himself to an early grave, or c
shattered his constitution and rendered him
for further service.

FURLOUGH.

Any scheme for the reorganization of the In
should certainly embrace some provision
grant of furlough to the non-commissione
During the *regimé* of the East India Company
permitted to hold posts of a quasi-civil chara
only lent to the Civil Department under wh
were employed, and, in case of misconduct, w
at any time to be remanded to their regim
sequently a change took place in this resp
soldier selected for civil employ was require
his discharge from the army, forfeiting a
acquired from previous service, and comm
serve *de novo* under civil rules as respects hi
the receipt of a pension. This innovation pr
judicial to the interests both of the sta

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in you
sick child suffering with pain of cutting teeth. G
a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soot
It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It
harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces na
sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the l
awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes
softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, re
bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysente
rhœa, whether arising from teething or other ca
Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine De
where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by The A
can Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon Roa

ranks in every regiment, *viz.*, *esprit de corps*, ogether destroyed, has certainly been rudely nd as the old soldiers are mainly occupied thought of their approaching emancipation itary duty, the younger ones are frequently eir own devices unchecked and unguided. The tages arising from this unsatisfactory state of as led to a demand for the re-formation of a lo-, but to this measure, in the opinion of many nt judges, there are serious objections. During of the East India Company the legitimate hat existed between the Queen's and the Com-ervices, acted as a healthy stimulant in pre-the deterioration of the local force, hence, appearance and efficiency, the Company's old n regiments were second to none, men and gloried in the past achievements of their nd in the presence of their rivals of the k a sincere pride in maintaining their good r. In the event, however, of the organization a local army to form the sole garrison of India, ulant would not exist and there would be k of its gradually falling off in power and *mo-* degenerating into a second-rate force, a force tted to be the mainstay of our Indian Empire ur of need, should that Empire ever again be on to meet such a crisis as that successfully red on the banks of the Sutlej or passed during the time of the Mutiny. It might, how-ossible to devise a scheme under which, though the unity of the army, the advantages likely from the formation of a separate force for ight be realised, whilst it would be free from ous defects above described. In addition to , nine regiments of Cavalry and upwards of ments of Infantry are now borne on the rolls dian Establishment. Heavy Cavalry are not d for Indian warfare, and, with reference to alty of providing them with horses of suffi-er, it may well be a question whether they can considered as thoroughly efficient. It would, , be advisable in future to have the Indian contingent composed entirely of light horse-, with this object, the Light Cavalry from the ars downwards should be formed into double s. This new formation having been effected to requirements of India, the nine double regi-Cavalry and fifty regiments of Infantry, as the 60th Rifles and Rifle Brigade, should upon, as a permanent arrangement, to sup-e mounted corps and the required Infantry is, of which, although available for general he Head Quarters should always be retained rength of the Indian Army. Every recruit on nt should be called upon to elect either for for Indian service, and to the latter the fol-rivileges should be accorded.

t, of course, to good behaviour and physical y, and except in time of war, the right to claim to the Reserve any time after eight years' ser-n an allowance, exclusive of deferred pay, of and after twelve years of eight-pence per diem. serve pay thus granted one-half the former fourths of the latter remaining a charge upon n Revenue. The further right, under the same , of completing a service of twenty years, after ivate would be entitled to one shilling per diem. od conduct pay, and non-commissioned officers

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LE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turn-r white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair for it will positively restore in every case Grey or r to its original colour without leaving the disagree-of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charming-il as well as promoting the growth of the hair on where the glands are not decayed. Ask your for "THE MEXICAN," HAIR RENEWER, sold by and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, esale by The Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, don Road, London.

vious to his enlistment has often been ill-fed, hence as in former days, many of them were frequently despatched to India a few weeks after entering the service, before their constitutions could be properly strengthened by the aid of the nourishment afforded by their liberal rations, on their arrival their frames were still immature and imperfectly developed, they were therefore wanting in the stamina needed to admit of their enduring the exhaustion caused by the intense heat of an Indian summer, or thoroughly rallying after an attack of any of the acute diseases incidental to the tropics, to which moreover they were sometimes predisposed, owing to torpidity in the action of the liver caused by the unaccustomed abundance of food and want of exercise during a three or four months' voyage.

SERVE FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Under proper conditions, there is no reason why a soldier should not serve for twenty years in India with an unimpaired constitution; many of the non-commissioned officers of the Company's army who retired upon their pensions after completing twenty-one years' service were as hale and active as men who had never left England. Dr. E. J. Mouat, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, who has devoted much attention to the subject and successfully combated the idea, at one time so prevalent, as to the general insalubrity of the East, in his able pamphlet, "The British Soldier in India," summing up his remarks as to the question of acclimatization, states, "With hill-stations within easy reach, with properly constructed barracks in the plains, with more suitable clothing and protection for the head of the soldier, and, above all, with the provision of healthy, moral, physical and intellectual recreation to wean the soldier from his present fatal habit of indulgence in the distilled poison of the bazaars, his chances of life and health in India need not be found below those of his class in more favoured countries." In the justice of these remarks every officer who has carefully studied the chief causes of disease amongst troops in either of the three Presidencies must fully concur. Although, owing to climate and other reasons it may not be in our power to follow the example of our great rival, Russia, in forming military colonies or settlements in her newly subjugated Provinces, yet it might be possible to establish at some of our hill-stations veteran battalions capable of performing mere garrison duty and, in time of trial, of relieving the regular troops holding the Forts of Allahabad, Ferozepore, &c., whilst the openings now afforded to Europeans of carrying on industrial pursuits in a good climate might induce a fair proportion of pensioners and even of men joining the reserve to elect to reside in India, and thus add materially to our military resources.

NOT A MERE LOCAL FORCE.

Regiments, constituted as those now proposed, though ordinarily restricted to service in India, yet forming an integral portion of the British army and, by the continuous interchange of officers, being fully identified with their home battalions, would never sink into a mere local force; they would retain all their regimental feeling and there would be no falling off in

"Edinburgh, March 23rd, 1877.

"GENTLEMEN.—I must really express my obligation to you for the benefit one of my little girls has derived from the use of your Terebene Soap. After having been annoyed for nearly two years with an irritating skin eruption on brow and chin, which no remedies, either internal or external, second to affect, twice or thrice washing with the Terebene Soap has actually cured her, and her skin is as fair and smooth as it ever was. I am so surprised and pleased at the completeness and pleasantness of the cure that I cannot resist writing to acknowledge it.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servent. * * *

The above speaks, for itself. F. S. Cleaver's Patent Terebene Soap is unrivalled for preventing and allaying Eruptions and Irritation, and producing a smooth skin and clear brilliant complexion. Manufactory, 32, 33 and 34, Red Lion Street, Holborn, London.

the new crops come to market, the loss will fall on the ryots, who have nothing to fall back upon : and as their purchasing powers for other articles must be reduced, the volume of both import and export trade as measured in rupees will be affected. The advocates of bi-metallism who have been urging the rehabilitation of silver as the cure for all evils, maintain that, as silver advances, the price of Indian products in European markets will also advance, and we must hope that they will prove correct ; but so far, there is no sign of this. The only material change we see in prices is that the rupee value of produce has declined in almost exact proportion to the advance in exchange. There probably is nothing new in this to you, gentlemen ; but I have been obliged to refer to these matters, in order to make what I am now going to say about this Bank clear. Some people may think that this question of exchange affects only the Banks with the exchange business ; but I think that the business of this Bank will be affected as much as any, although the cause may not be so directly traceable to silver. So long as the trade of this country is mainly with gold-using countries, gold will continue to be the true measure of value of all commodities ; and any circumstance which alters the relative value of our currency to gold will affect the trade of this country, and consequently affect the volume of business done by this Bank and the other Presidency Banks, which may be truly called the mainsprings of the trade of their respective district, whether that trade is for export or for local requirements. I am not now going into elaborate statistical figures, but I would ask you for a moment to consider what this change that has been forced upon us really is. It is that the whole produce of this country—the fruit of the toil of millions and the wealth of all trading with Europe—has suddenly been changed in value by 15 or 20 per cent. What the effect of this will be no man can say, and we must hope that things will adjust themselves ; but of this we may be certain that this adjustment will take time, and that the fortunes of many will be affected. The great and steady increase which we have seen in the trade of Bombay of late years has been concurrent with a falling exchange and has, I believe, been much influenced thereby. It is impossible to look at a change which alters all the conditions of the working of this vast trade without some anxiety and a sense of the necessity of great caution. The uncertainty regarding the future has intensified the feeling of distrust that has been more or less prevalent in the bazaar for many months past, and this has rendered it necessary for our executive to contract the volume of business in some directions. In making these remarks I have no wish to create an unfavourable impression regarding the future. This Bank is in a splendid position, and has a large and steady business, which, I am convinced, will bring in good profits whatever the result of the Silver Bill may be ; but the amount of that profit must, to a considerable extent, depend on the state of general trade. I think it is, therefore, clearly our duty to take advantage of present good fortune to strengthen our position and to build up such reserves that, if it should happen that our profits are reduced for a time, we will be able to use, if necessary, the whole of those profits for distribution to shareholders and to maintain our dividends at the present level. In pursuance of this policy, your directors have placed Rs.3,00,000 to the reserve fund, which with Rs.50,000 added to this fund on 31st December last, brings the total amount up to Rs.33,00,000. They have also added one lakh to the fund for losses, which now forms a most valuable safeguard. I believe that the bulk of the shares are held by permanent investors who would rather have a steady and certain dividend than a fluctuating one, although it might sometimes exceed the 10 per cent, which you are now getting. Unless some unforeseen event occurs, I think we may now safely calculate on this regular dividends ; and if in the future the reserves of the Bank are sufficiently strong to justify the directors in increasing the dividend with the power to maintain the increased rate, I have no doubt that they will gladly do so. Of course, it must be understood that in saying this I am stating my own opinions, and in no way pledging my successors to a fixed line of policy. During the past year there have been considerable changes in the Board and in the officials of the Bank. Your late President, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, has left Bombay to take up his post in the home firm, where, no doubt, his abilities and geniality will make him friends, as they did in Bombay, and his place has been taken by Mr. L. R. W. Forrest. By the sad death of Mr. Harold R. King, the Board has lost another valuable member. To fill this vacancy, the directors

…n damage as to cause him to report to the Government … write to the agents not to have the vessel touched till … saw her again. When he saw her next she was in dock, some of her plates and part of the deck had been …oved. She was not seaworthy in the state he found her. … she touched a bank even slightly, or got in a heavy …way, she would have been liable to leak badly. It was …ed in the course of the inquiry that the accident was reported to the Government because the damage done not considered to amount to "material damage" within …eaning of the Act.

…LCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.—A Government resolution …he working of the medical institutions in Calcutta during …year states that whatever form of treatment was adopt… cholera cases about half the patients died, and the …tenant-Governor regrets to learn that the experiments …e with the new remedy *salol*, which has been tried with …ess by Dr. Nicholson in Patna, were not follwed by encou…ing results. Cases of enteric fever, it is noted, continue …e in Calcutta, and remittent fever appears to be on the …rease. Dr. Hilson, Inspector-General gives high praise to …ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood in speaking of the indefati…le services rendered by them in the supervision of nurses …d tending the sick. Twelve European and Eurasian nurses …sed their examination, two of them with great credit.

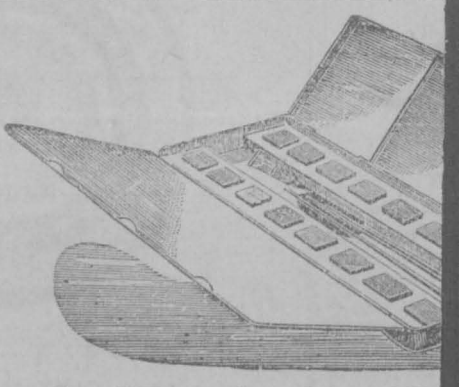
…NLAND MIGRATION.—The resolution on the inland emi…tion report mentions a slight increase last year in the num… of contractors' coolies, and the Lieutenant-Governor re…ks that there has been a reaction among reporters of la…rers in favour of increased control by Government. Sirdari …lies declined in number owing, the resolution says, to … exceptional facilities afforded by the system of Assam …tracts. Free emigrants represented 44,401 out of a total …7,058, and of that number all except 780 entered into con…ts at Dhubri. The resolution notices that the opinions …ressed on the working of Act I. of 1889 are all favourable. …re is still heavy mortality on the railway route which indi…s the necessity of increased precautions. The Lieutenant-…ernor remarks:—"The general working of Act I. of 1882 … to be separately reviewed during the current year under …orders of the Secretary of State, and therefore it is un…essary to comment on this subject at present."—*Pioneer*.

DATES …

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Penang and Si…
Calcutta…
Aden, Egypt, …
and Cape …
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her lesson. Miss Patterson followed [illegible] on square measure to a class of English girls, and illustrated her subject by coloured diagrams.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read after which ensued a lively discussion as to the advisability of changing the name of the Association, as proposed by Miss Keely, who stated that owing to the vagueness of title, many schoolmasters expressed a desire to become members. This could not be allowed, as the Society was intended only for the teachers of Madras, although there was no objection to lectures being delivered by gentlemen, as at the last meeting, when the Rev. A. J. Jones, Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, delivered a lecture on [illegible]. As no definite settlement of the question could be arrived at, it was resolved provisionally, that the name of the Society be changed to the "Association of Women Teachers." Miss Oxley, Honorary Secretary, then informed these assembled that Mrs. Brander, the Mistress of Girls' Schools, who is now on a year's furlough desired to be considered a member of the association during her absence.

The Registration of the Society under act XXI of 1860 is to form one of the chief questions of consideration at the next meeting.

The meeting closed at 6-15 P. M. with a vote of thanks to Miss Shumnagum and Miss Patterson.

MADRAS CATHOLIC UNION.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Council held at No. 1 Armenian-street, Madras, on the 25th July 1890.

Present :—Mr. Lovery, (Chairman) and Messrs. Gomiade, Gavaghan, Nicholas, Parr, Quinn, Rencon, Woods-Scawen, Ambrose, and Philipps.

The Very Rev. T. Mayer, (Delegate of the Archbishop of Madras) and the Rev. E. M. Angelo (Delegate of the Lord Archbishop of Verapoly.)

The following Resolutions were adopted :—

I. That the following additional Members and Associates be elected.

Members :—Dr. T. Quinn (Vizianagram), D. M. Ford, E. Aviet, J. Burke, A. Scott, J. C. Doneaud, Stevenage, J. J. Magee, J. Quinn (Cochin), W. Ha[illegible] H. M. D'Rozario, W. T. Browne, and R. S. M. E. Fidosz.

Associates :—P. O. Flynn, W. A. Mascarenhas, Hendricks, E. J. C. Rozario, E. A. Peters, A. D. D'M[illegible] R. M. D'Lemos, P. J. Batcheler, W. Aubert, and Parr.

Proposed by Mr. Philipps, seconded by Mr. Amb[illegible]

II. That Messrs. Kernan, Laing and Ambro[illegible] asked to kindly constitute themselves a Sub-Comm[illegible] for the purpose of drawing up a Memorial to the [illegible] ernment of India regarding the 'Native Con[illegible] Marriage Dissolution Act XXI. of 1866.'

Proposed by the Very Rev. T. Mayer, second[illegible] Mr. Quinn.

Note—A letter from the President was read, in [illegible] he kindly offered to draft a Memorial, but it was d[illegible] ed that as, before the arrival of his letter, the m[illegible] had received attention, and as all the papers had collected, it would be better to leave the matter t[illegible] Sub-Committee, (especially as Mr. Laing was we[illegible] quainted with it), and subsequently to send the Memorial to the President for his approval.

III. That the Very Revd. T. Mayer and Messrs. Ambrose and Philipps form a Sub-Committee for the pose of admitting Members and Associates under 3 without refereneee to the whole Council, but the Committee is to report the names of those so adm[illegible] at the first subsequent meeting of the Council.

Proposed by the Rev. E. M. Angelo and second[illegible] Mr. Woods-Scawen.

IV. That Messrs. Ambrose and Philipps be requ[illegible] to draw up Memorials to the British Governmen[illegible] to H. H. the Pope, praying for the abolition of th[illegible] tuguese 'Padroado' in British territory and to s[illegible] them to the Council for approval.

11. 1890.

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y strengthen the whole muscular system, re- the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen appetite, and arouse into action, with the of health, the whole physical energy of the ame. These are Facts testified continually rs of all classes of society, and one of the ntees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, 'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any cine in the world.*

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red only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, ns, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d 9d. each, with which full directions are given. by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers ere.

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Do. „ 2 do. per doz
do

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is that which ... ship ...

to pensions at proportionately higher rates. A pension of eight-pence per diem to be granted to any ma invalided after twelve years' actual service in India or whose service, with the colours and in the Reserve, might extend to twenty years. The burthen thus thrown upon India would not be very onerous, whilst, in the case of men joining the Reserve, England would acquire the services of thoroughly trained soldiers on very advantageous terms. Regimental district depôts would remain as feeders for both battalions, recruits for India being required to do duty for twelve months in England previous to embarkation, whilst, as far as practicable, young officers should also be attached for a month or two to the home battalions of their regiments, to make the acquaintance of their brother officers and become imbued with that *esprit de corps*, with which it is essential that the officers of both battalions should be equally animated. As in the case of the Cavalry and Infantry, so in like manner a certain number of brigades of Artillery and companies of Engineers should be placed upon the Indian establishment, to which, *mutatis mutandis*, the foregoing remarks would also apply.

CONDUCIVE TO MILITARY STRENGTH.

The arrangement now suggested would conduce to our military strength, as it would obviate the necessity of our being deprived every cold season of the services, when in transit, of the regiments employed in the relief, and it would also possibly tend to some diminution of expense, as the extra Reserve pay and pensions would, in all probability, be more than counterbalanced by the saving of the cost now incurred by the transfer every fourteen years of the headquarters of corps and battalions to and from England, whilst it would not perhaps be unacceptable to a large number of officers whose means do not permit them to serve continuously in the United Kingdom; consequent on the numerous changes caused by promotions and by the relief of officers doing duty at the depôt it would be unlikely that any officer, except at his own wish, would ever remain for many years together with the battalions in the East, whilst any hardship that might be entailed by the undue prolongation of an officer's term of foreign service might easily be guarded against by the introduction of a regulation giving every officer the option, after six years' service in India, of joining the home battalion, his place being taken by the officer of the same rank who may have been longest in England; at the same time, as regards their pay, when on leave out of India, officers serving with British regiments should be placed on the same footing as those in the Staff Corps. With the proviso above alluded to, no injustice would be inflicted upon officers who might be posted to second battalions, and indeed, when it is remembered that after every examination there are always a large number of successful candidates anxious to join the corps in India, it may be fairly taken for granted that no officer need remain with an Indian battalion against his own inclination, as, even if posted to one in the first instance, he would never experience the slightest difficulty in effecting an exchange; whilst, with the view of offering an inducement to officers to elect for Indian service it should be laid down as a *sine quâ non* that no officer should be eligible for nomination to the Staff or to succeed to the command of a brigade or division in the East who had not, in the one case, served four years in the junior grades, and, in the other, as a field officer, with an Indian battery, regiment, or battalion.

THE MEN.

As regards the men, with the certainty presented to them in the enjoyment of the privileges already specified, in the event of its being prescribed that all appointments in India connected with the Commissariat and other military departments, as also those of a civil character, such as subordinate posts in the Public Works Department, jailorships, &c., for which soldiers the individual. Under the old system, in case of any act of serious misconduct, or the repetition of any minor delinquency, an officer had no hesitation in requesting that the delinquent might be removed from his situation and remanded to military duty, and the knowledge of this fact had a wonderful effect in keeping men, steady and well-behaved; but a superior naturally feels great compunction as to sending adrift in India, without any means of subsistence, a subordinate who may have faithfully served the State for several years in a military capacity; hence, if his connection with the army has ceased, offences are liable to be condoned until the offender becomes hardened, and eventually has to be dismissed and reduced to a state of absolute penury. There can be no doubt that independent of the inducements thus offered to men to enter the Service, it is in many respects advantageous to the State to have a few tried soldiers, on whom, in case of emergency, the civil authorities can rely, located at isolated stations throughout the country, but, for the reason just stated, it is advisable that in holding out to soldiers the hope of obtaining extra military employment, it should be distinctly understood that they would continue to be borne as supernumeraries on the rolls of their regiments to which they would be liable to be sent back in case of misbehaviour. It may be said that the measure now advocated would lead to the retention of the services of men beyond the age up to which, according to the medical statistics upon which the arguments for the abolition of the old local army were mainly based, it is advisable to keep European soldiers in India; but, in order that statistics may be relied upon, they must be complete. It is not sufficient simply to show that the percentage of mortality increases as age increases, but also that the ratio of progression, as compared with that of corresponding ages in a temperate climate, is excessive; moreover it is necessary to note the length of residence in the East of each individual whose death is recorded. Men going out to India of mature age and with fixed habits, are much more likely to succumb to the effects of climate than youngsters, so long as the latter are blessed with sound constitutions. From tables published by Sir James Annesley in 1831, it would appear that the percentage of mortality in former days amongst Europeans who had resided from twelve to eighteen years in India was less than among those who had been in the country for a shorter period. As a rule the officers of the Company's army entered the service young, between the ages of seventeen and nineteen, and many of them never returned to England until they were entitled to their pensions, yet, not including losses in action, the percentage of mortality amongst them was not inordinate, whilst the death-rate amongst the officers of line regiments was generally high. In like manner the health of the men of the Company's European regiments was ordinarily better than that of their comrades of the home army; this may perhaps be, in some degree, attributed to their being early initiated by their older comrades into habits essential for its preservation in a tropical climate, particularly as regards personal cleanliness and attention to diet. The high medical authority whose opinion I have already quoted recommended that every soldier should be "master of his exercises" before going to India, and this recommendation has been supported by another well-known writer, the late Dr. John Macpherson, who stated that it was a mistake to send out men who were not thoroughly drilled, as the greatest sickness, if not mortality, was to be found amongst recruits learning their drill. It is therefore desirable that, as already recommended, every soldier should be attached to the depôt or home battalion for, at least, twelve months, but this rule need not apply to officers, who have the advantage of having been properly nourished from childhood, and consequently, as a rule, of possessing robust and vigorous constitutions. The soldier, on the contrary pre-

Proposed by Mr. Cammiade, and seconded by Mr. Parr.

Mr. Ambrose then gave an account of the steps taken to carry out the Resolutions of the meeting on 7th June, and of the progress of the Union.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held on Thursday last at the Bank, Mr. Charles Douglas presiding. Mr. Jas. H. Sleigh, Secretary and Treasurer, read the notice convening the meeting. After the report, had been read Mr. Charles Douglas, the Chairman, said:—

Gentlemen,—It falls to my lot to-day to move the adoption of the directors' report, and it gives me special pleasure to do so, because the past half-year has been the most prosperous that the Bank has ever had. I have not got the gift to public speaking which so eminently distinguished my predecessor in this chair, and if I consulted my own inclinations, I would cut my remarks as short as possible; but there are some matters that must be referred to, as, I think, they may have an important bearing on the future business of the Bank. My task is rather a difficult one, as I must refer to the silver question, which is puzzling wiser heads than mine. I will endeavour to avoid the folly of attempting to forecast the future, and confine myself as much as possible to actual facts. As I have already said, the profits of the past year are the largest on the record of this Bank; but the profits for the whole twelve months fall considerably short of the preceding year. I wish to call your attention for a few minutes to some facts connected with the working of the Bank which, I think, are instructive, and which may have an influence on the future. The second half of 1889 was one of the worst we have had for a long time, as it was impossible to find employment for money; and at one time it looked as if an easy money market was likely to extend well into the new year. The change, when it came, was a sudden one, and from January to the middle of the April the complaint was that there was not enough money to finance the enormous trade that was going on. During these four months the bulk of the profits for this year were made; and if it had not been for the sudden influx of money in April, caused by the anticipated silver legislation in America and the consequent decline in discount rates here, our profits in May and June would have been very much larger than they were. I think we must consider ourselves very fortunate that we are able in four months to make up for the poor returns of eight months, but we must not forget that we were favoured by exceptional circumstances. The cotton receipts in Bombay for the year were the largest on record, being 2,238,000 bales, against an average for the last ten years of 1,648,000. Compared with last year, the excess was 233,000 bales, of the value of about Rs.2,33,00,000. The demand for shipment was good, and prices ruled high, the average for the first four months of the year being fully Rs.10 per candy higher than the two previous years, and Rs.20 per candy above 1887-88, when the receipts were 700,000 bales less. From this it will be seen that the scarcity of money was in a great measure due to the unusually large cotton crop and the high prices ruling for it. And if anything should occur either to reduce our crops, or to reduce their values, we might see a very different state of affairs. So far the prospects of the crops for the coming season are excellent; but a new cause of uncertainty has been introduced, the consequences of which it is impossible to foresee. By an Act of Legislation in the United States of America, the value of silver has been raised to such an extent that exchange in India has already advanced nearly 20 per cent; and it may advance still further. The immediate effect of this has been that the rupee price of ready cotton has declined here about Rs.25 to Rs.30 per candy and forward contracts for next season are being made at fully Rs.20 to Rs.25 per candy below those ruling for similar contracts last year. Other descriptions have been less affected than cotton; but nearly all have declined in value, and holders of produce have already made heavy losses. So far these losses have fallen on dealers who were strong enough to bear the strain; but when have appointed Mr. J. L. Symington, of Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co., and they ask the shareholders to confirm him. The retirement of Mr. William Fraser from the management of the Bank must have been noticed with regret by all shareholders, as he was well known to most of them, and I think I may say that he was popular with all who know him. All who have worked with him must bear testimony to his abilities, but I think that the best proof that I can produce of his ability is that the six and a half years in which he was in charge of the Bank, the net profits realized were Rs.72,33,000, or over 72 per cent. of the capital. That is a record which any banker may be proud of, and particularly so in this case, as the position of the Bank and the extent of the business, steadily progressed under his management, and the profits realised were the active pushing of steady and safe business. That this could not be done without constant attention and much hard work, I need not say. In this room last year a gentleman said that the manager of this Bank required a "three-o'clock-in-the-morning nerve," and as he was satisfied with results, I suppose he implied that Mr. Fraser had this. Well, gentlemen, I am sorry to say that the constant attentions which Mr. Fraser bestowed on your affairs seriously impaired his health and hastened the resignation which he had been contemplating. I am happy to say that I hear he is now restored to health, and I trust he will enjoy the leisure which he has earned so well. In appointing that Mr. J. H. Sleigh to succeed Mr. Fraser, the directors feel confident that they will have your approval. Mr. Sleigh has been connected with the Bank since its foundation, and has before acted as secretary, during which time he gained the full confidence of the directors. We hope that the Bank will be as prosperous under his management as it has been in the past.

THE EUROPEAN ARMY IN INDIA.

A PAPER was read before the East India Association, by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., on Friday, July 18th, on the proposed organisation of the European Army in India. The gallant officer said :—

In considering the important question of organizing the European force needed for the protection of our Eastern Empire three essential points must be steadily kept in view. First, the force must be thoroughly efficient in every respect. Second, the cost should not be excessive so that no undue strain may be thrown upon the finances of India. Third, both officers and soldiers should be perfectly contented. It cannot be denied that, under the present system, the necessity for continually withdrawing seasoned soldiers from regiments serving in India and replacing them with comparatively untrained recruits not only entails a very heavy expenditure upon the State but materially impairs the efficiency of the whole army, whilst it is, moreover, from the state of uncertainty it occasions, a frequent cause of dissatisfaction. Regiments at home may suddenly be deprived of their most promising recruits just as they are on the eve of being converted into smart soldiers, whilst regiments in India may similarly be denuded of their tried men to be replaced by youngsters, who, although excellent as raw material, have yet to be fashioned into the completely manufactured article, and who, at first, are naturally disinclined to fling off their old habits and to adopt the new ways of life so essential to the preservation of health in a tropical climate. Formerly, although occasionally large drafts were needed to fill up vacancies caused either by losses in action or during the prevalence of some severe epidemic, yet even then the recruit element formed but an unimportant portion of the mass and was consequently rapidly assimilated, whilst in every Company there were acclimatized non-commissioned officers and privates who took an interest in their newly joined comrades, and often exercised over them a very salutary influence. Under present circumstances the old feeling which in by-gone days formed so strong a bond of attachment

discipline or military spirit, whilst there would be every reason to confidently rely upon their being thoroughly efficient for, although a certain number would doubtless join the reserve after eight or twelve years' service, with the certainity of a pension, and the hope of succeeding to some of the appointments for which they would be eligible, there would always be a fair sprinkling of men prompted to remain with the colours. They would therefore include a due proportion of old and young soldiers which is so essential to real efficiency, for whilst the young soldier supplies dash, the old one gives steadiness and, in case of disaster, the presence of a few cool, determined veterans to serve as a *point d'appui* will often enable officers to rally a corps which would otherwise, in spite of all their efforts, fall into utter disorder and confusion. The new organization could scarcely entail any increase of expenditure, and might indeed lead to some reduction. Regiments on home service, although perhaps still occasionally sending our drafts to their second battalions, would have the advantage of retaining their own contingent of recruits, whilst a spirit of contentment might be expected to prevail amongst both officers and men. The former would recognize the benefits of a system under which all would enjoy the opportunity of acquiring Indian military experience; at the same time those to whom it might be an object to pursue an Indian career would be able to do so without sacrificing their regimental prospects, and those whose means might admit of their remaining in England, would never be condemned to an undue length of service in a tropical climate; and the latter would feel that service in India was the result of their own free will, and that, whatever might be its disadvantages, at all events it carried with it compensatory rights and privileges.

DAWK NEWS.

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BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION :—It has been decided to take the forthcoming Census on the 26th February 1891. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that all public offices be closed on the 25th, 26th and 27th February 1891, in order that the services of the persons employed in them may be available for Census operations, Heads of offices making such arrangements as may be required for the disposal of emergent public business. It should be distinctly understood that *all* the clerks allowed to be absent from their offices are to be for those three days exclusively employed in aiding the Census operations.—*Deccan Herald.*

BENGAL.

A BENGAL POETESS.—Only the other day a very good Bengali poetical work from the pen of a lady graduate was published. We have now to acknowledge the receipt of a little book entitled "Pramila," by a lady who does not grace the title-page with her name. "Pramila" is a collection of little poems written occasionally for various magazines. Most of the pieces are full of pathos and sentiment, withal clothed in simple language. The piece entitled "Call me, Mother" is evidently an echo of Tennyson's "May Queen." It is worth noticing, however, that in the whole book there is nothing but deep feeling and sentiment, nothing but love, admiration, and despair. There is no attempt at a light strain by way of contrast, and to afford relief. In this respect the verses share a defect which is common to almost all Bengali poetry. We are told that the writer is still in her teens, but this is scarcely apparent from her verses. The language all through is simple and elegant, and the style would do credit to many living Bengali poets.—*Englishman.*

THE BASSEIN.—The inquiry concerning the steamer *Bassein* was opened to-day. Mr. Bushby, Engineer and Surveyor to the Port, said he heard there was something wrong with the steamer and boarded her on the 3rd July.

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whole, and no man lived or died for himself. In the distant and general view in which alone God's dealings with man, could be discerned, this thought of the unity and the solidarity of the race prevailed much. Though the race had failed in what it ought to do, and had fallen, God still had always loved all mankind, and He had always desired to make the race what it should be, and that it should take its proper place and do its proper work in the midst of that boundless universe, of which people in their present state knew or could know so infinitely little. But their race had been never meant to be a mechanical instrument, and its only proper place was to be an intelligent and sympathising fellow-worker with the Lord of all things. The work for the Universe which mankind had to do could be done only freely and by its own deliberate choice; and if it was ever to do its work, it needed training, and it needed to have the evil that was in it, rooted out. This world was the sphere for the training of the race, for its undisclosed destiny. When history had begun they found the race, in some degree divided, organized, and arranged in groups like numerous parts of a body; and how it came to be divided into so many societies each being fenced round by tendencies, by customs and laws of its own, was a topic on which patient inquiry would cast strong light on some day, it having begun to cast some light already. To each society, or nation, God gave wisdom and help with which to work out the element which it was to contribute to the training of the race at large. Everywhere there had been failure and corruption and total ruin; and it had been proved abundantly that every nation, even with the heavenly help, had been unable to overcome disharmony, and to root out the evil that hindered true development. In and beneath this corruption there were the effects of the training, the lessons learnt and attainments made, which were fitted to become and in some degree had become, the heritage of mankind, and to make the race take its place and do its work. But there was one nation (in Israel) who were not ignorant of God's dealings with mankind, and those dealings had been recorded—and recorded in such a way that people could understand them.

After narrating some details with regard to the people of Israel, the lecturer closed his second lecture observing that next Sunday, he would continue the 'Portrait.' At the entrance to the hall, leaflets on "The Defects of Christianity," were distributed by some Hindu gentlemen.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the above Association was held on Saturday evening last, the 9th instant, at a quarter to in the new Hall of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, which was well attended, among those present being Miss Keely, Miss Oxley, Miss Pratt, Miss Carr, Miss Jupe, Miss Bernard, Miss Clive, Miss Shunnagum, Miss Patterson and several others. Model lessons were given by the two ladies last mentioned, assisted in the above school. The first one was a reading lesson in Tamil on the 'Leaning Tower of Pisa,' which Miss Shunnagum made as interesting and instructive as could be desired, to a class of Hindu girls of the Training School, making the subject the occasion for illustrating, in a happy manner, the principle of the Centre of Gravity by a pile of coins, a pack of cards and similar devices, which no doubt helped considerably in impressing the minds of the pupils with one of the most important of scientific facts. Miss Shunnagum deserves no small credit for her quiet composed manner and the command she exercised over her class—which in no small degree contributed to the success—followed up with

Tanjore Palace Estate.

VER AND MANAGER under the decree of High Court in A. S. No. 61 of 1867 is required anjore Palace Estate. A thorough knowledge and English and of the local revenue and rent essential in the applicant, who will be required e in no other occupation or pursuit, but to s whole services to the Estate. Salary Rs.500 em. Application to be sent to the undersigned ore the 25th instant. The gentleman nomi- ust be prepared to enter on his duties on the mber next and to furnish security for the sum s of Rupees.

J. A. DAVIES,
District Judge.

jore,
ust, 1890.

Sale of Timber.

ction Sale of Tumba, Red Wood, &c., timber, ful for building and other purposes will be Kodur, Cuddapah District, on the 16th August, mmencing after the arrival of the day train ras.

F. LODGE,
District Forest Officer.

or Sale—Owner Taking Furlough.

Robin. B. W. G. 15⅓ Rs.400.
Mary. Black W. M. 15½ Rs.250.

ll under saddle and in double harness. Also in single harness. Good tempered, useful both believed sound.

Apply J. P. FIDDIAN, C. S., Tellicherry.

For Sale.

E sweep VICTORIA PHAETON, by SIMPSON Co., Madras. Has only been 3 months in use, herefore practically new. The carriage is one latest novelties in coach-building; and the eluctantly parts with it for private reasons. s.700. Address V. P., c/o this paper.

To be Sold.

RLEMONT" the property of C. W. W. Martin Madras, C. S., (Retired) either as a single pro- in three lots. A desirable situation for an boarding house.

Apply to A. Ff. MARTIN,
Bodinayakanur.

Esplanade Hotel.

NEXT TO OAKES & CO.

within five minutes walk to the Beach and to the Banks and leading houses of Agency, airy ailable, terms moderate, Madras.

JNO. CRIZZLE.



W. E. BO

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"RELIANCE" FOU

IMPORTERS OF ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, TOOLS and MACHINERY.

Direct Representatives for "LANCASHIRE" PATENT BELTING.

ENGINEERS' STORES, PLANTERS' IMPLEMENTS.

MANUFACTURERS of Corrugated Iron Buildings and Roofs.

Boilers Tested and reported upon.

Set of Be
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About 25
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Price per Sac Trous

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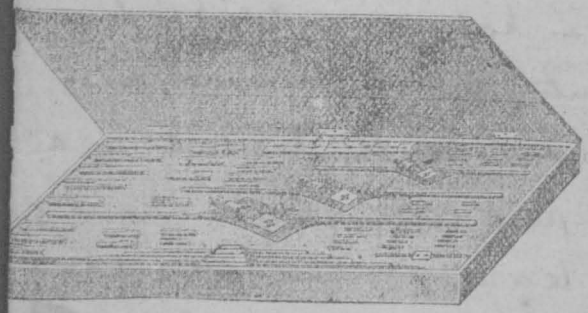
HAROON
General

...CHETTY, B.A., B.L., Secretary, Madras City Co-...
...la Iyer Street, Madras.

RHAM AND CO.,

INEERS,

NDRY, OFF POPHAM'S BROADWAY,
MADRAS.



...cks and Dies, with taper second and plug-tap
...ap wrenches to screw.

1/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 5/8 3/4 7/8 & 1"

...tworth's Standard Thread.

...d in a neat wood case, Varnished—with lock

Rs.150 Nett.

...0 different designs
... Cashmeres, Scotch
...d Cheviots
...t been unpacked

AT THE

...CASH BAZAAR,
...MADRAS.

...rs and Vest from Rs.20 and upwards.



...ever been introduced in the Market

...iable | and in the | **Newest styles.** |

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...AIT & BROTHER,
...Tailors and Outfitters, Madras.

Rs 1079 Just
6-6-91

O. J. BIRD & CO.,

MILLINERS & DRESSMAKERS,

9, SOUTH PARADE, BANGALORE.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

DRESS MATERIALS.—A large and choice assortment of Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and all Dress Materials just received.

MILLINERY—Fashionably Trimmed Hats and Bonnets always in stock and can also be made to order.

Ladies' own materials made up in latest Fashions.

THE **PALL MALL** WHISKY.

A fine choice Whisky labelled

11 YEARS OLD.

Per Case of 1 doz bottles.

Rs.35-0

Sole Wholesale Agents,

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

MADRAS.

The London Assurance.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D. 1720

FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE ASSURANCES,

...ad Office, No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E. C.
...E Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for more than a century and a half; ...g that long period it has endeavoured to intro...into its practice all the real improvements that ...from time to time been suggested, and to afford ...facility for the transaction of business.

...funds on 31st Dec., 1886 ...£3,371,910

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

...cs in force for (exclusive of ...us additions) ...£5,209,342
...e—Premiums ...£146,374
...st ...£ 81,402
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...ther information may be obtained on applica...

ABBUTHNOT AND Co.,
Agents.

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CLUB CIGARS.

The following letter has been received by the manufacturers of "Club" Cigars:—

Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens,
Madras, 24th July 18

Messrs. ADDISON & CO.,
MOUNT ROAD

DEAR SIRS,

I have the pleasure to herewith send to y by the bearer a Silver Medal in a case awarded for your best Cheroots. Please acknowledge the receipt.

I remain, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
E. THURSTON,
Honorary Secretary.

MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
AWARDED TO MESSRS ADDISON & C.
1890
MADRAS

A Sample box will be sent for Re. 1.

No. 1 "CLUB" JAVAS,

Rs. 3 per box of 100,

Price list free on application.

South Indian Railway.

TEAK TIMBERS AND PYNGADU SLEEPERS.

REQUIRED about 69,300 Pyngadu Sleepers and 75 tons of teak timber in scantlings varying from 25 feet by 12" by 7" to 20 feet by 2" by 1¼" ; for further particulars apply to the Chief Engineer, Trichinopoly.

This Material is required for the Tiruvalur Mutupet Railway.

WILLIAM S. BETTS,
Agent.

Agent's Office,
Trichinopoly,
8th August, 1890.

Notice.

THE Administrator to the Estate of the late Major General Charles Elphinstone Rennie being about to close the accounts of the said Estate, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate which have not been proved and registered must prefer such claims to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., on or before the 25th August 1890, after which no claims will be received or admitted.

Notice.

IT is notified, that tenders in the form of a schedule of rates for each class of work required, will shortly be invited for the construction of the Railway from Bangalore to the Mysore Frontier near Hindupur. The work will be let out in 5 mile sections. Those intending to tender are advised to personally examine the section or sections, they intend to submit tenders for. The tender for any section of the line will include all works required on such section exclusive of Permanent Way.

W. McHUTCHIN,
Assistant Chief Engineer
of Mysore.

Mysore Public Works Department,
Central Office,
Bangalore, 7th August, 1890.

Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited,

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all holders of 2nd Debenture Bonds, bearing interest at 8 °/₀ that a dividend of 25 per cent. of the Capital will be paid, on presentation of the bonds, on and after 15th August, to the Official Liquidator.

W. H. SHORTT,
Official Liquidator.

Dhariwal,
4th August, 1890.

Morison & Sons, Arcot, Distillers and Rectifiers.

ARRACK, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Whiskey of superior quality.

Agents in Madras.
M. SABAPATHY CHETTY & Co.,
405, Popham's Broadway.

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THE MADRAS CITY
ASSOCIAT
(LIMITED

To be incorporated under the India
whereby the liability of shareholders is
their share

CAPITAL Rs.1

(WITH POWER TO IN

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Payable Rs.10 on application: Rs.10 on allotm
exceeding Rs.10 per share, and at interv
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Bankers:
MESSRS. ARBUTHNO

Provisional Dire

V. ARUNAGIRI NAIDU, B.A., *Merchant.*		T. RA
T. V. APPA ROW NAIDU	Do.	P. SU
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T. KANNAYA NAIDU	Do.	P. S. S
M. RAMASAWMY NAIDU	Do.	*Court*
B. RANGIAH CHETTY	Do.	C. STR
V. RANGACHARIAR, B.A., B.L., *Vakil, High Court.*		S. GURUSAWMY CHETTY, B.A., B.L., *Vak*

Prospect

Object.—The remarkable success and popularity which have
stock or limited companies and Co-operative Associations, both in
of a good, reliable and cheap warehouse in our City, have enc
Co-operative Association, Limited, to establish this Company for
city and the mofussil, with really good European and Indian
description of article in domestic and general use, to patronize th
Madura, Kornaud, Pullampet, Arni and other well-known places
transactions with trade generally.

High Prices of Goods.—It is admitted that the rates at w
procurable are very high, owing to the fact that they have to pass
of which, either in the shape of brokerage or commission, adds to t
of general consumption in India is very nearly doubled before the
idence does not, therefore, obtain between the purchasers and ind
t is due, as will be obvious, to the fact that being a mere trader
mit is, therefore, placed upon the percentage of profit in each in
o part with more money. No guarantee as to the quality of goods
nd the purchaser is most unsatisfactory. The above remarks
azaar-keepers and tradesmen.

Principle.—The principle of working of the Madras City Co
al with the manufacturers and wholesale dealers, both in Europe
ents with them directly as far as possible, and under this princip
rough a less number of hands, and considerable reduction in price

New Features.—It is proposed to develop the Company in
ery department. In its proposed development, the Company will
mand generally, but also undertake to send for, and supply, speci
ple. A tailoring branch will be opened under the management
urniture depôt and an auction department will also be added to

Advantages.—The shareholders will be given credit to the ext
ces of the articles will be fixed by the Directors in their mont
icles with prices will be issued to enable the buyers, shareholder
not overcharged.

Dividend.—It is hoped that an Association conducted on
not prove otherwise than successful, and give a return of 8 or 10
ced, it is hoped, beyond the possibility of loss by working it on s

(*N. B.*)—Persons desirous of obtaining shares in the above A
buthnot & Co., Bankers, Rs.10 for every share applied for. Co
ll beforwarded on application to the Secretary. All communi
SAILA

NOTICE.

WE have this day appointed Mr. J. D. Woods Scawen Manager of the *Madras Times* and its Overland Edition, and we authorize him to collect monies due on account of the said papers. We shall esteem it a favour if subscribers will at once bring to the notice of the management any irregularity in the delivery of the paper, or any other cause of complaint. No bills or receipts issued after this date will be valid unless signed by the said Mr. J. D. Woods Scawen or ourselves.

All business communications should be addressed to **THE MANAGER**, *Madras Times*.

ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Agents for the Proprietors.

MADRAS, *29th May, 1890.*

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEE PAGE 9.

Lost.

CURRENCY NOTE for Rs.1000, No. $\frac{T}{13}$ 36933, between 28th July and 4th August. Any one bringing the same to No. 13, Moorgappa Mudali Street, Pursewalkum, will be rewarded.

Wanted

AN Editor for the *Mandalay Herald* Press, Mandalay. Apply to the Proprietor, at Mandalay.
18th July, 1890.

Wanted

A SURVEYOR AND DRAFTSMAN. Permanent salary Rs.50 to 70, for Office of Sanitary Engineer to Government. Applications in writing from qualified persons will be received up to 16th August.

J. A. JONES,
Sanitary Engineer to Govt.

Office of Sanitary Engineer to Govt.,
Fort St. George, 4th August, 1890.

Natal Emigration Agency.

WANTED—A qualified Apothecary, to take charge of the Natal Emigration Depôt, Cassimode. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned before 13th instant.

PARRY & Co.,
Emigration Agents for Natal.

Local Fund Overseers.

WANTED, by the Vizagapatam District Board, Local Fund Overseers, on Rs.60, and Rs.80, with travelling allowance at Re.1 per diem.

Apply to
W. A. WILLOCK, C.S.,
President.

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List which gives a full

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TT & CO.,

MADRAS

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Wine

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All Previous

WE INVITE COMPARISON OF

The following is our Revised List of
New price lists will be shortly issued.

Bottled by DAUKES AND Co.

Bass' Ale.

Quarts	
Pints	... 6
	... 4

Bass' Ale.

Bottled by ROBERT PORTER AND Co.
(The Bull Dog Brand.)
Gold Medal at Calcutta Exhibition, 18

Quarts	
Pints	... 6
	... 4

We are Sole Agents for the Madras Pres

Bass' Ale.

LIGHTEST GRAVITY.
Green Diamond on Label.
bottled by ROBERT PORTER AND Co.
(Oriental Brand.)

Quarts	
Pints ...	... 6
...	... 4

This is the Lightest Gravity Ale of Mes and Co., and has been specially brewed to with the light Pilsener Ales so much in present. While as light as Pilsener it retain character and flavor and the pleasant bi finest Burton.

Bass' Ale.

Bottled by Ourselves, LOW in excellent c

Quarts	
Pints	... 4
	... 3

George Younger and S

Pale Ales.

Bottled by themselves
REVOLVER BRAND, in splendid Con-
dition
Do do qts... 4
do pts... 3

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WRENN BENNE

GREAT CLEARAN

AT

REDUCED PR

THIS DAY, AND THROUG

!!! Enormous Red

Nearly every item in our stoc

reduced in pri

COME EAR

You are recommended to call

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description of the Reduced Price G

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WRENN BENNE

RICE LIST

OF

Ales, Spirits, &c.,

PORTED BY

VELL & CO.

MADRAS.

Price List are cancelled.

OUR DIRECT IMPORTATIONS AGAINST THOSE OF

NY OTHER HOUSE.

Prices. The fresh prices for other goods will be duly Advertised.

German Ales.

		Cash Rates. Rs. A.	Credit Rates. Rs. A.
TIVOLI BEER (a light and pleasant beverage)	qts...	5 12	6 4
Do	pts...	3 14	4 4
PILSENER (highly recommended) Red Label	qts...	5 12	6 4
Do do do	pts...	3 14	4 4
LION BRAND PILSENER Beer	qts...	5 8	6 0
Do do	pts...	3 10	4 0

Stout.

(Guinness Extra XXX.)

Bottled by Daukes and Co.	qts...	6 8	7 4
Do do	pts...	4 4	4 12
GEO. YOUNGER'S Stout (Bottled in Europe)	qts...	4 8	5 0
Do do do do	pts...	3 0	3 6

Cider

Apple Brand Cider by R. Porter and Co.	qts...	7 8	8 8
Do do do do	pts...	5 0	5 8

Burgundies (Red.)

Direct from the Cote D'Or.

Macon Vintage 1805	qts...	22 0	24 8
Do	pts...	13 0	14 8
Beaune	qts...	22 0	24 8
Do	pts...	13 0	14 8
Beaujolais	qts...	22 0	24 8
Do	pts...	13 0	14 8
Moulin-a-vent	qts...	22 0	24 8
Do	pts...	13 0	14 8
Pommard (High class and old Vintage)	qts...	32 0	36 0
Do	pts...	17 8	19 8
Volnay	qts...	34 0	38 0
Do	pts...	18 8	20 8

(White.)

Chablis	qts...	27 0	30 0

perative Association, (Ld.,) Kope Vencata-

NEW LIGHT ORIENTAL ALE.

EEN DIAMOND ON LABEL.

LIGHTEST GRAVITY.

BOTTLED BY



e lightest English Beer imported into this
g as light as any German or Pilsener Beers,
ame time retaining the true Burton Bitter

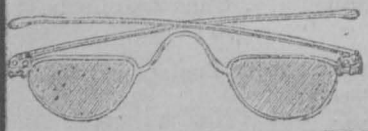
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„ ...	4	4	4	12

Sole Agents for the Presidency:

McDOWELL & CO.,

Madras,

acamund. Secunderabad and Coorg.



WRENCE & MAYO'S.

PERFECT

PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

trengthen and preserve the sight.

ncipal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India
prescribe them to their patients.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

o the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,

on, Calcutta, Bombay,

AND

Mount Road, Madras.

Opposite SPENCER & Co.,

ext door to the Cosmopolitan Club.

ng room fitted with LAWRENCE's patent sight
paratus.

residents supplied with trial lenses for self
application.

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ces, which he could best ascertain
resident of the Division he represented.

During the course of this gentlema
young man had the politeness to put
" Will you come and examine my out-h
was answered by the indignant crie
shame." It was difficult to ascertain
rate-payers, and who not, and owing t
confusion that prevailed the chairma
wise step of not putting to the vote either
resolution or the amendment, but simply
meeting by saying, that the rate-payers
the speeches delivered, should make up t
to whom they should vote for.

Various leaflets were circulated at Trip
which is as follows :—

1. Vote for a gentleman residing in or practic
division.

2. Vote for a gentleman who has leisure t
duties as Commissioner and has not too ma
time.

3. Vote for a gentleman who will be easily a
classes of rate-payers, both rich and poor.

4. Vote for a gentleman who will not consi
his dignity to mix freely with you, and attend t
which are commonly regarded as belonging o
pal servants.

5. Vote for a gentleman who, though he
high-sounding titles, has the capacity of do
honestly.

6. Do not think that it is only big men with
tions that are needed at the Board.

7. Look for common sense, independence, a
your candidate.

8. Above all, as the wants of the Division
importance to you than learned speeches at Mu
ings on general questions of Municipal Admin
that you vote for one who can and will attend t
in particular.

9. Insist on a candidate seeking election at
giving you beforehand a statement of what he
you, if elected.

10. Do not give away your vote for the mer
because you get a post-card requesting the same

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DEALINGS WITH MANKIND

The second Lecture on this subject wa
last Evening, at 5 P.M., at the Evangelistic H
Rev. Dr. Miller, the Principal of the Madra
College, before an audience of educated y
with the Rev. Henry Rice in the Chair.

The Lecturer said, that at the previous
had tried to describe what the audience reg
the Christian Conception of God's dealings
kind ; the description given was only a car
not a portrait ; and although there was so
blance between the caricature and the p
the idea of the audience as to the Co
God's dealings with mankind, was too unli
lity, to be set as a means towards arriving a
conjecture. What the lecturer was to give
sent lecture, was the portrait or the pictu
beginning of history—whenever that was—ma
had fallen away from God ; and so far the
the caricature coincided. From all the g
essence, and from the Supreme God, man
divided—divided by his own fault, and by
wrong about his own will ; he was sinful, a
ed to fulfil the purposes of his being. He
be left alone by God, and he deserved to rem
deepest misery, in other words, he deserved G
But of God's feelings, the most dominant on
of compassion ; and He therefore desired
man from all the disharmony and the
had brought upon himself, and it had
wish that His creature should not be
and that after all, he should fulfil the majes
the economy of the Universe, which such a cr
capable of fulfilling. The next thing in the pi
Mankind was a unity, and the race was a

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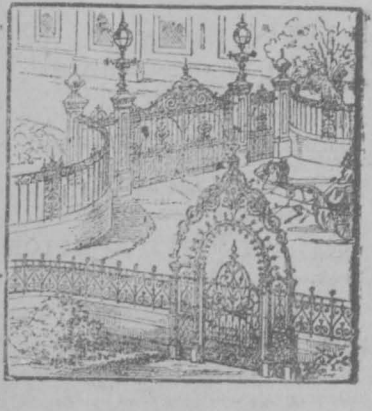
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MERICAN and ENGLISH Make, with
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PHI HOTEL, Poona, is A FIRST CLASS
d hotel, fitted and furnished in a most

HOTOS: Really Beautiful. Emperor
s of Germany, 28½ x 22. Rs.2-8-0 pair.
pair. V. P. Charges extra. Only a few
RIS, Cigar Merchant and Tobacconist,
galore.

(Continued on next page.)

Madras Municipality.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ONTRACTS for Manufacturing Double Bullock Night Soil Carts, Iron Night Soil Buckets, Hand rts and Corrugated Iron Dust Bins for the Madras unicipality.

1. Tenders for manufacturing the undernoted plant ll be received in this Office up to 12 noon on the 25th ugust, 1890, when they will be opened by the President the presence of the parties interested.

2. Each Tender must be addressed to the President d be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (10) Ten in Curncy Notes of the Madras Circle, and be sealed and perscribed "Tenders for Manufacturing."

3 Double Bullock Night Soil Carts,
0 Iron Night Soil Buckets,
0 Hand Carts for do and
0 Corrugated Iron Dust Bins.

3. Every Tender not accompanied by the deposit ill be rejected.

4. No Tenders will, on any account, be received ter the time fixed for opening of the Tenders.

5. The President does not bind himself to accept e lowest or any Tender and may reject any Tender ithout assigning any reason for so doing.

6. The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will be rehired, within seven days from the date on which the ceptance of the Tenders shall have been notified, to eposit in this Office, in Cash or Government Paper, follows:—

s.100 in case Tender is accepted for Double Bullock Night Soil Carts.
s.300 „ „ Iron Night Soil Buckets and Hand Carts.
s.100 „ „ Corrugated Iron Dust Bins as security r the due fulfilment of the contract, and will be requirl, at the same time and at their own charge and exense, to execute a contract, on the basis of their Tenrs whereupon the deposit made with the Tenders will e returned.

7. The deposit of all other Tenderers will be returnl as soon after the final disposal of all Tenders as acticable.

8. Should the successful Tenderer or Tenderers fail furnish such security and execute such contracts as oresaid within the time specified for that purpose, he they shall forfeit the deposit to the Municipality, d the Tender shall, in such case, be considered as ving been rejected or abandoned, and the President ay thereupon, at such time or times, in such manner d on such terms, as he may think fit, arrange for the lfilment by any other person or persons of the contract signed to the defaulter and the defaulter shall be ld liable, irrespective of such forfeiture aforesaid, for l damages, loss, costs, charges and expenses arising om, or by any reason of, such failure and arrangeents.

9. A specification of the plant to be manufactured, d the terms and conditions on which it is to be manuctured and also printed forms of Tender, can be tained at this Office.

R. E. ELLIS,
Vice-President, P. W. Department.

Madras,
h August, 1890.

MOHOSINALI & Co.,

DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS & AGENTS.

222, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

EG to place at the ready disposal of the Medical Profession and Trade, a large stock of fresh Drugs, edicines and Chemicals (Medical and Photographic), imported from time to time, at moderate prices.

Domestic Occurrences.

Birth.

GRANT—At Dublin, on the 3rd August, the wife of Surgeon D. S. J. Grant, I. M. D., of a son.

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

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—For the convenience of those who wish to advertise for Places, Servants, Articles Lost or Found, &c., we publish advertisements of four lines at Re.1, and for each additional line three Annas for the first insertion. Advertisements exceeding Six lines will be charged for at our present Ordinary Rates. Payments must, in all cases, be made in cash.

AGENTLEMAN proceeding to the SHIRE HIGHLANDS of EAST AFRICA soon, on a prospecting Tour, will be glad to hear from any one who wishes to join in the venture. Apply B., Slave Island Post Office, Colombo.

THE MADRAS MASONIC REVIEW.—A monthly Periodical devoted entirely to Free-Masonry. Annual subscription, post free, Rs.3-8. MESSRS. ADDISON & Co., Publishers, Madras.

METEMPSYCHOSIS.—GRAND SHOW OF METEMPSYCHOSIS will be given every evening from 5 to 10 P.M., Popham's Broadway, opposite General Market.

CLUB CIGARS, as supplied to H. E. the Governor and the Madras and other Clubs.—Sample box Re.1.—ADDISON & Co., Madras.

THE NICHOLLS WIFE MURDER. A pamphlet containing full report of the trial by General Court Martial of Private James Nicholls, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, for the wilful murder of his wife, at Bangalore, on the 10th June, 1890. 48 p. p., 8vo., small type, for 4 annas, post free. Write for a Copy at once to J. W. MORRIS, Bangalore.

NEW SONGS, new Pieces, new Dance Music, every Mail. Can be taken on approval. SOUNDY & Co., LD., Bombay.

THE NEW SLIDING OFFICE-SEAT (over 100 supplied to the Bank of Madras) Rs.8/8 each—fixed. Apply to the Makers:—W. E. BORHAM & Co., Engineers, Madras.

METAL MATCH BOXES. To hold and strike safety or sulphur matches. A few very elegant designs, in white metal and leather. 12 As. and 1 Re. Packed free. Postage and V. P. Charge Extra. J. W. MORRIS, Cigar Merchant, Bangalore.

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PIANOFORTES, on Hire or Hire Purchase. The largest Stock to select from and the best for the Climate of India. SOUNDY & Co., LD., Bombay.

RISE IN EXCHANGE!!! MISQUITH & Co., have much pleasure in notifying, that on and after this date, a discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed for cash on Musical Publications consisting of Sheet Music and Music Books. MISQUITH & Co., Musical Warehousemen, Madras, 26th July 1890.

WIELE & KLEIN, Artists & Photographers, MADRAS and BANGALORE, guarantee a good and life-like Portrait.

GOOD VALUE IN PIPES. Just unpacked 1,000 wooden pipes, with white metal mounts, in a variety of shapes and sizes, at 4, 5, 6 and 7 annas each. Packed

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burma for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and detailed Lists on application. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FRESH EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Melachrino's No. 4 Rs.5-8 per 100. 1,000 Cigarettes railed free to any part of India. PISTIS and PELEKANOS Rs.4-8 per 100. 1,000 rail free. VAFIADIS, Fleur de Orient Rs.4/ Non Plus Ultra Rs.3-8 Superfine Rs.3/ Fine Rs 2-8 per 100. 1,000 railed free in India. J.W. MORRIS, Cigar Mercht., Bangalore.

AN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, 4th Grade, Temporary, in the Punjab Irrigation, wishes to exchange into the General Branch. Terms offered. Address—"EXCHANGE," care of this paper.

ARMY EXCHANGE.—A Seconded Major shortly rejoining his Regiment, one battalion of which is at Gibraltar and the other at Jersey, wishes to exchange to an Infantry Regiment with some years still to serve in India. Please apply to "SECONDED," care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Agents, &c., Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—At the *Madras Times* Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.

ASSISTANTS WANTED.

WANTED, for the Winter Session 1890-91, two ASSISTANT DEMONSTRATORS OF ANATOMY for the Madras Medical College. Salary Rs.50 a month. The Candidate must be a Medical graduate of the Madras University. Apply to the Principal, Medical College, Madras.

WANTED. A native ENGRAVER, must be a well qualified man. Apply to S. O., c/ this paper.

A LARGE number of CLERKS will be required in Madras, in February 1891. Salary from Rupees 12 per mensem. Applicant should state his vernacular language, whether he knows English or not, and what examinations he has passed. Apply H. A. STUART, Supdt. Census Operations.

CLERKS will be required in Bangalore in February 1891. Salary from Rupees 12 per mensem. Applicant should state if he knows English or not, &c. Nobody who does not know Canarese need apply. H. A. STUART, Supdt., Census Operations.

FOR the Hospital attached to the Reformatory School, at Chingleput, a Compounder wanted, on Rs.6 per mensem, which is a moiety of the permanent incumbent's salary. This acting appointment is likely to last for several months. One who can read and write English fairly, is requested to apply. J. P. LEWIS, Depy. Supdt. in charge.

CLERKS for the Calicut Census Office in February 1891. Salary from Rupees 12 per mensem. Applicant should state if he knows English or not, etc. Nobody who does not know Malayalam need apply. H. A. STUART, Supdt., Census Operations.

FOR the Board Normal School, Rajahmundry, a Graduate or F.A. Undergrad, wanted. One who is capable of imparting instruction in Drawing, Mensuration, Agriculture and Hygiene to Teachers of the Secondary Grade, Lower, and Primary Grade, Higher. Salary Rs.60 to Rs.80. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to the INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Nn. Circle, Rajahmundry, by the 15th inst.

CANDIDATES wanted for Revenue Inspectorships, new scale. Apply to the Collector, Bellary.

WANTED A European, or Eurasian, UNDER-NURSE; thoroughly reliable, for care of a child aged 15 months. Lady's recommendation desired. Mrs. Acton, Ada Villa, Darjeeling.

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A GENTLEMAN wishes to recommend a GERMAN

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LIEBIG CO
and see that each Jar bears Baron Lieb
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RESERVE FUND £250,000

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For the convenience of Travellers, the Bank issues Circular Notes of £10 each, available at all the principal towns of the world.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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Paid up Capital.....£ 466,500
Reserve Fund.....£ 140,000

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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
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The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Securities collects Interest, Dividends, Pay and Pensions and conducts all General Banking Business connected with India and England.

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All my English Watches are especially made to order from the best Indian London Makers to suit the Indian as well as English climates.

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...	...	Rs. 60
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to recommend your firm to my friends
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NOTE.—Costume or Powder Plays are

Characters	M.	F.	
Advice Gratis, fr., 1 ...	4	2	Clockmaker
Affair of Honour, fr., 1...	3	2	Coals of Fir
Ample Apology, farce, 1.	3	1	Colleen Baw
An Odd Lot, farce, 1 ...	3	3	Conjugal Le
Apartments, farce, 1 ...	5	2	Cool as a Cu
As Like as two Peas, fr., 1	3	2	Court Cards
Area Belle, (c) fr., 1 ...	3	2	Cozy Couple
Artful Dodge, (c) fr., 1...	7	2	Cupboard Lo
A. S. S., (c) farce, 1 ...	3	2	Cup of Tea, c
Bamboozling, farce, 1 ...	6	3	Curious Case
Bed of Roses, com., 1 ...	4	2	Daisy farm,
Behind Time, (c) farce, 1	4	2	Dan'l Druce
Bells, The, drama, 3 ...	11	3	Day after th
Betsy Baker, farce, 1 ...	2	2	Dead Shot, f
Betsy, fr., com., 3 ...	6	6	Dead Witnes
Bilious Attack, farce, 1...	2	2	Deaf as a P
British Born, (c) dr., 3...	13	2	Deal Boatma
Book, the Third, com., 1.	2	1	Decided Cas
Bowled Out, farce, 1 ...	4	3	Delicate Ge
Box and Cox, farce, 1 ...	2	1	Doing for th
Brother Bill & Me, fr., 1.	4	3	Doing my
Cape Mail, farce, 1 ...	3	4	Done Brow
Capital Match, farce, 1...	3	2	Dowager, c
Captn's. not-a-Miss, fr., 1	5	3	Dying for
Catch a Weasel, (c) fr., 1	4	2	Easy Shav
Census, farce, 1... ...	5	3	Family Fai
Charming Pair, fr., 1 ...	4	3	Family Jar
Chapter of Accidents, fr.,	4	3	Fast Friend
Checkmate, com., 2 ...	7	5	Fighting by
Cherry Bounce, fr., 1 ...	5	1	Funnibone
Chiselling, farce, 1 ...	3	2	Handy And

Anything for a change, com., 1.	3	3	Fou
Aunt Charlotte's Maid, farce, 1	3	3	Fra
Bachelor of Arts, comic dr., 2...	6	2	Fre
Billing & Cooing, (c) com., 2...	6	3	Ged
Birthplace of Podgers. (c) fr....	7	3	Goo
Bombastes Furioso, burlesque, 1	5	1	Han
Caught by the Ears. (c) fr., 1...	6	1	Hap
Caught by the Cuff, farce, 1 ...	4	1	Hol
Caught in his own Trap, farce, 1	3	2	Hon
Chesterfield Thinskin, farce, 1..	5	1	Hun
Colleen Bawn Settled, (c) fr., 1	5	2	Hus
Creatures of Impulse, fairy tale, 1	4	3	Ici
Coming woman, (c) drama, 3 ...	2	4	I've
Daddy Hardacre, (c) drama, 2..	4	2	Lar
Dearest Mamma, comedietta, 1.	4	3	Leu
Double-bedded Room, farce, 1..	3	3	Litt
Doubtful Victory, (c) comdta., 1	3	2	Litt
D'ye Know Me Now? farce, 1..	3	3	Loc
First Experiment, comedta., 1..	3	1	Lov
Fish out of Water, (c) farce, 1..	6	2	Ma
Follies of a Night, (c) com.. 2...	6	2	Ma

All that glitters is not gold, drama, 2 ... 6
Box and Cox, married & settled, farce, 1... 3
Cut off with a Shilling, comedietta, 1 ... 2
Day after the Wedding, interlude, 1 ... 2
Faint Heart Never, &c., (c) com., 1 ... 6
Fitzsmythe of Fitzsmythe Hall, (c) fr., 1..
How to make Home happy, drama, 1 ...
Hundred thousand Pounds, com., 3 ...
Ill-treated Il Trovatore, (c) burlesque ...
Lord Lovell and Nancy Bell, (c) burlesque..

Make-Up Box—Contains everything nece
Puff; Chromo, Blue, Burnt Cork, Pen
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MADRAS RAILWAY COMPAN

Tenders for the supply of Castor Oil s. 26

The Madras Railway Company are prepared to r tenders for the supply of 450 candies of Castor be delivered at their General Stores Warehouse, puram, Madras.

Samples of not less than 2 quarts each, pr sealed and labelled and bearing the name tenderer must be sent in to the undersigned not than Tuesday the 14th October 1890. Tenders, must be endorsed "Tender for Castor Oil." be sent in not later than Wednesday the 29th

Blank forms of tender may be obtained on a tion to the General Storekeeper. Tenders by tel will not be considered.

The person or persons whose tender is a will be required to sign an agreement, paying th of the stamp fee, and to deposit with the Co money or Government Securities to the amou per cent. of the value of the Oil tendered to be su For each tender a sum of Rs. (500) five hu must be deposited with the Company's Cashie deposit of the successful tenderer will be forfe case of failure to carry out the contract.

The deliveries of the Oil are to be made as foll *viz.*, 75 candies between the 1st and the 10th month between November 1890 and April 1891 sive, making a total quantity of 450 candies supplied, and notice is hereby specially given supplies will be accepted except such as are in all respects to the sample submitted wi accepted tender.

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A large quantity of useful articles of various tions are now available for sale to the public, g at very low prices. Lists of the articles with may be obtained on application to the General keeper, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, who will prepared to shew the articles to intending pur on application within office hours, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M except Saturdays, when the hours are 8 A.M. t

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Attention is invited to Messrs. KING & Co.' tisement now appearing of an Auction Sale, on September, at Rayapuram, of a quantity of ol and iron, dealwood packing cases, and a qua useful sundry materials.

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Madras

nial distribution of surpluses, will bring down of assurance by this office, for life, to the lowest p point.

Term policies are issued at moderate, non-pa pating rates.

The Medical Adviser sees applicants for assuranc his residence, Pantheon Road, Egmore, on Wednes and Saturdays, between 11 and 12 noon.

For Prospectuses, copies of the Directors' Actuary's reports, abstracts of the accounts and Auditor's report thereon, forms of proposal, apply to

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EXAMPLES OF THE COST
Of Assurance to a Man ag
30 next Birthday.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost a rate of

Rs. 26	3	4	per mensem	(*a*) if premiums are pa for whole of
Rs. 35	1	4	do	(*b*) if premiums are lim to 20 y
Rs. 41	8	0	do	(*c*) if premiums are li to 15 y
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After being three years in force, each year's pay of premium under d. c. d. secures a proportionate of sum assured as explained in Prospectus. Fo stance: after five years a man assured under pl would be entitled to a *Free paid up Policy* for 5 of the sum assured, viz., Rs. 2,500 should he w discontinue future payments.

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N B.—The Company's Rates for India hav recently reduced.

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WOMEN'S WORK SHOP, MOUNT ROAD.

NEEDLE work of every kind, coarse or fine, executed at moderate prices.

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Orders earnestly solicited.

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ANNAS ; CASH 5 ANNAS EACH.

umns indicate the number of characters M. *male* ; F. *female*.

		Characters M.	F.
3	On an Island, comdta., 1	1	1
2	Once Again, comedietta, 1	2	1
2	One too many, farce, 1...	4	2
4	Our Boys, comedy, 3 ...	6	4
4	Our Clerks, farce, 1 ...	8	4
2	Our new Man, (c) fr., 1...	3	1
1	Our Wife, (c)comic dr., 2	7	2
2	Pair of Pigeons, (c) fr., 1	1	2
3	Partners for Life, com., 3	7	1
2	Patient Penelope,(c)burl.	1	4
2	Paul's Return, com., 3...	7	5
2	Payable at sight, (c) fr.,1	3	3
3	Peace and Quiet, fr., 1 ...	5	3
3	Peace at any Price, fr., 1	1	1
3	Perfection, comedy, 1 ...	3	2
3	Plot for Plot, comedietta	1	1
2	Poetic Proposal, fr., 1 ...	3	2
3	Poor Pillicoddy, fr., 1 ...	2	3
2	Porter's Knot, (c) dr., 2.	8	2
2	Promoter's box, drama, 4	13	3
5	Queer family, fr., 1 ...	4	4
5	Regular Fix, (c) fr., 1...	6	4
3	Return Ticket, (c) fr., 1.	4	2
1	Rule of three, comedietta.	5	1
2	Ruth's Romance,comdta.1	2	1
2	Secret service, (c) dr., 2.	5	1
7	Secret Agent, (c) com., 2	8	3
3	Secret, farce, 1 ...	4	2
2	Sent to the Tower, fr., 1.	3	0
3	Serious Affair, farce, 1...	3	2
3	Shipmates, comedy, dr.,3	6	3
	Hearts, operetta. 1 ...	2	1
	e Wind, (c) farce, 1...	6	3
	how to use it, fr., 1.	4	3
	nder Difficulties, fr.,1	3	1
	ncnd. (c) com. dr., 1.	4	2
	oughts, comedietta, 1	1	2
	ector, (c) com., 1 ...	3	2
	Ago, comedietta, 1.	2	1
	ngagements,(c)fr.,1	2	2
	egroom, (c) fr., 2..	7	2
	Weaver, (c) dr., 1..	4	1
	run deep,comedy, 3	9	3
	meet the Eye, fr.,1.	6	2
	Crasher, fr., 1 ...	5	2
	ug man, fr., 1 ...	3	3
	ly, comedy, 3 ...	5	5
	reward, (c) fr., 1...	5	1
	Dowb, (c) fr., 1...	4	3
	uant, comedy, 3 ...	4	3
	, (c) comedietta, 1..	2	4
	al Doctor,comdta.,1	2	1
	dr., 1 ...	5	0
	com., 5..	15	4
	ma, 1 ..	3	3
	etta, 1...	4	3
	, 1 ...	3	2
	erlude, 1	1	1
	...	8	1
	...	3	3
	., 1 ...	2	0
	...	4	3

	Characters M.	
Siamese Twins, (c) fr., 1	4	
Silent woman, (c) fr., 1..	2	
Slight Mistakes, fr., 1 ...	3	
Spanking Legacy,(c) fr.,1	5	
Stage Struck, (c) farce, 1	5	
St. Mary's Eve, (c) dr., 2	9	
Sunshine, comdietta, 1...	3	
Sweethearts, comedy, 2..	2	
Tears, idle Tears, dr., 1..	4	
Telephone, farce, 1 ...	2	
Terrible Secret, farce, 1	2	
Ticket of Leave, fr. ...	4	
Ticklish Times, farce. 1.	4	
Trying it on, farce, 1 ...	3	
Turkish Bath, farce, 1...	6	
Twice Killed, (c) farce, 1	6	
Two Bonnycastles, fr., 1	3	
Two Gay Deceivers, fr., 1	3	
Two Gents in a fix, fr., 1	2	
Ugly Customer, farce, 1.	3	
Uncle, farcial play, 3 ...	4	
Under the Rose, fr., 1 ...	2	
Vice Versâ, com., 2 ...	12	
Wandering Minstrel, fr..	4	
Weak woman, comedy, 3	6	
Wedding Day, com., 2...	6	
Who's my husband, fr., 1	5	
Winning a Wife, com., 1	1	
Word of honour, dr., 3...	6	
Wrinkles, comedy, 3 ...	6	
Young Widow, farce, 1...	2	
Time will Tell, com., 3 ...	8	
Timothy to the Rescue, fr., 1...	4	
To Parents & Guardians,(c)dr.,1	17	
To oblige Benson, comedietta, 1	3	
Too much of a good thing, dr.,	3	
Tweedleton's Tail-Coat, (c) fr., 1	4	
Two in the Morning, comic scene	2	
Unfinished Gentleman, fr., 1	9	
Unlimited Confidence, (c) fr., 1	3	
Urgent Private Affairs, (c) fr.,1	4	
Unprotected Female, fr., 1 ...	2	
Very Pleasant Evening, fr., 1...	5	
Villikins & Dinah, (c) burl., 1...		
Wanted a Young Lady, (c) fr...		
Which is Which, comedietta, 1..		
Whitebait at Greenwich, fr.. 1	3	
Who do they take me for? fr., 1	4	
Who speaks first, comedy, 1 ...	3	
Withered leaves, comedietta, 1 ..	4	
Winning hazard, comedietta, 1 ..	3	
Woman's wrong, comedietta, 1	1	
We all have our Little Faults, farce 1 ...	3	
You can't marry yr. Grandmother, fr., 1	4	
Young Lad from the County, (c) fr., 1.	3	

@ Ans. 12; ch. *Ans.* 10

London Assurance, comedy, 5.
Three Plays Scriptural and Historical.
Two Rosses, a comedy in 3 acts, by Albery.
Uncle's Will, comedietta, 1.
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rs are guaranteed to be of the finest quality
cellent quality, but lower in price, from the
Roger, of Bordeaux, for whom we act as Sole
ur Price List.

re in all cases per bottle or jar.

kink's Red, White or Green, in

...	...	...	4 4	4 12
do	in small	do. ...	2 12	3 0
seilles, Orange	„ „	do. ...	2 0	2 4
the Monastery	„ litres	...	7 8	8 8
do.	„ ½ do.	...	4 0	4 8
do.	„ litres	...	6 0	7 0
do.	„ ½ do.	...	3 8	4 0
..	„ in litres	...	5 12	6 8
..	„ „ ½ do.	...	3 4	3 12
..	„ „ ¼ do.	...	2 8	2 12
..	„ „ ½ flasks		1 12	2 0
..	„ „ ¼ do.	...	1 0	1 2
ndFockink's	„ large jars	...	4 4	4 12
...	„ small do.	...	2 12	3 0
...	„ wicker bottles		4 12	5 4
...	„ ½ litres	...	2 8	2 12
...	„ do.	...	2 0	2 4
al	„ bottles	...	3 8	4 0
...	„ pints	...	2 0	2 4
seilles	„ ½ litre	...	2 2	2 6
r	„ bottles	...	6 8	7 4
...	„ do.	...	5 4	5 12
..	„ ½ do.	...	3 0	3 8
eur of Riga	„ do.	...	3 12	4 4
...	„ do.	...	3 12	4 4

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guaranteed

8

THE MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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Actuary.

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MUTUAL Assurance, consequently there are no shareholders to be provided out of the premiums with a dividend.

The Society possesses an ample accumulated Fund.

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Surrender values allowed for Life Policies issued at fixed rates of premium which have paid three years premiums.

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The Society's funds must be invested in India Government securities, or in other guaranteed Indian securities.

The Directors must be residents at Madras.

The members consist of all holders of Policies either on their own lives, or on the lives of others for the duration of life.

General meeting of members is held annually.

Accounts audited annually: Auditor elected by members.

Annual reports of directors and of Auditors, and abstracts of accounts for previous year, submitted to every annual general meeting.

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The surplus appearing by every such valuation is applicable, at the discretion of the Directors, to the reduction of original annual premiums payable during ensuing quinquennium on policies subsisting on the last day of the expired quinquennium rateably with the amount of original annual premium paid upon each policy during such past quinquennium.

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The following is an example of the effect of the reduction.

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Seventy per cent. of which amount is „ 2,415-0-0

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Old East India Madeira. Choice ...
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nals, Closets, Dust Bins, Columns,
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LONDON, 1881.

WALTER MACFARLANE

Architectural, Sanitary & General Ir
GLASGOW.

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BANGALORE AND O

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e with great care, and we ially recommend our own lenlivat," "Imperial High- sist of the finest makes of y bought, and stored until ould satisfy the most exact-

or the Distillers Company, y in existence. We are sure ttention.

	Cash. Rs. A.	Credit. Rs. A.
per doz. ...	26 0	29 0
ar Whiskey,		
per doz. ...	27 0	30 0
„ ...	34 0	38 0
y old „ ...	38 0	42 0
„ ...	25 0	28 0
„ ...	7 8	9 0
„ ...	28 0	31 0
„ ...	9 0	10 0
„ ...	26 0	29 0
„ ...	28 0	31 0
„ ...	32 0	36 0
„ ...	36 0	40 0
„ ...	34 0	38 0
„ ...	38 0	42 0
„ ...	28 0	31 0

Sole Agents)
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per doz. ... 32 0 36 0

"Ben Nevis"
land Whiskey.
per doz. ... 29 0 32 0

skey, Ivy-leaf
... — —
per doz. ... 28 0 31 0
„ ... 28 0 31 0

gured
ware „ ... 44 0 49 0
anters „ ... 38 0 42 0
ttles. „ ... 28 0 31 0
anters „ ... 34 0 38 0
„ ... 16 0 18 0
skey „ ... 29 0 32 0

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	Cash. Rs. A.	Credit. Rs. A.
SPENCER & Co.'s Stock Whiskey, very popular per doz. ...	27 0	30 0
Kinahan's L. L. ... ... „ ...	27 0	30 0
J. Jameson & Sons' celebrated Dublin Whiskey, 7 years old per doz. ..	26 0	29 0
Do do do 10 years old „ ..	37 0	41 0

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SPENCER & Co.'s BOTTLINGS:—		
"Household" Brandy, suitable for kitchen use and distribution per doz...	19 0	21 0
"Swan," brand, a favorite cognac do ...	27 0	30 0
"Bull" do fit for every domestic purpose do ...	27 0	30 0
"United Service" do very choice do ...	32 0	36 0
"One Star" pink label do ...	29 0	32 0
"Two do." green do do ...	31 0	35 0
"Three do." blue do do ...	34 0	38 0
"Four do." white do do ...	38 0	42 0
Do do. do in pints do ...	20 0	22 0
Hennessey's fine old cognac do ...	29 0	32 0
N.B.—**Our "four star" Brandy** is guaranteed to be 18 years old.		
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Jules Robin's O. P. Brandy per doz...	31 0	34 0
JAMES HENNESSEY & Co.'s:—		
"One Star" ... ... per doz...	38 0	42 8
"Two do." ... ... do ...	43 0	48 0
"Three do." ... ... do ...	48 0	54 0
J. EXSHAW & Co.'s:—		
"No 1" ... ... per doz...	44 0	49 8
"No 2" ... ... do ...	29 0	32 8
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Swaine Boord & Co.'s finest cordial **Old Tom** ...	20 0	22 0
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Coates & Co.'s Plymouth Gin ...	26 0	29 0
Spencer & Co.'s do ...	26 0	29 0
Smith's Hollands, per case of 1 flasks ...	39 0	43 0
"Eagle" do do	31 0	35 0
Do do do of 12 flasks, small size ...	19 0	21 0
Henke's Aromatic Schnapps ...	22 0	25 0
Do in small flasks ...	13 8	15 0

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The following liqueu
obtainable. Others, of ex
firm of Marie Brizard et
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Curacoa, Wynand Fock
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Do. Combier Mar
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Do. do.
Do. **Yellow**
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Do.
Do.
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Do. do.
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Do. ...
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pared with eggs, and
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(OLD BLENDED)

WHISKY

is a sound, mellow and well-mat...

spirit, blended with the greate...

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Sherry Casks.

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Magnums	...Rs.130 per ...
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Pints	... ,, 69 per ...

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Beard and Moustache combined, on wire, light and dark brown and black, 4/
Moustache only, light brown and black 1/

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...) EDITION OF PLAY...

...Play denotes the number of Acts. F...

	Characters	M.	F.
	...fr., 1 ...	4	2
	...a. 1 ...	3	1
	...drama, 1.	7	1
	..., farce, 1	2	3
	...ruth, fr., 1	5	2
	..., (c) dr., 2	7	3
	...medy, 3 ...	6	3
	...ng, (c) fr., 1	4	2
	...gs, farce, 2...	5	3
	...nemy, dr., 1...	4	1
	...Fairy, farce...	1	1
	...our Wife, fr., 1..	4	2
	...bound, play, 1...	2	2
	...session, farce, 1 ...	4	1
	...ree Volumes, fr., 1	4	2
	...land as it was, (c) dr.	8	3
2	Irish Tiger, (c) farce, 1	5	2
1	Irish Tutor, (c) farce, 1..	4	2
1	Iron Chest, (c) drama, 3.	18	5
2	Jacobite, (c) drama, 2...	3	3
3	Jessamy's Courtship fr.,1	2	3
5	Jessie Vere, drama, 2 ...	7	3
	...hn Dobbs, (c) farce, 1...	5	2
	...ust my Luck, fr., 1 ...	4	3
	...ill or Cure, farce, 1 ...	4	2
	...Kind to a Fault, com., 2.	6	4
	...Kiss in the Dark, (c) fr., 1	2	3
	...Lady of Lyons, (c) dr., 5	12	5
	...Laughing Hyena, fr., 1 ..	2	2
	...Leave it to me, fr., 1 ...	4	2
	...Lesson in Love, com., 3..	3	3

...)fr.	2	2	Miss Tibbit's Black Hair, fr., 1
...	8	2	Momentous Question, (c) dr., 2
...fr., 1	3	2	More Free than Welcome, farce.
...dr., 1	5	1	Morning Call, (c) comedietta, 1.
...)fr., 1	5	3	My First Fit of the Gout, fr., 1.
...dr. ..	4	4	My Heart's Idol, (c) com., 2 ...
...	3	2	My husband's secret, fr., 1 ...
...)fr., 1	5	4	My very Last Proposal, fr., 1...
...arce, 1	4	1	Night at Notting Hill, (c) fr., 1
...e, 1...	6	1	Not a bad Judge, (c) com. dr., 2
..., 2 ...	5	3	Not such a fool as he looks, dr.,3
...fr., 1.	3	4	Old Phil's Birthday, (c) dr., 2...
...dr., 1	4	1	One of you must Marry, dr., 1..
...Love Letters, (c) fr., 1	3	2	Only a Halfpenny (c) fr., 1 ...
...ne Five Shillings, (c) fr., 1	5	2	Orange Blossoms, comedta., 1...
...Toddlekins, com. dr., 1...	3	3	Our Bitterest Foe, (c) dr., 1 ...
...Vixens, comedietta, 1 ...	4	3	Paul Pry, comedy, 2 (Jerrold)..
...d in with a Lady, farce, 1	1	1	Pipkin's Rustic Retreat, (c) fr., 1
...Law & Physic, (c) farce, 1	8	2	Plot and Passion, (c) dr., 3 ...
...ho follows Ladies, (c) fr., 1	1	1	Popping the Question, (c) farce, 1
...ed for money, com., 3 ...	4	3	Pretty piece of business, com., 1

Queen ...			
Raising ...			
Rifle, a...			
Romanc...			
Rough ...			
Second ...			
Silent ...			
Six Mo...			
Slowtop...			
Spectr...			
Spital ...			
Still w...			
Should ...			
Slashe...			
Sarah ...			
Serious f...			
Stolen, ...			
Take ca...			
Taming ...			
Three Ea...			
That dre...			

3	Lady of Lyons, Married and settled (c) burlesque, 1	7	4
1	Love Laughs at Locksmiths, musical fr..	2	6	1
	Match for a Mother-in-law, comedietta, 1..		3	2
	Mrs. Green's Little Business, (c) fr., 1 ...		4	1
	My Young Wife & my Old Umbrella, fr.,	1	4	2
	Nine points of the Law, comedietta, 1 ...		4	3
	Phenomenon in a smoke frock, com. dr.,	1.	4	2
	Puss in Boots, fairy extravaganza ...		11	6
	Retained for the Defence, (c) fr., 1 ...		5	1

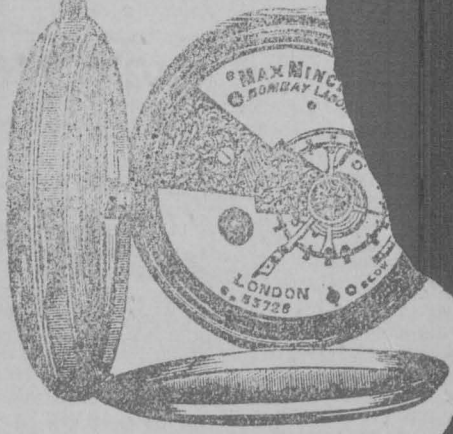
	Rosebud of stinging Nettle fa...
	She would and she would not, ...
	Sunshine through the clouds, ...
	That Odious Capt. Cutter, com...
	Twenty minutes with a Tiger, ...
	20 minutes under an Umbrella, i...
	Two Galley Slaves, (c) melodra...
	Under false colours, comedietta...
	Unwarrantable Intrusion, (c) i...
	Very Suspicious, (c) comedietta...

...for making up the face, viz. :—Rouge, Pearl Powder, Whiting, Mongolian, Ruddy ... the Eyelids, Spirit Gum, Indian Ink, Burnt Umber, Camel Hair Brushes, Hares' Foo... of the best quality. Packed neatly in a strong cloth covered Box, Rs. 15/12.

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English Lever Hunter London Make
Do do with Chronometer Ba

Half Hunte

English Lever Keyless Hunter
In extra strong Cases
English Gold Hunter Watches

A few Te

DEAR SIR,—I acknowledge the receipt of the Eng
a first rate article, well worth the money I paid for it
Corpl. Griffiths also informed me that the watch you sent to
praising them to every one they come across as the best timekeeper
Thayetmyo, B. B. JOHN HEA

DEAR SIR,—I received the English Lever Hunter Watch you sen
and its time keeping, My comrades and all think it very neat and wel
Roorkee, 21st March 1889.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of the English Lever Hunter you
Timekeeper. I am much obliged for the same.
Lucknow, 19th May 1889.

CONDITIONS—Each English Watch is sent out in extra Russian
2 keys and fine Watch Guard, I bind myself to exchange the watch

Special Notic

Out-Station Constituents would save a great deal by sending their
for Repairs, instead of giving them to Natives, who so often completel
Watchmakers employed.

Apply **MAX MINCK,**

[illegible] on the conduct and efficiency of each as required by para 5 of G.O. No 2388 (Judicial) of 22nd October 188[illegible]

		Examinations passed						
	Year	Departmental	Language	Date of completing Test	Date and District in which has been and is acting as Assistant	Remarks
	87	Dept[l]	Malayalam	16 - 7 - 88	Malabar 8.4.86 to 5.4.87 Tinnevelly 10.4.87 to 3.3.88 Kurnool 14.3.88 to 2.2.89 Cuddapah 24.2.91 to date.	Was a failure as an Assistant Superintendent in Tinnevelly and afterwards in Kurnool before [illegible] England on furlough on M.C. On his return (August 13th 1890) from furl[o] he was placed in charge of a Dn. in the N. Arcot [illegible] very recently been re-promoted to an Ag. Asst Supdt. on Mr Miller the Asst Supdt of Cuddapah being obliged to [illegible] there has been too short a time to judge of his work. He is an officer in whom I have little or no confiden
	do	do	Tamil	16 7 88	Tanjore 28-3-87 to 30-10-87 South Arcot 24-1-88 to 12-4-88 Tanjore 16-4-88 to 18-11-88 Do. 24-11-88 to date	Well meaning - and has (since last G.O. dated 19.6.90, No 1044/89) tried to do better - but he [illegible] got it in him ever to become a good Police officer. Cannot grasp a case or work i[illegible] mistaken his vocation. —
	do	do	Telugu	18 2 89	Ganjam 24-4-88 to 16-4-90 Jeypore 6.5.90 to date	Has improved very much since he went to Jeypore.
	do	do	Tamil	18 2 89	Tinnevelly 16-11-88 to 13-2-89 Do. 12-3-89 to date	A painstaking - intelligent young officer who promises well.
	do	do	do	15 7 89	Vizagapatam 23-3-89 to 7-1-90 Godavari 18-1-90 to 1-3-90 Vizagapatam 16-3-90 to date	Writes bad English - and has no great ability - but is painstaking and is [illegible] whole doing well.
	do	do	do.	15 1 90	North Arcot 25.5.90 to 19-7-90 Malabar 29-7-90 to date	A most promising young officer in every way.
	Godavari	Madura	do	do Telugu	21 1 91	Godavari 28-3-89 to 14-1-90 Madura 2-4-91 to date	Only recently promoted to act as Asst Supdt. He just managed to scrape thr[illegible] his departmental papers - his answers were very poor.
89	South Arcot	Salem	do	do Tamil	21 1 91	Salem 2-4-91 to date	Do. Do.
89	Nellore	North Arcot	do	do Telugu	21 1 91	North Arcot 30-3-91 to date	Passed fair examinations - but it is too soon to judge of
90	Vizagapatam	Ganjam	do	do do.	21 1 91	Ganjam. Date not known as yet.	work as Assistant.
90	Anantapur	Coimbatore (Grade)	do	do Tamil	21 1 91	Coimbatore 9.4.91 to date	A promising young officer.
91	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly					Under instruction.

* There are only Short Acting Appointments for privilege leave Vacancies and Mr Powell has just come in dangerously ill to the General Hospital

Chas A Stevens Colonel.
Ag. Inspr Genl of Police