Exhibit VIII.

4. The 2nd Defendant, Tahsildar of the 1st Defendant, produced the Muchilika obtained from the Plaintiff for Fasly 1299, which contains the following endorsement signed by the Plaintiff and attested by two witnesses. "I will only pay out "of this, Rs. 114-11-0 made up of Rs. 111-3-5 for land-cess and Rs. 3-7-7 for road-"cess. I need not pay you the other items." The 2nd Defendant says "I filed the "Muchilika given by the Plaintiff for Fasly 1299." This implies that the Muchilika had been accepted by him, and he was not asked by the 1st Defendant or by the Court how he would meet the case of the Plaintiff. The Lower Court examined the Plaintiff and dismissed the suit without any enquiry as to whether the Muchilika was not accepted by the Defendants and whether the Plaintiff was liable to pay only Rs. 114-11-0 or 126-9-0 including the meras.

5. The pattah for the previous Fasly including meras would not entitle the Defendants to claim them as a matter of right, and the Plaintiff was at liberty to object to any item in the pattah on the ground of illegality even if it had been included in the pattahs for previous Faslies. If the Defendants had accepted the Muchilika, it would be sufficient to absolve the Plaintiff from liability for the meras. If the pattah tendered had not been accepted and if the legality of the distress depended on the fact that a proper pattah had been tendered, and that the Plaintiff had improperly refused to accept it, it would be for the Court to take evidence as to the Defendants' right to claim and include in his pattah items which are not rent, and whether they are "charges payable with it (rent) according to the established usage or to law" (see Section 4 of the Rent Recovery Act). The Lower Court has failed to consider the effect of the Muchilika coming from the Defendants themselves. The Lower Court ought to have taken evidence and then decided on the liability of the Plaintiff for the amount for which his property was distrained. The Plaintiff contends he paid Rs. 35 in June, but it was returned to him by the Shroff.

6. I reverse the Lower Court's decision and remand the suit to the Deputy Collector for disposal on the merits after taking evidence that the parties may adduce. The costs of this appeal will be borne by the Defendants. The Court fee paid on the appeal memo will be refunded to the Appellant.

Pronounced in open Court this 7th day of January 1892.

C. RAMACHENDRA AIYER,
District Judge.

/True Copy/

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O. No. 1694

Exhibit VII.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF NELLORE.

Thursday, the 7th day of January, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

PRESENT :—C. RAMACHENDRA AIYER, ESQUIRE, *District Judge.*

Appeal Suit No. 38 *of* 1891.

Chittamur Kristnareddy, Capu, tenant of Manubolu, Gudur Taluq. — *Appellant.* (*Plaintiff.*)

versus

1. Unde Rajaharaja The Honorable Sir Rajah Velugoti Sreerajagopaula Kristnayachandruluvaru Bahadar K. C. I. E. Punchahazar Munasubdar, Rajah of Venkatagiri.
2. Voopu Gundu Row, Brahmin, in the service of the 1st Defendant as Deputy Tahsildar of Manubolu, Gudur Taluq.

Respondents. (*Defendants.*)

Appeal against the Decree of the Head Quarter Dy. Collector's Court of Nellore in Summary Suit No. 31 of 1890, dated 6th January 1891.

This regular appeal coming on for hearing on this 7th day of January 1892, the Court delivered the following :—

JUDGMENT.

The Plaintiff sued for the removal of attachment made by the 2nd Defendant for arrears of rent due.

2. The Plaintiff affirmed that the pattah tendered to him by the Carnam charged Rs. 126-9-0 including Rs. 11-14-0 for meras and other charges besides rent, that he repudiating his liability to the extra charges, had executed a Muchilika distinctly endorsing at the foot of it his liability to pay the rent of Rs. 114-11-0 and non-liability for the other items, and that the 1st Defendant had accepted the Muchilika, and that the 2nd Defendant had improperly seized his cattle for Rs. 58-14-6, which was more than what was due, and that he owed only Rs. 35-5-0 for which he had paid to the Shroff of the village Rs. 35-0-0 on the 25th June 1890, but that the Shroff returned the money on the 5th July, saying that the 2nd Defendant directed him to do so.

3. The 1st Defendant put in no written statement.

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Judl. Dept.
Enclos. No. 7
To
1694

amount due to him from the date of his letter
i.e., 24th November 1889 until payment at
the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The Defendant
will bear all costs of this suit. Fees Rs 5-0-0.

Pronounced in open Court this 17th
day of December 1891.

/Signed/ C. Ramachendrier
District Judge.

/True Copy/

District Judge.

money paid by the Plaintiff to the Defendant
with instructions to appropriate it to a particular
debt when he by a letter asked him to take
Rs 160 for the rent due for Fasli 1298 and Rs 374
odd for the rent due by C. Veeraswamyreddy.
The Defendant was bound to have either
appropriated the money as proposed by the
Plaintiff or enforced his claim by a suit
holding the money as assets of the Plaintiff
without any specific appropriation. Section
60 of the Contract Act does not apply to this
case for the Plaintiff had distinctly proposed
the appropriation of the money to a particular
debt, i.e., the rent due for Fasli 1298.

9 The Plaintiff is not debarred
from suing for this money by the dismissal
of the Defendants' suit in the Munsiff's Court.
The Plaintiff is entitled to interest on the

Faslies 1297 & 1298, the Plaintiff contended that the Defendant ought to have credited Rs 160 out of the Contract amount, towards the rent for faslie 1298 as proposed by him; he also pleaded upon other grounds his non-liability for a portion of the rent claimed. The District Munsiff dismissed the Defendants' suit upon other grounds and observed with reference to the plea of the Plaintiff that Rs 157-12-2 out of Rs 160 which he sought to appropriate towards the rent for Faslie 1298 "stood to the credit of the (Plaintiff) unappropriated & any liability of his."

8 The Plaintiff has now brought this suit to recover the amount due to him from the Defendant. That the amount was due to the Plaintiff is not denied; the money in the hands of the Defendant is payable to the Plaintiff and it should be treated as

In the Court of the District Judge of Nellore.

Thursday the 17th day of December
one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

PRESENT :— C. Ramachendrier Esquire., District Judge.

Small Cause Suit No. 44 of 1891.

Aravabhoomi Ramaraghavareddy Capu, cultivator and a resident of Bhatlakanupuru in Venkatagiri Taluk. — Plaintiff.

Versus

Unde Rajaha Raje the Honorable Sir Raja Velugoti Sreerajagopalakrishna Yachendra Bahadur, K. C. I. E.; Rancha Hazar, Mansubdar, Rajah of Venkatagiri. — Defendant.

This Small Cause Suit coming on for hearing, the Court delivered the following

Judgment:—

The Dewan of the Defendant gave a verbal order to Plaintiff No. 168 of 12th April 1889 empowering him to execute repairs to the tank of Kanupuru to the extent of Rs 197-12-6. The Plaintiff executed the works accordingly and the Defendant has not yet paid him. Towards the amount due the Plaintiff has realized Rs 2-3-10 from the Defendant in D. No. 1478 of

890 of the Nellore District Munsiffs Court and he now sues for the remainder with interest thereon — amounting in all to Rs 242-7-8.

2 The contention of the Defendant is that the Plaintiff by his letter dated 24th November 1889 asked the Tahsildar of the Defendant to deduct the contract amount of Rs 197-12-6 from the rent due to the Rajah by him and another C. Veeraswamireddy for Fasli 1298. But however the said amount of Rs 197-1-6 was deducted from the amount due to the Defendant by Plaintiff on another account. The Plaintiff also admits the fact of his having asked the Defendant to deduct Rs 160 out of Rs 197-12-6 due to him from the rent due by him, in his written statement in O.S. No 478 of 1890 on the file of the Nellore District Munsiffs Court. Though the suit was dismissed, the Munsiff found as a matter of fact that Rs 160 should be deducted from the rent due by Plaintiff.

3 The Defendant admitting his liability to pay to the Plaintiff Rs 197-12-6 on account of the work he had executed on a contract, pleads that though the Plaintiff had asked him to appropriate it to the rent due by him and another C. Veeraswamyreddy for Fasli 1298, he has appropriated it towards the arrears of rent due by him for previous faslies.

4 By a letter dated 24th November 1889 addressed to the Thasildar of Sagutoor, the Plaintiff requested that Rs 160 may be appropriated to the rent due by him for Fasli 1298, and the remaining Rs 37-12-4 to the rent due for the same fasli by Veeraswamyreddy. From Exhibit I, the Defendant would appear to have refused the proposed appropriation and informed the Plaintiff that the money would be taken in payment of the arrears due up to Fasli 1297. The Plaintiff by letter expressed his unwillingness to accept the proposal and again intimated that Rs 160 should be appropriated to the rent due for Fasli 1298 and that the remainder be taken in part payment of the rent due for Fasli 1297. In this letter he said he would pay the arrears still due in one month. This letter is dated 1st January 1890.

5 The Defendant appropriated the amount for the arrears of rent due from Fasli 1295

as particularized in Exhibit II and sent a copy of it to the Plaintiff for his information on the 20th August 1890.

6 The Plaintiff not being satisfied with the appropriation, sent a letter on the 2nd September 1890, to the Vontu Raccepet objecting to it on the ground that the appropriation had not been made as proposed by him and that the total of arrears made up in the account furnished to him included certain items of rent not chargeable to him but due by some others for their pattas and drew the Vontudar's attention to the fact that with reference to his letter Exhibit I, the Thasildar had taken from him a Kyfeat as to how the money should be appropriated which he thought implied his consent to do so.

7 On the 15th November 1890, the Defendant filed a suit in the District Munsiff's Court for the rent due by the Plaintiff for

Exhibit VI

1893
Judl. Dept.
Enclos. No. 7
To
O. No.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF NELLORE.

Tuesday, the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

PRESENT :—C. RAMACHENDRA IYER, ESQUIRE, *Ag. District Judge.*

Appeal Suit No. 112 *of* 1891.

Woochoor Rama Reddi, Kapu, Cultivator, of Pellakur, Kalahasti Taluq, Kalahasti Zemindary ... } *Appellant (Plaintiff.)*

versus

1. Unde Rajaha Raja the Honorable Sir Raja Velugoti Srirajagopalakristna Yachendra Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Panchahazar, Munsubadar, Rajah of Venkatagiri.
2. Jhada Perumalla Sreenivasulu Naidu, Tahsildar of Sagatur, Naidupett.

} *Respondents (Defendants.)*

Appeal against the decision of the Deputy Collector of Naidupett in Summary Suit No. 1 of 1891, dated 7th March 1891.

This Regular Appeal coming on for hearing on this 1st day of September 1891, the Court delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

1. The 3rd defendant who is not made a party to this appeal, under the orders of the 2nd defendant, a Tahsildar in the employment of the 1st defendant, distrained the crops raised by the plaintiff on lands in pattas Nos. 2, 14 and 63 purchased by him in Court auction in Suit No. 56 of 1888 on the file of the Nellore District Munsiff, under cover of a patta granted to the former owners, the tenants, Nomula Venku Reddi and his brother's two widows, and after the Rajah had unsuccessfully intervened in the execution proceedings between these and their Judgment creditors to assert that ryots in his Zemindary had no saleable interest in their holdings.

2. The plaintiff then sued the defendants under Section 49 of the Rent Recovery Act, and the Deputy Collector of Naidupett dismissed his suit.

3. The plaintiff appeals.

4. The facts of the case and the grounds of this appeal are the same as those in Appeal Suit No. 111 of 1891 this day disposed of. For the reasons given in my Judgment in that appeal, I reverse the decision of the Lower Court and allow the plaintiff's claim as prayed for with all costs in both the Courts against the defendants. The property under attachment will be released at once and handed over to the plaintiff.

Pronounced in open Court this 1st day of September 1891.

C. RAMACHENDRA IYER,
Ag. District Judge.

M. V.
H. C.

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Exhibit V

raised crops in Fasli 1300. The 2nd defendant, who is the Tahsildar of the Rajah, was not unaware of the order of the Court and transfer of possession of the lands to the plaintiff by process of Court. He nevertheless granted a patta to the judgment debtors whose right to the land had ceased with the Court sale for Fasli 1300, and after the plaintiff had raised crops. The 1st and 2nd defendants have no explanation whatever for doing so and for not tendering a patta to the plaintiff. If his object was simply to secure due payment of rent demanded upon the lands, this object might be gained either by the acceptance of a patta by the plaintiff or by his refusal to accept it, as in either case the 1st defendant would be entitled to distrain the crops of the plaintiff who stood in the position of the former pattadar.

6. The object of the procedure adopted by the 2nd defendant was certainly to defeat the plaintiff's title acquired by purchase in Court sale, or, in other words, to assert that the ryots in a Zemindary had no saleable interest in their holdings and to drive the plaintiff to a Civil Court to obtain a declaration. Until the order of the District Munsiff disallowing the Rajah's assertion that the pattadars had no saleable interest is set aside by a Regular Suit to be instituted by the Rajah himself, the plaintiff need not go to a Civil Court for a declaration. The 2nd defendant, under the cover of patta which he designedly granted to the former pattadar to bring the attachment of the plaintiff's crop within the Act, caused the crops to be attached, and the plaintiff instituted a suit in the Revenue Court under Section 49 of the Act.

7. The plaintiff by purchase in Court sale has acquired the right and title of the Judgment debtor, and the defendants were bound to have recognised him as the tenant and tendered a patta to him for Fasli 1300.

8. The 1st defendant's Vakil, Mr. Venkiah, submits that the ryots in the Zemindary are tenants at will, and that they have no saleable interest. As regards this contention, I have to refer him to Appa Row *v.* Subbanna (I. L. R., 13, Mad., 65), which was a suit brought by a Zemindar who had intervened unsuccessfully in execution to set aside the Court sale and to eject the decree-holder, and in which the Honorable Mr. Justice Muthusawmi Iyer observes :—

"It would be monstrous to hold that every tenant in a Zemindary is presumably a tenant at will. Such a presumption is at variance with Section 106 of the Transfer Property Act, and with the course of decisions in this Presidency. Nor is there a presumption that a tenancy is not a saleable interest. Such a presumption is contrary to Section 108 and to the previous course of decisions." The object of the 2nd defendant, the Tahsildar, in tendering patta to the old pattadar after Court sale, was to defeat the title of the plaintiff and deprive him of his possession without having recourse to a Civil suit which the Rajah was bound to start after his claim was disallowed. The proceedings instituted in this case on behalf of the Rajah to bring about the attachment of the crops which the plaintiff had raised, have to be characterised as improper, injudicious and ill-advised. In this view of the case, I reverse the decision of the Lower Court, and allow the plaintiff's claim as prayed for, with all costs in both the Courts against the defendants. The property under attachment will be released at once and handed over to the plaintiff.

Pronounced in open Court this 1st day of September 1891.

M. V.
H. C.

C. RAMACHENDRA IYER,
Ag. District Judge.

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1893
Jud. Dept.
Proc. No. 9
To
O. No. 1696

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF NELLORE.

Tuesday, the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

PRESENT:—C. RAMACHENDRA IYER, ESQUIRE, *Ag. District Judge.*

Appeal Suit No. 111 *of* 1891.

Isanaka Yerrareddi, Kapu, Cultivator, of Sirasanamedu, Kalahastri Taluq, Kalahastri Zemindary, } *Appellant (Plaintiff).*

versus

1. Unde Rajaha Raja the Honorable Sir Raja Velugoti Sri rajagopalakristna Yachendra Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Panchahazar, Munsubadar, Rajah of Venkatagiri.
2. Jhada Perumalla Srinivasulu Naidu, Tahsildar of Sagatur, Naidupett.

} *Respondents (Defendants).*

Appeal against the decision of the Deputy Collector of Naidupett in Summary Suit No. 2 of 1891, dated 7th March 1891.

This Regular Appeal coming on for hearing on this first day of September 1891, the Court delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

1. The 1st defendant is the Rajah of Venkatagiri, and the 2nd defendant is his Tahsildar who is in charge of a division called Sagatur.

2. In Original Suit No. 56 of 1888, one Bellam Sami Naidu sued Nomula Veeraraghavareddi and his brother Venkureddi for money due on the security of the patta lands and obtained a decree against Venkureddi and widows of Veeraraghavareddi who died after the suit.

3. In execution of this decree, the creditor attached the patta lands entered in pattas Nos. 2, 14 and 63, which stood in the name of Nomula Venkureddi and others.

4. The 1st defendent put in a claim petition under Section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure, objecting to the sale of the lands in his Zemindary on the ground that the puttadars had no saleable interest in their holdings. The District Munsiff dismissed the claim, and directed the sale of the land as they had been held as security for the debt in the decree. This order was passed on the 24th June 1890, and the only alternative left to the 1st defendant was to bring a regular suit to have it declared that the pattadars had no saleable interest in their patta lands and that the plaintiff had purchased nothing.

5. The lands were sold in auction and the plaintiff was declared the purchaser for Rs. 1,586, as would appear from the sale certificate, dated 15th September 1890, produced by him. The plaintiff obtained possession of the lands through Court, and

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF NELLORE.

Tuesday the 30th day of June

one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

PRESENT:— C. Ramachendriar Esquire, District Judge.

Appeal Suit No. 112 **of** 1890.

Unde Rajaha Raja the Honorable Sir Raja Velugoti Sri rajagopalakristna Yachendra Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Pancha Hazar, Munsubdar, Rajah of Venkatagiri } APPELLANT. (Defendant).

Versus.

Morimineni Ayanna Velama and cultivator of Gevvapalem hamlet of matharamitla, Ongole Taluk. } RESPONDENT. (Plaintiff).

Appeal against the Decree of the District Munsiff's Court of Ongole in Original Suit No. 424 of 1887.

This regular appeal coming on for hearing on the 30th day of June 1891 the Court delivered the following

Judgment.—

1 The Defendant appeals against the award of interest and costs.

2 The Plaintiff, who was Amildar in the

service of the Defendant was suspended in August 1884
and the suit was filed on the 2nd August 1887. The
Defendant does not seem to have passed any final
order in the case nor is it alleged that he had offered
the refund of the deposit within a reasonable time
of the date of suspension. The Defendant has not
justified the detention of the deposit for 3 years. The
Plaintiff by letter D dated 27th March 1885 applied for
the return of the deposit and the Defendant does not
seem to have taken notice of it. I agree with the
lower Court in thinking that the detention of the
deposit was improper and that the Plaintiff is
entitled to the interest he has claimed as well as
his costs.

3. I dismiss the appeal with all costs against
the Appellant.

Pronounced in open Court this 30th day of June 1891

/Signed/ C. Ramachendriar

District Judge.

/True Copy/

Exhibit IV.

The seal of the District Court of Nellore.

Decree in Small Cause Suit No. 56 *of* 1890.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, NELLORE.

Plaintiff.	*versus*	*Defendant.*
Mogallapalli Venkta-subbiah.		Unde Rajaha Raje the Honourable Sir Rajah Velugoti Sri Rajagopala Kristna Yachendrulu Bahadur Garu, K. C. I. E., Panchahazar, Munsubdar, Rajah of Venkatagiri.

The plaintiff sues to recover rupees 248-0-0 with interest rupees 20-7-4 or rupees 268-7-4 in all, being the balance due to him in respect of the erection of the Jubilee Rest house at Venkatagiri by him as contractor under the orders of the defendant.

This cause coming on for hearing before the Court in the presence of Mr. F. T. Ward, Vakil for plaintiff, and Mr. A. Venkiah and Mr. G. Jagannayakulu Naidu, B. A., Vakils for defendant; it is ordered and decreed that the plaintiff be awarded against the defendant rupees 268-7-4 with all costs.

(Here enter costs).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 11th day of February, 1819.

(Signed) C. RAMACHENDRA AIYAR,
Ag. District Judge.

K. S. R. C. R. P. 214—1

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF NELLORE.

Wednesday, the eleventh day of February,

One thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one.

PRESENT :—C. RAMACHENDRA IYER ESQUIRE,

Ag. District Judge.

Small Cause Suit No. 56 *of* 1890.

Plaintiff.	*versus*	*Defendant.*
Mogallapalli Venkata-subbiah.		Unde Rajaha Raje The Honourable Sir Raja Velugoti Sri Rajagopala Kristna Yachendrulu Bahadur Garu, K. C. I. E., Panchahazar Munsubdar, Rajah of Venkatagiri.

This small cause suit coming on for hearing, the Court delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

1. The plaintiff sues to recover rupees 248-0-0 with interest rupees 20-7-4 or rupees 268-7-4 in all, being the balance due to him in respect of the execution of the Jubili Rest house at Venkatagiri by him as contractor under the orders of the defendant.

2. The defendant appears by Mr. A. Venkaya and Mr. G. Jagannayakulu Naidu B. A.

3. In the written statement, the defendant states as follows :—

"1. Plaintiff's suit is not justifiable.

"2. High rates have fraudulently been inserted in the contract, and they were found out and were being revised by the "Devan; and the plaintiff was requesting to settle the matter by "reducing the high rates, and the rates were accordingly reduced; "and as plastering also was not properly done, that rate also was "reduced, and a notice given to plaintiff by defendant's Dewan in "October 1890.

"3. Of the rupees 5,540, paid to plaintiff, the plaintiff has an "excess amount with him of rupees 218-8-0.

K. S. R.

"4. Notice was also given to plaintiff that rupees 81-8-0 was "due to him yet deducting the rupees 218-8-0 which he had with "him, from rupees 300 which was settled to be paid him for the "works mentioned in Suit No. 55.

"5. According to the terms of the contract, plaintiff has "not executed the works strongly and with good material.

"6. When the plaintiff was often told to remove the doors "and windows of the granary as they were not good "and not workmanlike, he had only repaired in part and "that too was not properly done. He was therefore told "to take back the doors and windows. Thereupon he sent "his brother to Venkatagiri to have the rates reduced at "pleasure and the amount lessened; and the matter was con-"sidered, and the above rates fixed by the Dewan and only a small "amount was reduced, and it is justifiable.

"7. The suit amount is not due to plaintiff, and to calculate "interest is improper.

"8. It is therefore requested to have a decree, either that "the excess amount of rupees 218-8-0 which the plaintiff has with "him, should be deducted according to the notice given him, from "the amount due under Suit 55, or that the said amount be paid "to defendant by plaintiff, and that the suit be dismissed with "costs."

4. The plaintiff's Exhibit "C" (is) the final bill prepared by the defendant's own supervisor Veeraraghavaraw Puntulu, a professional man. He inspected the building and pronounced that the work had been carefully executed and that the rates entered in his bill had been approved and sanctioned. The certificate of this officer runs thus: —

"The work was carefully done and carefully measured and the "exact and sanctioned rates are allowed to the contractor as per "the approved schedule of rates tendered. The work is complete "and satisfactory. It has been this very day inspected by his "Royal Highness on his return from Madras. The work is passed "by him without any remark or objection. I was with him all the "time, and The State Secretary was also present. The upstair steps "were lately altered and His Highness approved of them and "ordered to get them plastered. The excess of rupees 48-0-0 due "to the contractor is not of much importance in consideration of "the vast extent of extra work done."

K. S. R.

5. The above certificate is dated 14-2-90, and the bill was for payment of rupees 1,248 being the balance of the total amount of rupees 5,789-3-0. On the receipt of this bill, it would appear from an endorsement thereon that the Dewan passed for payment of rupees 1,200 only and directed the supervisor to submit a supplemental Baraward for rupees 48-0-0 on the 29th February. Accordingly a supplemental bill was forwarded on the 30-3-90.

6. There are certain remarks in blue pencil bearing date 23-9-90 and they are admitted to be in the handwritting of the Dewan.

2. "1. Plastering bad; and the rate should be reduced to rupees 2-0-0.

"2. Roofing with tiles—fraudulent rates. Pay at rupees 20-0-0.

"3. Mangalore tiles in roofing to be paid for at rupees 30-0-0.

" Manager ?

" Make deduction as above

" What do they come to ?

" 23-9-90."

7. The first contention of the defendant is that the rates of rupees 32-12-0 and rupees 42-0-0 for 100 square feet for roofing with ordinary tiles and roofing with Mangalore tiles included, according to the tender (A) presented by the plaintiff on the 28th January 1889 the cost of teak rafters, and that while so the plaintiff has charged in the bill separately for the value of teak wood used for rafters.

8. The above contention was not raised in the written statement but on the day the suit came on for hearing. The tender is a printed form and it was filled up and signed by the plaintiff who now affirms that he did not notice that the tiling &ca. included rafters and that the rates offered by him and accepted by the Dewan were for tiling which included only reapers but not teak rafters which are as a rule represented in cubic feet and not square feet as roofing with tiles. Timber materials required for a building or for any work are always shown either in tenders or estimates in cubic feet and the quantity of wood varies according to thickness of rafters required for the span of the building. Admittedly on the date of the tender no plan of the building had been prepared and consequently the plaintiff could not have had any idea of the span

K. S. R.

of the hall and rooms, and ascertained the quantity of teak-wood required for rafters. The defendant's Vakil's contention is absurd on the face of it and the plaintiff's explanation receives support from the estimate prepared subsequently by the defendant's own professional man, which provides for roofing with tiles including reapers at the rates offered for 100 square feet and separately for the quantity of teak required for all purposes in cubic feet. That rates offered for roofing included only reapers and not rafters, is evident from the final bill prepared by the defendant's own Supervisor, who has not been called by the defendant to prove his contention. The Dewan himself does not say in his remarks that the rates included the cost of rafters but simply meant that they were high.

9. The final bill prepared by the defendant's Supervisor after carefully inspecting the work and passed by the Dewan is sufficient to meet the evidence adduced by the defendant to prove that the plastering work had not been properly done. The certificate shows that the Rajah himself was very much pleased with the work.

10. The plaintiff is entitled to the interest he has claimed.

11. I award to plaintiff against the defendant rupees 268-7-4 with all costs. Fees rupees 5—0—0.

Pronounced in open Court this 11th day of February 1891.

(Signed) C. RAMACHENDRA IYER,

Ag. District Judge.

K. S. R.

C. R. P. 214—2

MEMORANDUM OF CIVIL REVISION PETITION.

Under Section 25 of Act IX of 887.

In the District Court of Nellore,

(On its Small Cause side)

Suit No. 56 of 1890.

In the High Court of Judicature at Madras,

Civil Revision Petition No. 214 of 1891.

	In the Lower Court.	*In the High Court.*
Unde Rajaha Raje The Honorable Sir Raja Velugoti Sri Raja Gopala Kristna Yachendrulu Bahadur Garu, K. C. I. E., Panchahazar Munsubdar Rajah of Venkatagiri.	*Defendant,*	*Petitioner.*
versus		
Mogallapalli Venkata Subiah, residing at Nellore in the District of Nellore.	*Plff.*	*Counter-Petnr.*

To

The Honorable T. Muttusawmy Iyer, C. I. E.,
Officiating Chief Justice
and

To

The Honorable the other Judges
of this Honorable Court.

The Petition of the defendant abovenamed

Respectfully sheweth.

That petitioner prays that, under Section 25 of Act IX of 1887, the decree made in the suit aforesaid by the District Court of Nellore in its Small Cause Side and dated 11th February 1891 may be revised and such orders may be made as may seem meet and proper, for the following, among other reasons:—

1. The plaintiff having brought his suit on a written contract between him and the defendant, the terms thereof had to be given effect to and the Lower Court was wrong in deciding against their effect.

K S. R.

2. According to the said contract rafters were included in the item of "roofing with tiles" and the plaintiff's claim charges the defendant for the same twice over.

3. Allowing to the plaintiff the cost of the building constructed by him according to the contract payments already made to him exceed the amount due to him, and the present claim is unsustainable.

4. The Lower Court's statement that at the date of the plaintiff's tender, admittedly no plan had been prepared of the building to be erected by him is incorrect and is not founded on the record.

5. The record shews that gross fraud had been practised by the plaintiff towards the defendant and undue advantage had been taken by the plaintiff of the ignorance of the defendant's Dewan as to the actual terms of the contract at the time that the plaintiff prepared or caused to be prepared his bill for the work done by him.

6. Assuming that the oversight pleaded by the plaintiff is a fact, his rates are too exorbitant to be allowed, and what is fair and reasonable only ought to have been allowed to him.

MADRAS, *13th July* 1891.

(Signed) P.V. KRISHNASAWMY CHETTY,
Vakil for Petitioner.

Exd. by K. S. Ramachendra Iyer.

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Exhibit III.

Under Section 25, Act IX of 1887.

HIGH COURT.

CIVIL REVISION PETITION.

No. 214 of 1891.

NELLORE

Unde Rajaha Raje The Honourable Sri Rajah Velugoti Sri Raja Gopala Kristna Yachandrulu Bahudur Garu, K. C. I. E., Panchahazar Munsubdar, Rajah of Venkataghiri,

Petitioner.

By Mr. P. V. Kristnasawmy Chetty.

Presented ... 13—7—91.

Filed ... 3—8—91.

Admitted ... 1—10—91.

Enclosures Two and Vakalut.

To be heard on

1893.
Judl. Dept.
Enclos. No. 11
To
C. No. 1694.

18th December 1891

Exhibit II

Second Appeal No. 621 of 91.

Judgment :— The only question is whether there was a demand or not made on the Plaintiffs' part. The finding is that the evidence is not satisfactory and we cannot say that there is any reason to interfere.

The Appeal is dismissed with costs.

HIGH COURT.

SECOND APPEAL

No. 621 of 1891.

NELLORE

District Court.

Appeal Suit No. 4 of 1890.

Unde Rajaha Raje, the Honorable Sri Rajah Velugote Sree Rajagopala Kristna Yajachendra Bahadur, K. C. I. E. Pancha Hazar Munsubdar, Rajah of Venkatagiri.

(Plaintiff) Appellant.

By The Hon V. Bhashyam Iyengar.

versus

Rachapudi Subbayya.

(Defendant) Respondent.

NATURE OF CLAIM. *Suit to recover the value of the balance of grain due to plaintiff in accordance with an agreement.*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE.
Plaint presented 5—12—88.
Decree passed 20—11—89.

IN THE LOWER APPELLATE COURT.
Appeal presented 30—12—89.
Decree passed 31—1—91.

IN THE HIGH COURT.
S. A. presented 11—3—91.
Do. admitted 12—3—91.
Do. filed 17—3—91.

Enclosures four and Vakalut and Appln.

S. Appeal valued at rupees 1,756-1-2.

Stamp duty paid, rupees 115-0-0.

To be heard on

1893.
Judl. Dept.
Enclos. No. 12
To
C. No. 1694

Nellore, dated 31st day of January 1891, for the following reasons :—

I. The District Judge is wrong in holding that the suit is premature and that the plaintiff had no cause of action at the date of institution of suit.

II. Upon the facts pleaded in defence by the defendant, the District Judge ought to have decided the case on the merits.

III. Upon the facts admitted the plaintiff has a cause of action.

[Signed] V. BASHAYAM IYENGAR,
Vakil for Appellant.

11*th March* 1891.

E. A. A.

PRINTED AT THE SCOTTISH PRESS.

somebody that the defendant was about to dispose of his property to defeat his creditors.

9. The plaintiff's vakil drew my attention to the fact that the appeal memo. when presented having been insufficiently stamped the appeal was not admissible. Stamp duty has been since collected and this objection would not avail him.

10. The District Munsif does not seem to have properly read the defendant's deposition. The defendant distinctly denies having refused to supply gram and having received demand from the plaintiff or his Dewan or Tahsildar for the supply of the balance in any one of the 3 months as per karar. The defendant's statement seems to be true and receives support from the fact that the plaintiff has accepted the supply made till November. Some responsible officer ought to have made a formal demand on the defendant.

11. I reverse the Lower Court's decision and dismiss the suit with all costs against plaintiff in both Courts.

Pronounced in open Court, this 31st day of January 1891.

(Signed) C. RAMACHENDRA IYER,
Ag. District Judge.

MEMORANDUM OF SECOND APPEAL.

In the District Munsif's Court of Nellore,
Original Suit No. 718 *of* 1888.
In the District Court of Nellore,
Appeal Suit No. 4 *of* 1890.
In the High Court of Judicature at Madras,
Second Appeal No. 621 *of* 1891.

	In the Court of First Instance.	*In the Lower Appellate Court.*	*In the High Court.*
Unde Rajaha Raji The Honorable Sir Rajah Velugoti Sri Rajagopala Krishna Yachendra Bahadur K. C. I. E. Panchahazar Munsabdar, Rajah of Vencatagiri.	*Plff.*	*Respt.*	*Appt.*
versus			
Rachapudi Subbayya, Komiti and Trader of Venkatagiri.	*Deft.*	*Appt.*	*Respt*

The plaintiff aforesaid begs to appeal to the High Court of Judicature at Madras against the decree of the District Court of

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5. The plaintiff affirmed that "the defendant was asked in September 1888 to deliver the entire quantity due as there was necessity in the palace for the whole. On this the defendant paid only a certain quantity and not the whole. As he is secreting his property this suit is brought for the gram due and the causes of action arose in September 1888." The evidence adduced by the plaintiff shows that the defendant supplied him with gram required for consumption in September, October and November and the plaintiff has neither alleged nor proved that the supply in any one of these months had fallen short of the requirement of the palace and that he had to purchase gram of others. The defendant has not been guilty of default

6. The karar does not fix the time within which the defendant should receive rupees 2,732-13-10 as advance and he was entitled to a demand for supply of gram, whenever required, before the due date viz, 28th February 1889. I do not see a particle of reliable evidence to prove such demand; a notice in writing or a registered letter ought to have been sent to the defendant. The plaintiff's own account and the evidence of his witnesses prove that the defendant had been guilty of no default on the date of the suit.

7. Exhibit F is not proved to have been submitted by the defendant and even if it was otherwise, it would not support the alleged refusal to supply gram. It was produced 7 months after issues and 52 days before the case was closed. Contractors, as renters of Abkary farm under Government always do keep as secret the profits of their business from the public and from their employers and trouble them for remission misrepresenting that they had suffered loss. The defendant likewise thought he might move the plaintiff for a remission or for some indulgence, but this by itself proves no refusal on his part to supply gram but on the contrary he has supplied gram for three months after this petition without any default. I do not see any reliable evidence to show that he had been called upon to supply the balance due as per karar in September, October, or November. The result of the enquiry into the petition does not appear in the register.

8. My finding is that no formal demand or demand of any kind had been made on the defendant before the suit in September, October or November calling on him to supply the balance of gram due as per karar in any one of these months, and that consequently no cause of action had accrued to the plaintiff. The suit has been premature and seems to me to have been laid simply on the representation of

genuine, though it differs somewhat from the others which too differ somewhat from each other. This petition was duly entered in Register N, regularly kept, in which all such petitions are entered, and plaintiff's 1st witness Rama Row, to whom the petition was sent for enquiry swears that he held a verbal enquiry regarding it, and found that defendant admitted all the allegations shown therein. Rama Row is an officer holding a responsible position unde plaintiff and I see no reason whatever why he should perjure himself as deliberately as he must have done if defendant's suggestion were true. Defendant's 5th witness Narayanasawmi is also against defendant, but I note the fact that the witness is evidently not on good terms with defendant and takes special interest in this suit. Several minor objections were urged by defendant against F, but I do not consider they are of sufficient weight. The allegations in the petition also seem to me so very natural that I consider this is one indication of its genuineness.

24. I find that F is genuine and defendant is almost concluded by it. But, independently of F, there is sufficient evidence to support plaintiff.

25. Account III, however shows that defendant really paid a small quantity more than is admitted in the plaint, viz., 7 tooms and $3\frac{1}{16}$ Mantas, which, at the rate claimed in the plaint, would be worth rupees 21-1-11.

26. It is stated by defendant's 2nd witness Adinarayanappa that, after date of A, defendant delivered 10 and odd putties of gram for the debt under I. Defendant wishes to take advantage of this admission, and alleges that the gram was delivered for the contract in dispute. In support of this, he wants the Court to go into the accounts of 1887 IV to XIV) which he states will shew that he delivered the whole quantity under I. But it may be that part of the gram shown in these accounts was delivered for a previous contract and I do not think defendant's contention is valid.

27. I therefore find that defendant delivered to plaintiff gram worth only rupees 21-1-11 more than is admitted by plaintiff and that he delivered all he did under the contract sued on.

28. *3rd and 4th Issues.*—Even here, F is directly against defendant. Further whether it is true or not that in September 1888, plaintiff had any necessity for the whole quantity and could, under the contract have called upon defendant to deliver the same it is admitted by defendant as defendant's 1st witness, that he refused to

deliver any gram after a certain date in November 1888, though he says it was because he contended that plaintiff's debt was discharged. Defendant's 2nd witness Adinarayanappa, and plaintiff's 3rd witness Obayya, a relative of defendant, give a different reason, though they agree with defendant in stating that defendant refused to deliver any more gram under the terms of the original contract. This took place before the institution of this suit and there was, therefore, sufficient cause of action for plaintiff in any case. It is to be noted that plaintiff's suit is not for specific performance but only for damages for the breach of the contract by defendant.

29. I find the issues for plaintiff and that, even if they are found against him, he had sufficient cause of action for this suit.

30. Decree for plaintiff for rupees 1,734-15-3 with all costs, and interest at 6 per cent per annum on rupees 1,734-15-3 from date of suit and on the sum decreed from this date to date of realization. Defendant will bear all his costs.

Pronounced in open Court, this 20th day of November 1889.

(Signed) T. RAMACHENDRA RAO,
District Munsif.

Decree in Appeal Suit No. 4 of 1890.

Section 579 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF NELLORE.

Appellant.	*versus*	*Respondent.*
Kachapudi Subbayya.		Unde Rajaha Raje the Honorable Sir Raja Velugoti Sree Rajagopala Kristna Yachendra Bahadur K. C. I. E. Pancha Hazar Munsubdar, Rajah of Venkatagiri.

Appeal from the Original Suit No. 718 of 1888, of the Court of the District Munsif of Nellore dated 20th day of November 1889.

Memorandum of Appeal.

Defendant.	*versus*	*Plaintiff.*
R. Subbiah.		The Rajah of Venkatagiri.

Defendant abovenamed appeals to the District Court of Nellore, against the decree of the District Munsif's Court of Nellore in the

above suit, dated 20th day of November 1889, for the following reasons, namely :—

1. The decision of the Lower Court is contrary to law and evidence.

2. While the conditions of the Karar marked A filed on behalf of the plaintiff, and those of the promissory notes B, C, and D are contradictory with each other, the Lower Court was wrong in holding that the sum lent under the said promissory notes, and the horse gram supplied for the debt secured under the said notes, have been given under the said Karar A and that the said Karar A has not been cancelled.

3. As it is clear from the chittas of the plaintff and from the evidence of his Mothikhana Amildar that the horse gram was paid subsequent to the suit Khararnama, the Lower Court should have credited the amount of the said gram towards the suit debt ; but it has erroneously expressed that the defendant might have owned a prior debt and that the gram might have been paid towards that debt.

4. Since the Lower Court is of opinion that the karar marked A has not been cancelled, no cause of action, has, under the conditions of the said karar, accrued on the date of suit for the plaintiff to sue for the suit amount. The Lower Court was wrong in holding on the evidence of the defendant, that cause of action had accrued.

5. According to the karar no suit can lie before the 28th February 1889, and the plaintiff was not justified in claiming a higher rate than that fixed in the karar.

This appeal suit coming on for hearing before the Court in the presence of Messrs. P. Adinarayaniah B. A. B. L. F. T. Ward, N. Sreenivasacharlu, vakils for appellant and Messrs A. Venkiah and G. Jagannayakulu Naidu B. A. vakils for respondent; it is ordered and decreed that the decision of the Lower Court be reversed and that plaintiff's suit be dimissed with all costs against the plaintiff in both the Courts.

(Here enter memo. of costs).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 31st day of January 1891.

(Signed) C. RAMACHENDRA IYER,
Ag. District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF NELLORE.

Saturday, the 31st day of January,

One thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

PRESENT:—C. RAMACHENDRA IYER ESQUIRE,

Ag. District Judge.

Appeal Suit No. 4 of 1890.

Appt. (Deft).	*versus*	*Respt. (Plff).*
Rachapudi Subbayya.		Unde Rajaha Raje the Honorable Sir Rajah Velugoti Sree Rajagopala Krishna Yachendra Bhadur K. C. I. E, Pancha Hazar Munsubdar, Rajah of Venkatagiri.

Appeal against the decree of the District Munsif's Court of Nellore in Original Suit No. 718 of 1888, dated 20th November, 1889.

This regular appeal coming on for hearing on this 31st day of January 1891, the Court delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

1. The District Munsif awarded to plaintiff rupees 1,734-15-3 and the defendant appeals.

2. Before entering into the merits of the case it is necessary to decide whether the plaintiff had cause of action to sue and whether he has made out his cause of action as alleged in the plaint.

3. The karar relied upon by the plaintiff is dated 2nd February 1888 and it provides for delivery of 46 puttis 9 tums and 11 muntas of horse gram by the 15th April 1888 for 2,000 rupees received and for the supply of 63 and odd putties by the 28th February 1889 for rupees 2,732-13-10 to be drawn on receipts. The karar contains the following clause. "Irrespective of the said instalments I will supply grain when required for the use of the palace."

4. The defendant had admittedly supplied 80 and odd putties of grain on the date of the plaint 30th November 1888 and he had to give only 29 putties. He had given before February 1889, 34 putties for 63 and odd which he could have supplied after that date.

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B. Dated 13th June 1888. Pronote executed to plaintiff by defendant for rupees 1,232-13-10.

C. Dated 2nd February 1888. Do. for rupees 2,000.

D. Dated 25th February 1888. Do. for rupees 1,500.

E. (Produced by defendant as defendant's 1st witness) dated 26th January 1888. Post letter to defendant from one Ramayya of Bangalore.

F. Dated 27th September 1888. Petition of defendant to the plaintiff.

G. Dated 26th February 1888. Letter to the Khajanchi of plaintiff from defendant's 2nd witness as Amildar of Modikhana for payment of rupees 1,500 to defendant.

H. Dated 25th February 1888. Memo from the Modikhana Amildar (defendant's 2nd witness) to the plaintiff, and with his orders thereon.

K. Dated 13th June 1888, letter to plaintiff's Khajanchi from Amildar of plaintiff's Modikhana (defendant's 2nd witness) for payment of rupees 1,232-13-10 to defendant.

L. Dated 12th June 1888. Memo from plaintiff's Modikhana Amildar (defendant's 2nd witness) to plaintiff for payment of rupees 1,232 13-10 to defendant.

M. Mazat book (stock book) of plaintiff for Fasli 1297.

N. Register of petitions presented to the plaintiff for fasli 1298.

O. Cash book of plaintiff for February 1888.

P. Do. for June 188 .

8. *1st Issue.* Defendant's case is that he executed agreement A about 9 A. M. on 2nd February 1888, agreeing to deliver the horse-gram in dispute at rupees 43-0-5 per putty; that a few minutes afterwards he received letter E by post from his constituent at Bangalore who supplied horse gram to him, that the price of the grain was higher; that he, therefore, at once had the agreement cancelled by defendant's 2nd witness Adinarayanappa, plaintiff's servant who got A executed; that it was then settled that defendant should deliver grain at the market rates and receive advances on other terms; that accordingly he executed pro-note to plaintiff, at 3 P. M. on the same day, *viz.*, 2nd February 1888 and received rupees 2,000 after giving plaintiff a receipt also for the said amount;

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and that the subsequent advances to defendant were also made under pro-notes B and D on the same terms.

9. Defendant had of course to prove the alleged cancelment of agreement A, but he has failed to do so. The evidence in his favor is only that of himself as defendant's 1st witness, but the other witnesses on both sides, most of whom are, it is true, plaintiffs' servants, are against him.

10. It is admitted by defendant that under pro-notes B, C, D, he received the exact sums provided for by A. This is significant. Out of these sums, he received the money under C on the date of A, and it appears from documents G, H, K, L and the evidence of defendant's 2nd witness Adinarayanappa, that he received the subsequent advances earlier than he was entitled under A, because he made a special request to plaintiff for that purpose. The money paid to defendant on the date of A was paid under letter VI from his 2nd witness Adinarayanappa to plaintiff's Khajanchi who paid the money to defendant, after duly entering the same in his Cash Book O. These documents and the payments are proved by Adinarayanappa, and plaintiff's 5th witness G. Subrahmanyam and I have no doubt of the genuineness of the documents, especially of O, which is an account very regularly kept and properly checked by the superior officers under plaintiff. The same procedure was adopted when the subsequent payments were made, and the documents bearing on the 2nd payment are D, the pro-note G, Adinarayanappa's letter to the Khajanchi, H, plaintiff's order regarding the payment, duly proved and the cash Chitta O, and on the 3rd payment B, the pro-note, K. Adinarayanappa's letter to the Khajanchi, L, plaintiff's order proved by plaintiff's 1st witness Rama Rao, and Cash Book O, to which the remarks made in regard to O apply. All these documents, and the evidence of defendant's 2nd, 3rd, and 4th witnesses, Adinarayanappa, Janikiramayya and N. Subrahmanyam, and plaintiff's 2nd witness Garudachellam, whose names are shewn in A and C or both, clearly shews that agreement A has all along been in force and that the money was received by defendant under it and under no other agreement. It is admitted by defendant and proved by defendant's 2nd witness Adinarayanappa, and plaintiff's 3rd and 6th witnesses Obayya and Chentsayya that defendant obtained the contract after it was put up to public auction, and it is very improbable that an agreement entered into under such circumstances would have been set aside as lightly as alleged by defendant. Defendant's failure to get back A, even though he alleges it was cancelled the moment after its execution is also open to comment.

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11. Defendant appears to me to have taken advantage of the execution of pro-notes B, C, D by him, to repudiate the contracts. It is explained, however, by the witnesses above referred to that both A and C were executed at one and the same time, and that C was executed merely as an additional security for the advance made by plaintiff. It was no doubt indiscreet on the part of plaintiff's officers to have obtained the pro-notes, providing contrary to the terms of A, for the payment of interest by defendant on the advances made, but Adinarayanappa says he consulted one Naranappa, Civil Gumastah in the Devan's Office, whom he evidently considered a great authority on legal matters, and that he said that the pro-notes were necessary to afford sufficient security for the money. I see no reason to reject this explanation, which seems to me probable. It is true there are some discrepancies in the evidence, but I do not think they materially affect the facts above set forth.

13. Much was also attempted to be made by defendant of the execution of separate receipts by him for the payments made under B, C, D. He swore to the execution of the receipts, and it is true that the evidence of defendant's witnesses Adinarayanappa and Janikiramayya, and of plaintiff's witnesses Garudachellam and G. Subrahmanyam is discrepant on this point. All the latter witnesses betrayed an evident intention to conceal the fact of the execution of the receipts, and I think it probable that receipts were obtained. I do not, however, see how this assists defendant at all. All the difficulty is in the execution of the pro-notes and not in the execution of the receipts in addition thereto.

14. Defendant produces letter E as the letter which induced him to change his mind as soon as he executed A. The cover of E is undoubtedly genuine, and it shews that the letter reached Venkatagiri on 31st January 1888. Defendant has to explain why he did not receive it till 2nd February 1888, the date of A. I am, however, clearly of opinion that the letter now produced by defendant was not the one sent under the cover. The handwriting of the cover is in a pretty good hand, and there is a distinct Canarese formation in the letters. The letter, however, is written by one whose hand was not at all settled, and is of a distinctly Telugu type. The delay in producing the letter is also suspicious. I must reject the letter as a fabrication.

15. Document F is also against defendant.

16. I therefore find the 1st issue against defendant.

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17. *2nd Issue.*—The first part of this issue is disposed of by my finding on the 1st issue.

18. The latter part has been understood by both parties to call upon them to prove the quantity of grain delivered by defendant and the amount to be credited to defendant therefor; and defendant's vakil expressly informed the Court at the close of his case that "he had no other evidence available to prove the quantity of grain delivered by him."

19. As to this, it is to be remarked that there is no evidence for defendant to prove the market prices at the dates of the several items delivered by him, but this is immaterial in view of my finding on the 1st issue.

20. Next as to the quantity, we have only the statements of defendant as defendant's 1st witness. He had no idea of the quantity when he filed his pleadings and left the matter quite obscure, and it does not appear how he has since learnt the exact quantity he delivered. He keeps accounts of his dealings, but wants the Court to believe that they do not include his dealings with plaintiff, which form the only considerable item in his trade.

21. Plaintiff has also proved by defendant's witnesses Adinarayanappa, and plaintiff's witnesses 2 to 4 Garudachellam, Obayya Sambhaji Rao, that defendant delivered no more than is now admitted by plaintiff. Plaintiff is also supported by Book M which is duly proved and which is a reliable account regularly kept. It is true M was produced late, but I do not believe it was got up recently.

22. Here defendant tries to rely on the failure of plaintiff to produce his chitta books regarding the grain delivered by defendant. Defendant's 2nd witness Adinarayanappa, who is responsible for the custody of these books, explains that the books of some of the important months have been made away with [probably at the instance of defendant] and this accounts for their non-production by plaintiff. Taken at the worst, plaintiff's failure to produce his books can only be set off against defendant's failure to produce his and it is for defendant satisfactorily to prove his case.

23. There is also document F and the evidence of plaintiff's 1st witness Rama Rao to support plaintiff. F purports to be a petition signed by defendant, in which he puts forward his grievances before plaintiff, and asks for easy instalments to repay the plaint debt, which he admits almost in full. Defendant, of course, now denies it was presented by him but in compariug the signature in A with his admitted signatures in I B, C, D, I think it is

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IN THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT OF NELLORE.

Dated 20th November 1889.

PRESENT:—T. RAMACHANDRA ROW, *District Munsif.*

Original Suit No. 718 *of* 1888.

Plaintiff.	*versus*	*Defendant.*
Unde Rajaha Raje The Honorable Raja Velugoti Sri Raja Gopala Kristna Yachendrula Varu Bahadur, K. C. I. E. Panchahazar Munasifdar Varu, Raja of Venkatagiri.		Rachapudi Subbayya.

Plaint sets forth that the defendant having agreed to supply to plaintiff for his Modikhana expenses with 110 putties of horse gram settling the price at rupees 43-5- per putti, received an advance of rupees 2,000 therefor, that he therefore executed an agreement on the 2nd February 1888 to the effect that he (defendant) would supply with puttis 46—4½—3 of gram for this amount before the 15th April 1888, that in case of his not supplying with the same within the said instalment, he would pay the entire loss sustained thereby and that he would supply (with gram) when required for the palace expenses without having anything to do with the said instalments, that in pursuance of the said agreement, he executed on demand notes for rupees 4,732-13-10 in all——for rupees 2,000 on the 2nd February 1888, for rupees 1,500 on the 25th of that month, and for rupees 1,232-13-10 on the 15th June of that year, and received money, that on account of the same he supplied with only puttis 80-2-3 of gram but that he has not supplied with putties 29¾-2¾-1 of gram. Hence plaintiff sues to recover from the defendant rupees 1,756-1-2 the price of the said gram at the current rate of rupees 58-12-0 per putti prevailing in Venkatagiri, together with subsequent interest and Court costs.

DECREE.

Upon hearing the arguments of plaintiff's vakils A. Venkayya Garu and B. Jaganannayakulu Naidu Garu, and of N. Srinivasa Charyulu, and K. Hanumanta Row Garu, vakils for defendant, and upon perusing the records, decree was passed in favor of plaintiff in

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respect of rupees 1,734-15-3 the amount sued for and in respect of the entire costs. The defendant should pay (the same) to plaintiff with interest at rupees 6 per cent. per annum on rupees 1,734-15-3 from the date of plaint (5-12-88), and on the decree amount from this date until payment of money, and the defendant should bear his own costs.

(Here enter memo. of costs).

[Signed] T. RAMACHANDRA ROW,
District Munsif.

Translated by N. Arunachela Iyer.

Original Suit No. 718 *of* 1888.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF AT NELLORE.

The 20*th day of November* 1889.

PRESENT:—T. RAMACHENDRA RAO, *District Munsif.*

Plaintiff.	*versus*	*Defendant.*
Unde Rajaha Raja the Honorable Raja Velugoti Sree Raja Gopalakrishna Yachendrula Varu Bahadur, K. C. I. E. Panchahazar Munsifdar, Rajah of Venkatagiri.		Rachapudi Subbayya.

The plaint sets forth that, on 2nd February 1888, defendant executed an agrement to plaintiff which provides

1. That defendant should supply plaintiff with 110 putties of horse gram at rupees 43-0-5 a putty.
2. That defendant should receive an advance of rupees 2,000, and deliver 46 and odd putties, out of this quantity, within the 15th April 1888.
3. That defendant should receive the remaining sum of rupees 2,732-13-10 and deliver the remaining quantity of 63 and odd putties within the 28th February 1889.
4. That defendant should be responsible for damages, if he failed to deliver the grain within the time fixed and

5. That when plaintiff required horse gram for his use, defendant should supply it, without reference to the instalments fixed; that, accordingly defendant received (1) rupees 2,000 on 2nd February 1888, and rupees 1,500 on the 25th idem and [3] rupees 1,232-13-10 on the 13th June 1888, or in all rupees 4,732-13-10 and executed pro-notes therefor; that for this, defendant delivered only 80 and odd putties, and is concealing his property with intent to cause loss to plaintiff; and that requiring horse gram, plaintiff caused a demand to be made on defendant in September 1888, for the whole quantity of grain due, but defendant delivered only a small quantity, and failed to deliver the rest. Hence the suit to recover rupees 1,756-1-2, the value of the balance of 29 and odd putties of grain due to plantiff at rupees 58-12-0 a putty, the rate prevailing at Venkatagiry on the date of the plaint.

2. The defendant pleads that the agreement relied on by plaintiff is not in force; that the grain delivered to plaintiff was delivered under a subsequent agreement, by which (1) the first agreement was cancelled the market price being high and (2) it was settled that defendant should recieve money on pro-notes, and deliver gram at the market rates prevailing at the time of the delivery; that the accounts for the gram delivered by defendant are with plaintiff, and if they are settled, and the amount due to defendant fixed according to the market rates, plaintiff would be found to owe defendant, and that even under the agreement sued on, the plaintiff has no right now to sue.

3. The issues settled are.

I. Was agreement A cancelled as alleged by defendant?

II. Under what contract did defendant deliver the horse gram, and what is to be credited to defendant for the same?

III. Was the gram in dispute required for palace use and was plaintiff entitled under the agreement to ask for its delivery?

IV. Was there a demand for the grain as alleged by plaintiff?

4. Defendant examined the following witnesses.—

1. Rachapudi Subbayya (Defendant).
2. Chitti Adinarayanaya.

3. Desabhotla Janakiramayya.
4. Nudurupati Subrahmanyam.
5. Ba'amu u Narayanasami Naidu.

5. Plaintiff examined the following witnesses.—

1. Vavilikolanu Rama Row.
2. Pasupuleti Garudachelam.
3. Arugunte Obayya Setti.
4. Bhosle Sambhaji Row.
5. Gunisetti Subramanyam.
6. Aru anti Chintsu Ramayya.

6. Defendant filed the following documents —

I. (Produced by plaintiff's vakil for defendant) dated 6th February 1887. Agreement executed by defendant to plaintiff for supply of horse gram for 1887.

II. (Produced by plaintiff's vakil), dated 2nd February 188 . Letter to the Shajanchi of plaintiff from defendant's 2nd witness Adinarayanappa.

III. (Produced by plaintiff's vakil for defendant) paper showing the payments made by defendant on account of the horse gram contract in dispute.

IV. (Produced by plaintiff's vakil for defendant) day book of plaintiff's Modikhana for February 1887.

V. Do. do. for March 1887.

VI. Do do. for April 1887.

VII. Do. do. for May 1887.

VIII. Do. do. for June 1887.

IX. Do. do. for July 1887.

X. Do. do. for August 1887.

XI. Do. do. for September 1887.

XII. Do. do. for October 1887.

XIII. Do. do. for December 1887.

XIV. Do. do. for January 1888.

XV. (Produced by plaintiff's vakil) do. for March 1888.

7. Plaintiff filed the following documents : —

A. Dated 2nd February 1888. greement executed to plaintiff by defendant for supply of horse gram, now in dispute.

E. A. A.

Exhibit I.

accept. The dismissal of suit by the
ver Court is correct. Under of a proper
atta is the essential preliminary to a
it for rent. See page I. L. R. XIII Madras.
61.

I dismiss the Appeal with all
sts against the Plaintiff.

Pronounced in open Court this 9th
day of January 1891.

/Signed/ C. Ramachandriah
District Judge.

/True Copy/

1893
Just Dept.
No. 12
to
O. No. 1694

two items were new but contends that
his client is entitled thereto. The Plaintiff
has no right to claim any contribution
for the support of a temple and include
as rent on the Defendant's land. The other
item is not chargeable to the tenant
the Plaintiff got forms of pattas and
muchilikas printed for his own convenience
and this has probably enabled him to
reduce his establishment. The Defendant
did not insist upon a printed form
being used and he is therefore not liable
to bear its costs. The patta was not
therefore a proper one.

6 Patta for Faslies 1295 & 96.
provided for payment of the said two
items and the pattas were therefore
not such as the Defendant was bo

The Defendant denying possession
the land named by the Plaintiff, contended
that he was not liable for the rent and that
the pattas said to have been tendered contained
two objectionable items.

The District Munsiff dismissed the
on the ground that the pattas tendered
were not proper ones. The Plaintiff appeals.

I have gone through the evidence
carefully. The District Munsiff was not
found to have decided what patta ought
to be offered and given a judgment for
the rent thus due.

Patta for Fasli 1294 contains
items to which the Defendant takes exception.
They are (1) Bhuneeswaraswamy varishachellam
o 6, and (2) costs of printing patta o 0 6.
The Plaintiff's Vakil admits that those

In the District Court of Nellore

Friday the 9th day of January

one thousand eight hundred and ninety one

Present

C. Ramachandra Iyer Esqre. District Judge

Appeal Suit No. 290 of 1889

The Rajah of Venkatagiri ——— Appellant

Versus

Gudipudi Ramaswamy
Kamma and Cultivator of
Gudipudivaripallem hamlet of
Gonugunta, Darsi Taluk. ——— Respondent Defendant

Appeal against the decree of the District Munsiff's Court of Cuncle in Original Suit No. 659 of 1887 dated 16th October 1889.

This regular Appeal coming on for hearing on 9th day of January 1891, the Court delivered the following Judgment:-

The Plaintiff sued to recover the rent due for Fasli 1294, 95 & 96 alleging that proper pattas were tendered but that the Defendant had refused to accept them.

"that the prosecution was
instituted" — On August
27th (my letter No $\frac{320}{MD}$) I asked
you whether the owner of
the gun should be prosecuted,
and you replied (your Proceedings
5th Sept 92 No $\frac{625\text{-}M}{81}$) that he
need not be prosecuted.
When Lessan Kutti applied for
a copy of the order refusing
reward I told him that if
he produced the skin a reward
would be given. I acted thus
as in a similar case you
had granted a reward
which I had refused. I
have since disbursed a
reward of R20 to

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Ussan Kutti
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J. U. Batten

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was not aware of
Dumergue's orders
when I made my remarks
dated Aug 25 on forwarding
Batten's judgment to the Sessions
Court.
A man appealed against
Batten's refusal to grant
a reward based upon his
correspondence with Dumergue,
and I granted it. Hence Batten
~~granted~~ told Hassan Kutti
the reward would be granted

CONFIDENTIAL

Calicut
2nd April 93

CHIEF SECRETARY'S
10 APR 93
GOVERNMENT

My dear Sallon

The enclosed is Balfour's explanation with reference to your demi official letter dated March 11th calling for an explanation with regard to para 4 of the report on Native Papers for the fortnight ~~last~~ ending Feb 15 1893.

in his case before the decision
Official from you was sent
on to him.

Yours Sincerely
Herbert Bradley

as apparently overlooked the
fact that the Census Act is
a penal law and that the
question of increase or decrease
among wild animals has
nothing to do with the offences
against it".

Not long afterwards, on
the 22nd June 92 I received an
application from one
Ussan Kutti for a reward
for killing a panther (not
a tiger as stated in the
newspaper). He was the son
of the Karikunnu [illegible] amsam
adhigari, Ernad Taluk. His
father was on leave in his
house in Mambad amsam
Ernad Taluk. A platform was
erected near the house;
Ussan Kutti shot the panther
from it at night with

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... of this gun. The father held
a licence but Lessan Kutti had
none. I considered that the
District Magistrate's proceedings
of June 10th left me no
discretion, so I gave no
reward; the Lessan Kutti
was prosecuted under the
Arms Act. I convicted him
& imposed a light fine of R5.
You remarked in the calendar
of this case (your proceedings
dated 28th August 92 Ref in
32 M/cal) "Forwarded.
2. Technically, the accused
appears to have committed
an offence and in discerned
[illegible] of the District the
practice of lending guns should
be stopped. Under the circumstances
it is, I think, a great pity

[illegible] to ask whether
in such cases the
licensee & the person
who uses the gun &
both should be prosecuted
under the Arms Act, or
whether the withholding of
the reward is sufficient
punishment. There is no
doubt that the operation of
the Arms Act tends completely
to the increase of wild animals

—— To this I received the
following reply from the
District Magistrate (Proceedings
of 10th June 92 396 in / Gnl)
"The person who uses a gun
without a licence and
the person who delivers it to
another who is not authorized
to possess it should be prosecuted"
The Special assistant Magistrate

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O. No. [illegible]

Malappuram
5493

My dear Bradley
The following are the facts of the case wrongly alluded to by the Karnataka Bo-Mantra-
On the 3rd June 92 I made the following reference to the District Magistrate, Coimbatore. (my Ref C No 192/
--

I frequently get applications for rewards for shooting tigers or panthers from persons who have no gun licenses. The guns have usually been lent them by relatives or friends, who have licenses, for the purpose of shooting a particular animal. It is not my practice in such cases to grant rewards. (2) I have to

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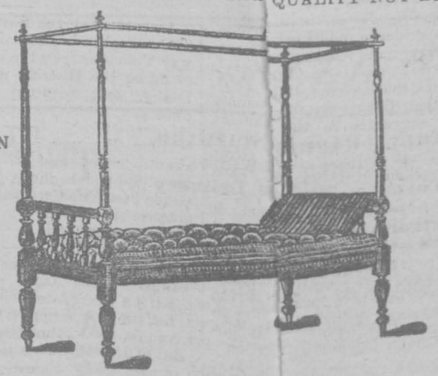
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Siam	3050	500	H. T. Weighell,	29th do
Rome	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell,	6th May.
Assam	3090	500	T. F. Creery,	13th do
Carthage	5013	1000	R. Harvey,	20 h do
Siam	3050	500	H. T. Weighell,	26th do
Rome	5545	1200	W. D. G. Worcester,	2nd Jun.
Assam	3090	500	T. F. Creery,	9th do
Carthage	5013	1000	M. de Horne,	16th do
Siam	3050	500	H. T. Weighell,	23rd do
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The Dt. Judge of Nellore is requested to submit to Govt. such remarks as he thinks called for in connection with the letter headed "The District Judge of Nellore" which appeared in the "Madras Standard" of the 5th inst.

[illegible]
9 Ap.

[illegible] 10/4/93

THE MADRAS S

Telegrams.

The French Press on the Egyptian Question.

Paris, April 2.—*Le Temps*, in discussing the official correspondence published in London regarding Egyptian Affairs, comments with much warmth on Lord Rosebery's Despatch to Lord Cromer of the 16th Feby. The paper says that Great Britain assumes that France is engrossed in the Panama Scandals, and that it therefore has a free hand in Egypt, but forgets that Great Britain has to reckon with the Egyptians themselves.

A New Explosive for Germany.

Berlin, April 2.—Germany has adopted a new explosive to replace gunpowder. Experiments which have been recently conducted show that the explosive possesses the characteristics of being smokeless, giving no recoil, and scarcely heating the guns. It consists of a fatty substance and explodes only when another substance is introduced. It is applicable to existing artillery and to rifles, which, however, require modifying.

The Ulster Meetings.

London, April 3.—A party of Newcastle workmen have started to attend the Ulster Meetings.

The Egyptian Situation.

London, April 1.—The *Times* considers that the Egyptian situation is serious, and says that if Riaz Pasha continues to manifest his present obstructive spirit, he must retire as he did in 1891.

New French Cabinet.

Paris, April 1.—President Carnot has charged M. Meline with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

Destructive Fire in Manila.

Hongkong, April 1st.—Advices from Manila report that an outbreak of fire has occurred there, causing destruction of 4,000 houses and injury to 5 persons.

The U. S. Ambassador to England.

Washington, April 1.—Mr. Bayard has been appointed United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James in succession to Mr. Lincoln, the Minister Plenipotentiary.

Prince Bismarck and the Kaiser.

Berlin, April 1.—Prince Bismarck, before dismissing the deputations which waited upon him to congratulate him on his birthday, called for three cheers for the "Emperor William, the protector of all German Races."

France and Egypt.

Paris, April 3.—The French newspapers are publishing copious extracts from an article which appeared on the 8th ultimo in a Cairo journal, *El Moayad*, accusing the Egyptian Police officers under the control of the British of extracting confessions by torture. *Le Temps*, in its issue to-day, has taken up the matter and founded thereon an attack of a vehement character on British rule in Egypt.

The French Ministry.

Paris, April 3.—M. Meline having failed, M. Dupuy is endeavouring to form a Ministry.

Arrival of Mr. Balfour in Ireland.

London, April 4.— On the arrival of Mr. Balfour at Lorne yesterday a vast asssemblage had collected to greet him and the harbour was decorated. He has proceeded to Belfast.

Obituary.

General ... Orchard.—*Mail.*

MILITARY :—Five European Officers, one lady, 312 men, 8 women, 14 children, besides three Native Officers, 27 men, 42 followers, and 8 bullocks, will embark on board the s. s. *Dalhousie*, to-day for Rangoon.

INSPECTION OF THE RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS :—The annual inspection of the Madras Railway Volunteers, by the General Officer Commanding the District, will take place on the Island, next Saturday morning at 6-30 o'clock.

MORE PLEADERS :—Messrs. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, and P. R. Sundaram Aiyar have applied to the High Court, for Second Grade Pleader's Certificates to enable them to practise in the Courts at Chingleput and Tanjore respectively.

ASSISTANT COURT KEEPER HIGH COURT :—The post of the Assistant Court Keeper in the High Court lately rendered vacant by Mr. Holmes enlisting in the Army, was conferred on Mr. John Hills, a pensioned Serjeant of Her Majesty's Royal Artillery.

CERTIFICATE FOR PROFICIENCY IN SHORTHAND : —Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons have granted a Proficiency Certificate to Mr. K. Srinivasa Chariar, employed under Messrs. Dymes and Co., for having satisfactorily passed an examination in the Theory of Pitman's Shorthand and he has been declared a member of the Phonetic Society.

THE MADRAS AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY : —An address will be presented by this society to their patron the Raja Setupathi of Ramnad and a performance of "Chandrahasa" or "The Lord of the Fair Forger" will be given at the Victoria Public Hall to-morrow. The anniversary of the Society will also he celebrated on the occasion. The proceedings will begin at 8-30 P. M.

THE INDIAN ORDER OF TOTAL ABSTAINERS :—We received the following telegram from a Secunderabad correspondent last Monday : —Two lodges "Deccan" and "Indiana" with fifteen and twenty-one members respectively, were instituted at Secunderabad and Bolarum under the I. O. T. A. Successful public meeting yesterday at Bolarum. Public meetings to-day at Chudderghaut and to-morrow at Secunderabad.

LODGE "UNION" No. 1, I. O. T. A. :—The first meeting of this Lodge during the second quarter of the current year, will be held on Monday, the 10th instant, at 6-30 P. M., at the "People's Club," in Armenian Street, when Mr. P. M. Sivagnana Mudelliar, B. A., and B.L., will be installed as Worthy Leader, Mr. P. Duraisamy Mudelliar B. A., and B. L., as Deputy Leader, Mr. Ahmed Hussain M. A. and B. L., as Secretary, and Mr. C. Venkatasubbarama Iyer B. A. and B. L. as Marshal.

A "MANUAL OF FIGURES OF SPEECH" :—Mr. P. Vardachari, of the staff of the Church of Scotland Mission College, has just published a careful compilation of the ordinary figures of speech with this designation. The book deals very succinctly with some of the most important figures of speech and their uses. It also contains a word-book which will assist the student as an exercise in finding out single words for some long terms of expressions that are of every day occurrence. The conversions of similes into metaphors and *vice versa* is explained and illustrated in a very intelligible manner. He has also remarked on other figures which render descriptive, narrative and expository compositions vivid, forcible and beautiful. The book will be a very helpful guide to beginners in the study of the figures of speech.

MEDICAL :—The following postings have been ordered :—Surgeon-Major R. H. Forman, M. B., doing duty Belgaum and Bangalore District, to the medical charge of the ... Poonamallee ; Surgeon-...

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY RAIL.

Arrivals.—Since the 3rd instant.—Lady M. Fitzgerald from Ooty ; Mr. J. A. Jones, Sanitary Engineer to Government from England via Bombay ; Baron and Baroness Von Rosenberg from Hyderabad.

Departures.—Lady and Miss Collins, the Lord Bishop and Miss Gell, Col. W. O. Underwood, Mr. H. O'C. Cardozo, Lieut. B. J. H. Humfrey, and the Rev. Mr. Churchill, to Ootacamund ; Rev. J. R. Ellis, and Capt. Randolph, to Bombay, *en route* to England ; His Grace the Archbishop Colgan, to the Shevaroys ; Rev. R. H. Stevenson, to Bangalore ; Mr. T. Vurtha Row, I. C. S., to Calicut. Mrs. Norwood to Bombay, *en route* to England ; Rev. J. Stewart, to Salem ; Mr. M. L. Hawker, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari, to Calicut.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.—Captain F. A. Randolph, R. A., Lansdowne Hotel ; Surgeon-Captain L. Way, A. M. S., Lansdowne Hotel ; Lieutenant A. L. Bellamy, Norfolk Regt. Lansdowne Hotel ; 2nd Lieutenant J. W. Mather, 2nd R. I. Fusiliers, Esplanade Hotel ; Lieutenant E. P. Johnson, R. Engineers, Care of W. Gordon Esq., Nungumbaukum ; Surgeon-Lieutenant George Bidie, I. M. S., Elphinstone Hotel ; Lieutenant-Colonel Greenaway, 6th M. I., Madras.

Departures.—Surgeon-Captain T. Daly, A. M. S., Secunderabad ; Surgeon-Captain L. Way, A. M. S., Bombay ; Captain F. A. Randolph, R. A., Bombay ; Lieutenant A. L. Bellamy, Norfolk Regt. Bombay.

Election Intelligence.

BANFFSHIRE POLLING.—RESULT,

The result of Wednesday's polling for the election of a Member of Parliament for Banffshire, in the room of Mr. R. W. Duff (Liberal), who has been appointed Governor of New South Wales, was declared yesterday afteenoon as follows :—

Sir W. Wedderburn (L)	3,166
Mr. James A. Grant (U.)......	2,395
Majority......................	771

At the last two elections the figures were :—1886, Mr. R. W. Duff (L.), 2,953 : Sir Charles Grant (U.), 1,294 ; Liberal majority, 1,289. 1892, Mr. R. W. Duff (L.), 2,293 ; ; Mr. M. Barry (C.), 1,424 ; Liberal majority, 869.

The result of the polling was announced from the County Buildings, Banff, to a large crowd of electors, and was received with much cheering. There were twenty-one spoiled papers.

Sir W. Wedderburn, who was loudly applauded, said ; Hurrah for Banffshire. I congratulate you upon the great victory you have won for a good cause. (A Voice : "I cannot congratulate you.") It will gladen the heart of the "Grand Old Man." (Loud cheers.) We have had a hard fight, and our opponents have done their best, but you have beaten them. (Cheers.) I will strive to justify your choice by hard work, and by having a single eye to the good of the whole constituency. (Cheers.)

Mr. Grant, who was also well-received , said : We have had a good, fair fight, and although we have been beaten, we have not been dismayed. (Cheers.) From both friends and opponents I have received nothing but the greatest kindness and courtesy, and I wish to thank the Member for Banffshire for the way in which he has conducted the campaign. (Cheers.)

Large crowds remained for a few minutes cheering and discussing the result, the Unionists laying great stress on the reduction of the Liberal majority.

Sir W. Wedderburn, the new Member, is the fourth baronet, being a son of Sir John Wedderburn, the second baronet, by the daughter of Mr. W. Milburn, of Bombay. He was born in Edinburgh in 1838, and married in 1878 Mary Blanche, daughter of Mr. W. H. Hoskyns, of North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne. He succeeded his brother as fourth baronet in 1882. Sir William was educated at Edinburgh University, and entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1859. He became District and Sessions Judge of Poona, and agent for the Sirdars of the Deccan. In 885 he was Acting Judge to the High Court, Bombay, and in the next ...

Pharmacy Act, ... Government of ... in that country ... its sale in this ...

INDIAN ...

Mr. Forwood ... miralty as to ... veyed on any ... within the past ... of the Indian ... ships Q... Shutleworth sa... Indian troopsh... Himalaya, 38... what was the ... cording to Boa... Tyne, Orontes, ... U. Kay-Shuttl... nage of each s... tons, net tonna... 2091, net tonn... 3705, net tonn... 3371, net tonn...

Replying to ... and Mr. T. G... ernment did n... override the d... to be removed ... health. The ... exiles only ... condition o... distance fr... detention ha... before, and h... prehended th... exiles might ... to the Egy... aware that t... matter now.

SHORT...

In answer ... education De... some of the ... by insisting ... lighting w... would be i... special atte... books. Som... been asked ... of insuffici... tional prog... make furt... competent ... vision in sc...

THE ...

The rest ... in a discuss... House sho... course of ... strenuously ... ment wer... through Su... the reading ... before Eas... charged t... certed pla... proceeded ... there ha... already, a... obstructio... amendmen... be prolong... 252 to 231 ... 252 to 230 ... to 229.

Sir J. G... for India ... the Vicer... tion to th... ground ... whether ... Parliame...

Mr. A... for War ... wards of ... the han... these gu... for man... loading ... Royal A... orders ... country ... Campbe... pestpo... knowle... questio... parfect... Cranbe... expect... withot...

APRIL 5, 1893.

The Raja's bungalow at ... & which I believe has rarely been occupied. I daresay the transaction described is in the main true & perfectly bona fide & legitimate; but it is only fair to Ramachandra Iyer that he should have his say in reply. Refer to him for remarks.

U.O. 6 Apr

to Lord Houghton's Drawing-rooms. One debutante, who was extremely anxious to do the right thing, proffered a damask cheek for the Viceregal salute; but before it could be bestowed apparently recollected that it was the other cheek which was wanted by the latest regulations on the subject, and quickly turned her head. His Excellency did the same thing at the same moment; and the result was a lively "passage of noses," ending in a salute fairly imprinted on the lady's lips! Another lady, upon receiving the kiss, turned, with a satisfied smile, and said, "Thank you, my lord!"

THE favoured queen of an Eastern harem has her creature comforts very carefully looked after. An amusing account of one of her meals came to notice the other day, and, says a contemporary, we append it. The menu had as its *piece de resistance* a repast consisting of a young lamb roasted whole stuffed with a turkey, which again was stuffed with chicken, stuffed with a pigeon, the pigeon on its part, being stuffed with a quail, and, lastly this quail was stuffed with one of the smallest of Eastern birds, called a pig-pecker. It is hard to imagine what was the prevailing flavour of this much amassed dish—certainly suggestive, as it is, of the last fight of an epicurean's brain.

A SONG has been composed by Lady Arthu Hill for the Unionists in Ireland entitled "For Union and for Queen." It is dedicated to the Marquis of Salisbury. The following are the first verse and the refrain, the words being by Lieut.-Col. Dudley Sampson:—

In your thousands, in your thousands, rally brothers, rally round;
Ev'ry mountain, ev'ry valley, hear our warning trumpets sound!
Hark, they call us! Hark, they call us! This their message to us all,
Ne'er shall rebel, ne'er shall traitor crush our lives, our hopes, our all.

Chorus.

Brothers, shall we sever? Never, never, never!
But we'll cling for ever to Union and to Queen;
No Home Rule shall blind us,
But traitors ever find us,
With thousands more behind us.
For Union and for Queen.

THE Registrar of Books makes the following observations about Mr. Chandu Menons new novel, in his report to the Director of Public Instruction:—But. as stated in last year's report, it is the Malayalam language that claims the best specimens of novel writing, and Mr. Chandu Menon, the author of the "Indulekha," the merits of which are well known, is again in the forefront of the Malayali novelists this year with part I of his Sarada which is a love story in the main, but parts of which are devoted to an exposure of the folly of throwing away money on expensive law-suits which from his personal knowledge as a judicial officer he may be naturally expected by his readers to regard as the growing evil of this country at present, as well as a discussion of various other social matters and living aspects of things peculiar to the Malayalis.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"Under the new Councils Act the Corporation of Calcutta will in due course be asked to make the required nominations of the Members it elects to send to the Bengal Legislative Council. We hear from Calcutta that Messrs. Joy Gobind Law, Kally Nath Mitter and Surendra Nath Banerjee are candidates for nomination. These would constitute as able and good a selection of Commissioners as could be obtained. Baboo Joy Gobind Law is one of the few merchant princes of Calcutta and a man of sound common sense; as a partner in Messrs. Prawn Kissen Law & Co., he has had an extensive business experience, and there will be many who would wish him success in the new garb of a legislator. We also hear that among the candidates to represent the University of Calcutta the most ...

the first court is not debarred from appearing for the other side on appeal. In reference to the above we understand that the Judge before whom the objection to Mr. Norton's appearance was heard, has referred the point to the Full Bench, and has adjourned the hearing of the suit pending its decision.

Mofussil News.

COCANADA,—27TH MARCH,

H. E. the Governor.—On the 21st instant H. E. Lord Wenlock visited Cocanada but his stay was very brief. At about 8-30 His Excellency alighted from the steam launch on to the jetty facing the Custom House, first inspecting the Guard of Honor consisting of 17 rank and file, besides supernumeraries, under the Command of Lieutenant Innes with Lieutenant Parker as Junior Officer of the G. C. R. Volunteers. His Excellency was pleased to pass a very favorable remark about the G. of H. to Captain P. H. Brown Commanding the Company (C.) who accompanied the Governor in his inspection. The Hon'ble Mr. Garstin, Mr. Carr, Private Secretary, an Aide-de-Camp in waiting, Mr. Lushington, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Godaveri Circle, the French Governor of Yanam and one or two others of His Excellency's staff also accompanied him. Lord Wenlock then entered the pandal to receive the address of the Municipality but His Lordship's reply was inaudible to those outside. All the *elite* of Cocanada were present among whom, I noticed Messrs. Beaman, the acting Chairman of the Municipal Council (who read the address,) Surgeon-Captain Perreira, Mr. and Mrs. MacLennan, Rev. and Mrs. Davis, Rev. Fathers Mabboux, Foulex, and Le Perres, the Bishop who was unwell, was unable to attend, and several others. His Excellency's stay was about ¾ of an hour altogether when he left in the steam launch *Godaveri* for the s. s. *Wadha* which arrived on the day previous to take him to Madras. Messrs. Hall-Wilson and Company's flag staff was gaily bedizened with bunting, and the local police station also made a show in a mild way in a similar manner. The crowd was great, but the Police for a wonder were alert to preserve order. On His Excellency's departure in the launch, hearty cheers were given by the crowd and there was an end of the tamasha. It is great pity that Lord Wenlock was unable to pay a longer visit, for there was much which might have impressed him with the growing importance of Cocanada, and the great need there was for State aid in the way of improvements both commercially and sanitary, but it is to be hoped that those who had the opportunity of addressing the Governor were wise enough to fully explain matters lucidly, for the benefit of the town they represented.

Bishop Clerc of the Roman Catholic Mission was unable to pay a visit to Rajahmundry for Confirmation purposes as previously announced owing to ill-health and left on Friday 24th for Vizagapatam by the weekly steamer of the B. I. Company. I learn that Lord Wenlock stayed from about 4 P. M. on 18th to late on the 20th at Rajahmundry visiting the Central Jail. College, Hospital and other institutions in the ..., holding a levee at 3 P M. on 20th.

General.—There are occasional mango showers with an accompaniment of thunder which for the time being gives a pleasant change of temperature. Fever is prevalent, but otherwise the health of the town may be considered good.

The Bombay Legislative Council.

The ... Governor has addressed letters to the President of the Corporation of Bombay, the Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Division and of Sind, Agents of Sirdars, the ...

shall submit the report from the Chairman of the meeting with any observations he may wish to add to the Chief Secretary to Government, by whom the recomendations will be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor.

"Attention is drawn to the following Rule VI of the Regulations which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council and Secretary of State—

"It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by Municipal Corporation or group of Municipal Corporations that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality or the District in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group or of the Districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

"Under this rule it is not necessary that persons recommended shall be members of any Municipality or District Board concerned, but they must be ordinarily resident within the division from which the recommendation is made. Subject to this condition, the rules declare no limit of qualification, and it is left to the electoral representatives to recommend a person under Rule V (c) according to the majority of their votes.—*Pioneer.*

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of Correspondents.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. W."—Consult a lawyer.

"T. K. Parthasarathy Mudelliar."—Declined with thanks.

THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF NELLORE.

SIR.—Mr. Ramachendra Iyer has been a District Judge of Nellore for upwards of five years. His transfer to another District will be hailed with joy by that section of the litigant public who consider it rather objectionable that he should have solicited, and obtained a reduction of the rent of the bungalow now occupied by him at Nellore. The bungalow belongs to the Rajah of Venkatagiri, who is a constant suitor in the Courts at Nellore. It was always rented for Rs. 120 a month but in April 1890, Mr. Ramachendra Iyer, who was till then occupying Rhymetoola Sahib's bangalow (which is far inferior to that of the Rajah) and was paying a rent of Rs, 100 per mensem, therefore, requested the Rajah to rent his bungalow to him for Rs, 90, as he could not afford to pay Rs. 120 for it, as he was getting only two-thirds of the pay of a Civilian. The Rajah readily complied with such a request proceeding from a Native District Judge, having civil, and criminal jurisdiction over the whole of the Nellore District, in which his estate is situate. The Rajah, in his turn, prayed for, and obtained a reduction of the Municipal assessment on his bungalow, as it fetched him a reduced rent, after the District Judge tenanted it,

It would save the Rajah and the Municipality much needless loss of income, if Mr. Ramachendra Iyer were replaced by a European Officer, getting the *full pay* of a District Judge, and obviate considerable misapprehension on the part of ignorant suitors, who are disposed to attach undue weight to the fact of Mr. Ramachendra Iyer being a tenant of the Rajah, who not unfrequently figures either as plaintiff, or defendant in his Court.

A CORRESPONDENT.

1st April 1893.

THE PUDUKOTA ADMINISTRATION.

SIR,—An incident worthy of ... Dewan-Regent's admin...

No. ________

City Police Office,

Madras, 20th April 189[3]

From

Colonel H. H. Moss,
THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
MADRAS,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
With the Governor,
Stonehouse Hill.

Sir,

With reference to your memo: No. 727 dated 18th instant endorsed upon Confidential Letter No. 1-Police/150 dated 4th idem from the Secretary to the Government of India to you, I have the honor to report that the Madras City Police Force is not armed with fire-arms of any description.

2 — In September 1888, one muzzle loading Carbine was obtained from the Inspector General of Police

for

Confidential.

No. 85. Rs.
2 Diamonds 130
2 Rubies 110
„ Emeralds 100
„ Saphires 75

No. 86. Rs
Five Diamonds 175
„ Rubies 150
„ Emeralds 140
„ Sapphirs 79
„ Pearls 95



No. 1031.

Gold lever or stal face, English G ing Barrel Dome Watch, 3-4 plate Plain and engine turned Rupees ... 175.
Silver lever cry stal face key winding English going barrel best qual ty Rupees... 75.

No. 87.
Snoke ring—
2 Diamonds Rs. 130
Rubies „ 110
Emeralds „ 100
Saphiers „ 75

No. 88.
Single Diamond Rs. 170
Rubie „ 15
Saphires „ 11
Emerald „ 135



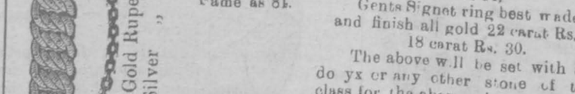
No. 83.
Same as 84.



No. 84,
Gents Signet ring best made and finish all gold 22 carat Rs. 35.
18 carat Rs. 30.
The above will be set with sardonyx or any other stone of that class for the above prices.

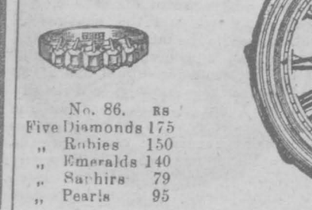


No. 485. Gold Bracelet with 9 finest pearls 35
Do. 9 finest Diamonds Rs. 85.
Do. 5 Diamonds Rs. 84
4 Rubies „ 65

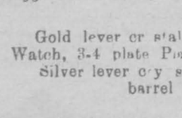


No. 365. Gents Gold Albert Chain. Rs. 65.
Silver do Rs 16

No. 152. Gents Gold Albert Chain. Rs. 65.
Silver do Rs. 16.



No. 729. Two Bracelets forming one Necklet best made superior finish Gold Rupees 200
Silver „ 28



No. 1109, Gold Wheel with Compass in centre. Turning at both sides, Rs. 26.

No. 1791 Gold Knife, Rs. 8
Silver Rs. 3

No. 603 charm Silver Rs. 3.



No. 1290. Sterling Silver Pencil case very massive, and beautifully Engraved Is fitted with Woodward's Patent Automatic Spring action. By pressing the top mount, the pencil shoots out ready for use and withdraws automatically by turning the top mount slightly to the right, Rs. 10.

19, Yakamberasvar Agravaram, Mint Street, (the Road leading from the General Hospital to the right of The Memorial Hall) Madras.

10 Per cent. discount for cash or V. P. P.

1886), with rules to which is appe
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of Madras, 0/10

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by Riddell, Reprint, 1888, 7/6

Indian Gardening, by Riddell, 5
edited by Col. Fodsam, 3/4

Indian Grasses, 2nd ed., revise
enlarged, illustd. with 69 Lithographic
by T. J. Symonds, v. s., 3/12

Indian Snakes—An Elementry T
on Ophiology, a descriptive catalogue
Snakes found in India and the adjoin
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1893, 7/14

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N.B.—If 25 copies are ordered at a time
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Venice, with notes, 1/10

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revised and enlarged, 5/15

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character, 1/2

Practical Hints on Flower Gardenit
Madras, by F. H. L., with chapters on Cro
Foliage Plants, Palms and Cycads, 1/2

Ready Reckoner with Tables of Wa
Indian Weights & Measures, Telegraph T
Postal Notes, Rates and Money Orders, 1/2

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Rowe & Webb's Hints on the Study
English, 3/5

Salt Text-books.

Hand-book of Common Salt, by J.
L. Ratton, 2nd ed., with a chapter on
manufacture & chemistry of saltpetre, 6/5

Ratton's Report on the Manufacture
Salt, Madras Presidency, 1872, 1/10

Ratton's Additional Chapter on Sal
peure 0/9

Saltpetre, a Brief account of—its theor
origin, source of supply, methods of Manufa
ture and refining, by W. Kingston, 0/3

Lady Connemara ... for these Lord Connemara wards gave him a written apology. Dr. Briggs, r the circumstances, very naturally returned is country; and when the Connemara divorce was instituted the charges for which Lord nemara had apologised were again levelled ast him. No facilities were offered him to those accusations. Dr. Briggs was ordered dia, and told that his evidence in refutation e charge made against Lady Connemara could ken on commission. The alternatives offered that he must go to India, be dismissed, or n. Dr. Briggs adopted the latter course. rwards, when the innocence of Lady Conne- and Dr. Briggs had been firmly established, ffer was made by the War Office authorities to state him. He was irregularly ordered on duty nester, and then, in consequence of a letter (in y to one he thought emanated from a Govt. de- ment) which he wrote to the *Army and Navy ette* that offer of reinstatement was withdrawn, ough Dr. Briggs had never been regazetted, in ch case he would have had an opportunity of fying himself before a court martial. He (Mr. xwood) was unable to press his motion to a ion, but he trusted that there would be a ng expression of opinion from all quarters of House that no red tape cauturions outside ld be allowed to prevent the reinstatement of allant officer who had never been allowed by War Office an opportunity of disproving the ges which had been made against him. He d the Secretary for War would be able, on alf of the departmant, to give an assurance ch would put an end to the fear that a very e injustice was to be continued against this in a matter which would have widely reach- interests and influences.

r. Campbell-Bannerman said that as Secretary War he had no responsibility in dealing with matter, for when he came into office the tion was closed. With the Connemara case he had hing whatever to do and the War Office never had hing to do. Having come into contact with business with a perfectly impartial mind, he able to say frankly that he did not believe the lts of the Connemara case had anything to do the action of the Director-General of the y Medical Department, who dealt with Dr. gs as he would have dealt with other officers. was a question of Dr. Briggs taking his fair e of foreign duty. The Director-General had on to believe that Dr. Briggs was taking a rse to escape his proper turn of foreign duty, he accordingly ordered him to proceed to ia or gave him the alternative of resignation. was the ordinary thing, and it was only human are to expect it, on the part of officers, both artmental and others, to urge any pretext they ld find to escape a turn of foreign service en it happened to be inconvenient for m to fulfil it. The late Secretary for War sequently reinstated Dr. Briggs, a proceed- which passed the sponge over what had pened before; but at Chester Dr. Briggs fit to write a letter to a newspaper—certainly ler strong provocation—giving his view of the nts which had occurred, and conveying a very rious imputation upon his superior officer. The w which the Adjutant-General took, and with ich he (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) agreed, was t such a proceeding could not be permitted. believed any gallant officer occupying the posi- n of Adjutant-General would take very good care t complaint properly preferred should be probed he bottom and a proper solution arrived at; but low an officer to write a letter to the public press acking a superior officer was a course which ld not be defended from any point of view. The th of the accusation was not in question at all; was a breach of discipline that it should be made that manner, and, therefore, it was only right and umbent on the Adjutant-Genral that he should e notice of what had occurred. Dr. Briggs was ked to say whether he was the auther of the ter, and invited to explain. He refused wever, to acknowledge that he had committed breach of discipline, and refused o to make any withdrawal or apology. Under se circumstance there was no step open to the ilitary authorities but to cancel his reinstate- ent. But before that course was taken Mr. anhope communicated to Dr. Briggs that if he ould only withdraw the letter—which stated that e Director-General of the Medical Staff "was e agent of others who stood behind him in the ckground, and who were determined to force m (Dr. Briggs) out of the country just before e trial, or his ruin"—there would be no impedi- ent to reinstatement. That offer was again re- wed when he (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) came the department, But Dr. Briggs once more slam- ed the door in the face of the department. He d made every effort to soothe the feelings of Dr. riggs. He did not ask that he should state that e had said something which was un- ue; he merely asked that Dr. Briggs hould formally withdraw the letter, and

[illegible] Attorney-General on the [illegible] Walsh case.—Mr. G. Russell stated, in reply to Mr. Lawrence, that an offer to insure the guaranteed Indian railway companies from loss by forged transfers for an annual payment of £500 had recently been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, who was waiting replies.—In answer to Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said the Royal Artillery in India had 120 nine-pounder muzzle-loading field-guns, not condemned as obsolete, but not of the latest pattern. The supply of new guns was a question for the consideration of the Indian Government.—Mr Naoroji and Sir S. King put questions as to the depreciation of the rupee. In reply, Mr. G. Russell said that in considering the position of the members of the Indian service owing to the fall in the gold value of the rupee, the effect upon the taxpayers of India of any measures that might be adopted would necessarily be borne in mind. It was hoped the report of Lord Herschell's Committee would be soon ready. The effect of the fall in exchange on the position of the services was under consideration in connection with the currency question; but it was impossible to separate the two subjects, nor would it to be advisable, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, to act in anticipation of any decision which might be arrived at in respect to the currency. There was no truth in the report that the Secretary of State had sanctioned a proposal of the Government of India to levy the Indian income tax on pensions paid to its retired servants in England.

INDISPOSITION OF THE PREMIER.—On Monday (March 13) Mr. Gladstone was confined to his room, suffering from a slight cold, some of the symptoms of which are similar to those of influenza. As Mrs. Gladstone and her daughter, Mrs. Drew, recently suffered from an attack of influenza while at Downing street, it is feared that the Premier may have contracted the complaint. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone was visited twice by Sir Andrew Clark, who reported that the Prime Minister was going on most satisfactorily. Inquiries regarding his health were made on behalf of the Queen and Prince of Wales, and the callers were numerous.

LORD SALISBURY.—Lord Salisbury has been confined to his house in Arlington-street with a slight cold, which was yesterday reported to have developed into a sharp attack of influenza, accompanied by mild symptoms of fever. Under medical advice his lordship at once took to his bed, and though there is nothing at present to cause alarm, the illustrious patient's condition is being carefully watched. Special inquiries were made by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Mr. Gladstone.

MR. GLADSTONE AND BELFAST.—Mr. Gladstone has declined to receive a deputation from Belfast, who wished personally to present the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of ratepayers of that city against the bill, on the ground that one of the resolutions contains expressions and the announcement of an intention which renders it impossible for him to do so. The Lord Mayor of Belfast has replied expressing regret that the Prime Minister should have taken the responsibility of refusing to receive the deputation, and adding that the resolutions express not only the opinion but the firm determination of the loyal people of Belfast with regard to the Home Rule Bill.

PARNELLITES AND THE BILL.—A Parnellite Convention for the consideration of the Home Rule Bill was held in Dublin on March 9. Mr. John Redmond, M. P. (chairman), said Independent Nationalists hoped and prayed that the measure could be so moulded that Irishmen could accept it. They were not sent to Parliament to attack the bill. They were its friends, and their desire was that it could be so amended that it might become law. A resolution was passed claiming that the Irish Legislature must have full power over all the affairs of Ireland, including land, subject only to the veto of the Crown or the representative of the Crown in Ireland. Resolutions were also adopted heartily approving of the action of the independent party in refraining from committing themselves to a hasty acceptance of the bill, and viewing with distrust and alarm certain leading features of the measure as being calculated to deprive the proposed legislature for Ireland of any effective powers for improving the impoverished condition of the country. Still another resolution, moved by Mr. Pierce Mahony, asked the members to press for the appointment of a Commission to inquire and report on the financial question before the financial clauses of the bill reach the Committee stage.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.—The following are among the Parliamentary papers issued this week:—(1.) Return to an address of the House of Commons dated March 11, 1892, for returns showing the quantity of Behar and Benares opium manufactured, and of Malwa opium purchased for sale

[illegible] communications has appear to be a suitable field for emig[illegible] The summer lasts for two, or at most three, weeks in July, in which period along throughout the year there are no frosts. Spring and autumn each occupy a little over two months. The other seven are winter There is a non persistance of very low temperature even in winter. M. Capus made his observations in March and April, 1887. He found the variations between sun and shade, day and night, excessive, and the changes of temperature rapid. The mercury would often freeze at night, and between noon and 1 p.m. the thermometer would be at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, or even higher if the sky were cloudy. There is little snow on the Pamirs comparatively. The bounding ranges absorb most of the moisture carried by the winds, and what snow there is is unevenly distributed, owing to slope and soil. Even in winter some patches of ground are bare and afford a scanty pasturage.

RUSSIA, BOKHARA, AND AFGHANISTAN.—The *Daily News* Vienna correspondent telegraphs:—"The arrangement between Russia and Bokhara, by which the former is empowered to establish a line of custom houses along the Amu Daria, has caused great concern in Afghanistan. Hitherto trade between Bokhara and Afghanistnn has been practically free, importers paying the head of the State a small tribute. The new arrangement will rob the Afghans of free trade with the Bokhariotes, whereas Bokhara and Russia can continue to send goods into Afghanistan free."

AUSTRIAN TRADE WITH INDIA.—The *Times* Vienna correspondent writes.

According to official statistics, the exports from this country to India amounted last year to over 8,000,000fl., or 66,000fl. more the the previous year, the imports from India for the same period being over 5,500,000fl. less than those of 1891. The reduction in the imports was particularly noticeable in cotton and jute. Owing to the absence of an international agreement providing that all goods shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin, this statistics can only be approximate, a great quantity of Austrian goods, for instance, being sent in English and German ships through London, Hamburg, and Bremen, which on their arrival in India are credited to the two carrying countries.

TRADE ROUTES TO CENTRAL ASIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* forwards by telegraph the following extract from a Russian newspaper:—

The Ministry of Communications has appointed a special commission to make a detailed inquiry into the questions relative to the development of trade routes to Central Asia. The Transcaspian Railway by itself is not sufficient for the requirements of Russian commerce with Asia, and the opening of a second railway line, or a corresponding waterway, is imperatively demanded. The necessity has been for some time past under the consideration of the Ministries of Finance and Communications, and inquiries have been instituted with a view to uniting the Amu-Daria with the Caspian Sea. It is true that this plan would entail a considerable expenditure, but there is no doubt that it would be reimbursed tenfold if the projected water-way could at the same time be utilised for the irrigation of seme thousands of square versts of the most fertile portions of the region through which it would pass, which are suitable for the cultivation of cotton. With this object the Ministry of Communications has drawn up two plans for a waterway—one at an estimated cost of 40,000,000 and the other 27,000,000 roubles, and these have been submitted for the approval of the Ministry of War. The latter has considered it necessary, not only thoroughly to examine these two schemes, but also to consider the question of a railway between Orenburg and Tashkend, on the ground that a great number of caravans go to Orenburg, the Transcaspian Railway being unable to carry all the merchandise, and the port of Oozoon

nor had they decided to request the India to place the sale of opium in under the restrictions incident to country.

AND IMPERIAL TROOPSHIPS.

questioned the Secretary to the Ad- e maximum number of adults con- ne voyage from the United Kingdom five years, including crew, by any roopships and the Imperial troop- Himalaya, and Tyne.—Sir U. Kay- ld the numbers were as follows :— ips, 1703 adults ; Orontes, 1360 ; 5 ; Tyne, 60[illegible]—Mr. Forwood asked gross and net register tonnage, ac- rd of Trade rules, of the Malabar, and Himalaya respectively.—Sir eworth : The following is the ton- hip :—Malabar, gross tonnage, 4499 ge, 2715 tons ; Tyne, gross tonnage, age, 1265 ; Orontes, gross tonnage, age, 2271 ; Himalaya, gross tonnage, age, 2079 tons.

ARABI PASHA.

Mr. A. C. Morton, Mr. Labouchere, Bowles, Mr. Gladstone said the Gov- ot "feel themselves warranted to ecision that Arabi Pasha ought not on grounds other than grounds of original sentence passed on the became inoperative on the their always remaining at a m Egypt. The subject of Arabi's d been discussed in that House e did not propose to reopen it. He ap- at the question of the removal of the be fairly considered without reference ptian Government, but he was not here were grounds for considering the

T SIGHT IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

to Mr. R. Wallace, Mr. Acland said the partment was doing its best to remove alleged causes of short sight in schools, on improvements in ventilation and ere these were defective. A circular sued to the inspectors, inviting their ntion to the question of badly printed e of the largest School Boards had to give their opinion on the question nt food and its effects on the educa- ress of the children. He proposed to ier inquiry, with the assistance of persons, into the question of defective hools.

OPPOSITION AND THE PROPOSED SATURDAY SITTING.

of the afternoon sitting was occupied ion of Mr. Gladstone's motion that the uld hold a Saturday sitting. In the an animated debate, Mr. Balfour, who y opposed the motion, said the Govern- e actuated by the desire not to get pply at the proper time, but to secure r of the Home Rule Bill a second time ker.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer he minority with a deliberate and con- n for preventing the business from being with.—Mr. Labouchere declared that been, obstruction on the Estimates nd that he had never before witnessed n so bad and so inartistically brutal.—An ut providing that the sitting should not ed beyond six o'clock was defeated by . Afterwards the closure was carried by , the motion being then adopted by 256

WOMEN IN INDIAN MINES.

orst asked the Under Secretary of State what correspondence had passed between oy and her Majesty's Government in rela- e employment of women in the under- working of mines in British India and such correspondence could be laid before nt.—No answer was given.

OBSOLETE ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

rnold Forester asked the Secretary of State whether there were at this moment up- 200 muzzle loading nine pounder guns in ls of the Royal Artillery in India ; whether ns were of an obsolete pattern condemned y years ; and how soon a modern breech- gun could be supplied to the whole of the rtillery in India, provided that immediate vere given to all establishments in the capable of manufacturing them.—Mr. ll-Bannerman asked the hon. gentleman to e his question. He had a considerable ige himself on the subject on which the n was put, but he would prefer to be ly accurate before he answered.—Viscount rue : How does the right hon. gentleman us to be able to discuss the Army Estimates t consideration when he himself is unable [illegible] was if that was done there was no reason why he should not be reinstated. His hon. and learned friend would admit that he had been most anxious to arrange this matter in any way he possibly could, and he believed there had been no other desire on the part of the military authorities. What more could he (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) do?

Dr. Farquharson regretted that this painful case should have had to be re-opened, and could not altogether acquit Dr. Briggs in regard to the disturbance of a peaceful status quo. He thought the terms now offered were on the whole fair; but he suggested that Dr. Briggs should be allowed to say that he wrote the letter under misapprehension, that he did not believe he was at the time under discipline, but yielding to superior authority now believed that he was, and desired to withdraw the letter from that point of view.

Mr. Lockwood said he had listened with great satisfaction to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's statement, and, on behalf of Dr. Briggs, might state his willingness to express regret for the letter, and to ask leave to withdraw it and the imputation.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was glad to hear what Mr. Lockwood had said. He would undertake to say that that would be done which would have been done in July or August last—viz., the reinstatement of Dr. Briggs.

THE COURSE OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Balfour appealed to Mr. Gladstone to state his intentions as to the remaining business of the evening.—Mr. Gladstone replied that he would be willing to report progress after the Secretary for War had made his statement, a course to which Mr. Balfour assented.

THE HOME RULE BILL: DEBATE POSTPONED.

Sir W. Harcourt, in the absence of the Prime Minister, owing to indisposition, announced that in consequence of the state in public business the proposed debate on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill would not be commenced until after Easter.—This statement was received with great cheering by the Opposition and with dissatisfaction by the Nationalists.

THE KACHIN EXPEDITION.

Tuesday, March 14.—In reply to Mr. Curzon, Mr. G. Russell said it was true that the military operations against the Kachin tribes east of the Irrawaddy river had been suspended. There was nothing to add to the answer given to a similar question on March 9. No change of policy was thereby indicated. Negotiations were in progress, but it would be inconvenient at the present stage to enter into details respecting them.

THE BRUSSELS MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Replying to Sir W. Houldsworth, Mr. G. Russell said there was no objection to lay the report received from the Indian delegates at the Brussels Conference on the table of the House if the hon. member would move for it.

CHILD AND FEMALE LABOUR IN INDIA.

In answer to Sir J. Gorst, Mr. G. Russell said : There are despatches from the late and present Secretary of State for India and reports from India on the subject mentioned. The papers will be laid on the table if the hon. member will move for them. The new Factory Law in India, which was presented to Parliament on April 21, 1891, by the right hon. member, extends the principles of the Berlin Conference to the employment of women and children in factories. That law is being enforced throughout British India. Revised regulations under that law have been published in every province of India except one.

THE LOSS ON GOLD AND THE ALLEGED SCARCITY OF SILVER.

Mr. Webster pointed out that by the Supplementary Estimate the loss on gold recoinage was £8,200 ; but he believed that it would cost the country altogether about £400,000, and that the House would soon be asked for a Vote of a quarter of a million to cover the loss on rehabilitation. He suggested that fewer half-sovereigns and more silver should be coined.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer was sorry that, of the eighteen million sovereigns and half-sovereigns already reissued, almost the whole were of the old type ; but something like thirty-five millions of the new type would be reissued in the course of the next two years. The Government found there was a plethora of silver for which there was no demand.—Mr. Bartley stated that there was a scarcity of silver in some country districts.—The Vote was then agreed to.

LIQUOR TRFFIC (LOCAL VETO) WALES BILL.

Wednesday March 15.—This measure was read a second time after a long debate, in which the principle of the measure was supported by the Government. It aims at prohibition of the sale of liquors, a reduction of the number of licences in the Principality, and a cessation of the grants of new licences. Sir William Marriott moved, and Baron Rothschild seconded, an amendment declining for the bill, as it provided

in India during each of the past ten years : the quantity of Bengal and Malwa opium disposed of in each year to each of the Provincial Excise Administrations, and to the Native States which are supplied with opium by the Indian Government : and the quantity of Bengal and Malwa opium in stock at the close of each year for consumption in India (Mr. Lewis Fry). (ii.) Correspondence relating to the inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Bulwant Rao, of Ujjain, in the Gwalior State (Mr. Seymour Keay.)

THE COLONIAL AND IMPERIAL INSTITUTES.

A special meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute has been called for March 27, to consider the question of the amalgamation or closer union with the Imperial Institute.

At the last meeting of the executive council of the Imperial Instuitute, 680 candidates were elected to Fellowship bringing the total number of ordinary Fellows to 5183. Including Foundation, Life and Chartered Fellows, the grand total is now 6089. The next and last election prior to the State inauguration by her Majesty the Queen wil take place on March 29.

"SHOULD INDIA HAVE A GOLD CURRENCY?"

Lord Reay presided over a meeting of the East India Association convened in St. James's Hall, on March 15, when Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp, late Accountant-General of Bombay, read a paper on the above subject. There were present :—Gen. Graham, Prof. Candy, Prof. Foxwell, Sir W. and Lady Moore, Gen. A. G. Bruce, Mr. L. Probyn, Gen. Ross, Sir W. G. Davis, Gen. Raines Gen. Macdonald, Gen. Barnes, Gen. Home and Sir R. West.

Mr. Tupp urged that to set up a gold standard would cause immense depreciation in silver, which would be unjust alike to the native population and to the creditors and officials of the Indian Government. He saw no remedy for the existing terrible loss on the rupee except that proposed by the bimetallists. Until international agreement should have completely established a dual or double standard, all other means for increasing the demand for silver (and lessening the demand for gold) should be adopted. Thus, all good coins of less than 20f., 4dols., or 16s. should be called in and silver coins used in their place, supplemented by paper notes based on silver, tender amount of silver should be raised to £5 or £10; Indian rupees should be made legal tender in England up to £5 or £10 ; and the Bank of England should raise its reserve of silver to one fifth. He insisted strongly that this was in the interest of all nations, seeing that there is not enough gold in the world to supply the universal currency demands and that the struggle for gold must inevitably be intensified if some means of restoring silver to its previous position is not devised ; and that such enhancement of gold and consequent fall in prices will renew the misery and disaster which followed the fall in prices in 1819.

Sir Raymond West said the history of England's coinage showed that for centuries her Kings and Governments had endeavoured to establish a bimetallic standard, but had always failed to do so. He regarded the scheme suggested by Mr. Tupp as impracticable.—Mr. Gibbs, M. P., spoke of the advantage of an international bimetallism, if it could be secured.—Mr. L. Probyn was in favour of a gold standard for India, as he himself had proposed.—Prof. Foxwell denied that bimetallism had ever failed in this country.—Mr. Morton Frewen, Mr. Barr-Robertson, Prof. Candy, and other gentlemen also spoke.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL ASIA TOPICS.

Russia, China, and the Pamirs.—According to advices from Tashkend, two battalions of infantry and two of artillery are being fitted out in Ferghana, in view of possible contingencies in the Pamirs.—Sir Halliday Macartney writes to the *Times* of March 14 denying the statement that Hung Tajen, a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, had been denounced on the charge of surrendering to Russia the territorial rights of China over certain parts of the Pamirs.

It is quite true (he adds), though somewhat of an old story, that Hung Tajen had been denounced by one of the Imperial Censors, but not for having surrendered any of the territorial rights which China possesses over the Pamirs. Besides, this is a[illegible] of which he could not possibly

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WILL THE [illegible] ing to inform[illegible] *Vyedemosi*, th[illegible] the St. Peter[illegible] *Daily Chronic*[illegible] in the compa[illegible] courtiers. Hi[illegible]

TALK

Though only brother could h[illegible] life than was n[illegible] late years our l[illegible] opportunities of[illegible] cious to me is t[illegible] youth, when we[illegible] over hedge and[illegible] breezy downs, a[illegible] treasure-house [illegible]

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My uncle lo[illegible] other friends o[illegible] to any trivial d[illegible] to say :

"I cannot i[illegible] rious about all[illegible] never cared to[illegible] great men's liv[illegible] least. I remem[illegible] a glass from w[illegible] lemonade, stir[illegible] I *am sorry to s*[illegible] much better h[illegible]

There was [illegible] son knew had[illegible] he most solemn[illegible] I who, he said[illegible] should let a[illegible] *sacrifice*" (thes[illegible] tone of intens[illegible] yielding to M[illegible] that he should[illegible]

Tennyson w[illegible] side of Natu[illegible] morality," he[illegible] is a cruel one[illegible] of Nature tha[illegible] with their hu[illegible]

"You could[illegible] attributes of[illegible] "even with t[illegible] think how m[illegible] have seemed [illegible] universe, I a[illegible] the discoveri[illegible] no wise exalte[illegible] since they [illegible] Almighty an[illegible] But how amaz[illegible] with awe wh[illegible] heavens that[illegible] hand, there a[illegible] reflect on the[illegible]

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Lieutenant-Governor is a young barrister of five years' standing who has had no experience at the bar and no judicial training. We are sure that the Lieutenant-Governor would not have contemplated a changeof policy if the third and fourth Judges and the Registrar were Europeans. But Sir Charles Elliot found that regular promotion would mean the elevation of a native to the post of second Judge and a native in the opinion of His Honor, cannot be raised to such high office. It may be that natives are already on the High Court bench, that natives have on previous occasions been appointed as second Judge and that the third Judge whose claims are now overlooked has himself acted as second Judge with credit, but Sir Charles Elliot has resolved that no native should be raised to high offices during his regime. By appointing a young barrister as Second Judge whose only qualification is that he has worn the gown at the bar for five years, the Lieutenant Governor has ignored the qualifications of four able lawyers belonging to the Hindu, Mahomedan and Eurasian communities. The third Judge whose claims have been overlooked is a Hindu Barrister of over twenty years' standing; the fourth Judge is also a Hindu who has been in the subordinate Judicial Service for thirty-two years; the additional Judge is a Mahommedan Barrister of over twelve years' standing; and the Registrar is a Eurasian Barrister of nine years' standing. The claims of all these men who are superior to the new fledged Barrister who is suddenly raised to the exalted office of second Judge have been over-looked by the Lieutenant Governor simply because they are all natives of the country; and the only ground on which the action of Sir Charles Elliot is justifiable is, as we have said in reference to the contemplated appointment of a Sanscrit Professor in this Presidency, that the worst European is better than the best native. We are glad that this high-handed proceeding of the Lieutenant-Governor has already been protested against and a memorial has been presented to the Viceroy pointing out to him that one of the few appointments carrying a high salary which have hitherto been open to the natives of this country has by this recent policy been taken away from them and that the policy of Sir Charles is in direct violation of the promise held out to them by Her Majesty's Proclamation and an undeserved slur on the Hindu, Mahommedan and Eurasian Communities which constitute the bulk of the population of this country. We hope the natives of Bengal will not rest until they carry on the agitation in England and wrest from the Secretary of State a promise that if a competent native be found, he would be appointed to the place or that the place would be filled up by regular promotion. The cancelment of the foolish Jury notification issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, we thought was sufficient to teach His Honor that natives of India are capable of fighting and fighting successfully for their rights; but no sooner has the notification been cancelled than he has given room for another agitation and Sir Charles is likely to come

civilization, of which Europe so much vaunts, millions of armed men ready when the mandate goes forth, to slay and be slain. As all plead self-defence, no particular nation can be charged with this great iniquity, which will only end when the vision of Tennyson becomes a reality. It's indeed, a beautiful dream, in which he sees a world parliament and the war-banners for ever furled; but its realization will not be brought about by any definite assent springing out of the moral sense of the nations burning to beat their "swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks," but by the very means by which the rival nations are straining to obtain an advantage over each other. The maker of engines of destruction that will make war impossible, the inventor of the deadliest weapon that can be wrought by science will be entitled to the illimitable gratitude of humanity, and such a one may come to light, even in the present generation.

***

Apropos of "war's windpipe-slitting" art an ingenious person has invented an armour—a cuirass weighing only six pounds, and impervious to a rifle bullet fired from a distance of a hundred yards. This armour, if it finally establishes its claims will be adopted by all the armies of Europe and completely revolutionise the modern warfare. Just as guns of heavy calibre led to the introduction of iron-clads, the adoption of the deadly magazine rifle gives us this contrivance for protecting the soldier agast its deadly rapidity and precision. A hot discussion raged lately as to the utility of the heavy cuirass now worn by the heavy cavalry of Europe, which resulted in a verdict in favor of armour. The sole objection that could be taken to its use was its weight, but this disappears in the case of the present invention. While our iron navy goes back in this matter of ramming to the evolutions of those great ancient sea-fights *Salamis* and *Acton*, our army goes back on the Calendar till we find ourselves in the Middle Ages once more—that glorious time, long anterior to the invention of 'villainous gunpowder' when strong-limbed warriors dinned hauberks and breast-plates " and other articles of ironmongery," as a military contemporary puts it—and mail-clad knights showered lances at joist and tournament to win the approving smiles of stately dames and gentle maidens whose nerves were rather better than those of their sisters of the present degenerate age with its nervine tonics and energising electric harness and all the rest of it as advertised in our journals. As to the newly invented armour, we think the *Civil and Military Gazette* is in error when it talks of "a reduction of armies on account of the enormous expense of plating the vast hosts of continental states and the great increas of quick-firing, light guns, powerful enigh to knock the life out of men, however perfect their armour." Would this were so. But the *Gazette* is mistaken, the new armour not one of metal but is, if we remember right of cotton or wool and presumably only rifle more costly than the uniform of the

vable filters are becoming indispensabl pecially for the army.

THE Report of the Registrar of Book hows that there was a great increase the number of publications registered la ear, the total number for 1892 being 982 gainst 784 registered in 1891. The increa as more or less general.

THE report that a marriage is in conten lation between the Duke of Aosta and o f the daughters of the Prince of Wales is ayth of the purest and most absurd descri ion, The Duke of Aosta came to Englan either on a matrimonial mission nor for t urpose of inviting the Queen to visit Rom

AN incident of the Drawing Room as r ated by a writer in the *Times* has caus ome amusement. While watching the ca iages driving up to Buckingham Palace verheard a constable, when asked by a la nlooker to identify a personage passing n a gorgeous equipage, reply with t tmost promptitude—"The Irish Ambass or."

WE hear that on Mr. Inverarity appearin fore the City High Court on behalf of t fendant in a case in which Sultan Nair ang sues for eighty-eight lakhs of rupe bjection was taken to his being allowed ead, as it has been made a rule that leaders or Barristers are to be enrolled w re not conversant with Urdu, the langua f the Court.

IT is now settled that Sir Charles Ellio goes on six months' leave from the 1st Jun nd that Sir A. P. Macdonnell, the Chi Commissioner of the Central Provinces, wi act as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal durin his absence. It is not unlikely that Mr. C. Lyall, from the Home Office, may during th period officiate for Sir A. P. Macdonnell the Central Provinces.

A STORY is being told in the House Commons about Col. Saunderson. Discus ing with him the Home Rule Bill, with spec reference to the opening afforded by it fo rishmen to come to the front in nation affairs, a friend said few would have a bett chance than the popular Colonel. "Yo re sure to come to the top of the tree "Yes," said the Colonel, "hauled up by ope round my neck."

A HEATED brougham is to be seen in th treets of Berlin. The vehicle is provide ith a patent hot-air apparatus. One litre troleum is sufficient to heat a carriage fo ighteen hours. The oil is contained in istern on the roof, and feeds the heating a paratus, which is between the two back wheel by means of a pipe. The heating apparatu consists of a burner in a metal box, which placed under the seat.

IN QUILON, a woman named Cochoonn *alias* Anaisima, concubine of one Jerova Maistry, has murdered her two daughter ged about 6 and 3 respectively, owing t ome private grudge with her illegal hu band, on the night of the 13th ult. Th matter has, we understand, been reported t the Police authorities by the mother herse stating that the maistry had murdered then Both Jorovas and his concubine have bee rrested and are in custody.

THE *Deccan Budget* is informed that the nam of the new local paper which Mr. P. Veerarag alu, late of the *Evening Mail*, has obtaine permission to publish, is to be calle "Women's Wit" and not, as some suppose, th "Hyderabadee," which was in contemplatio to start a year or two ago with the help of few native gentlemen, but afterwards aban is said that the gifted daughter o ucated

Dormer, K. C. B., Rs. 20; Dr. W. H. [illegible] Haller, R. A., Dr. H. J. Hazlett, Col. A. F. Fletcher, W. P. Newitt, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. H. [illegible]pring Branson, Dr. D. Duncan, Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, R. B. Michell, Esq., J. H. Merryman, Esq., and W. H. Oakes, Esq., Rs. 10 each; C. Benson, Esq., O. R. Jones, Esq., V. Subramiah Chetty, Esq., and Rev. S. Morley, Rs. 5 each; Rev. Kellett, Rs. 2; *Donation.*—Hon. Mr. J. H. Garstin, C. S. I., and the Bishop of Mylapore, Rs. 20 each; A. Hall, Esq., B. A., and C. W. Wilson, Esq., Rs. 10 each; W. P. DeRozario, Esq., and A. Krishnasawmy Iyengar, Esq., Rs. 5 each; J. H. Shearburn, Esq., and Rev. J. Kallis, Rs. 1 each; *Special Donation Fees.*—"Horse Float Fund."—Lieut.-General H. McLeod, Royal Artillery, Rs. 50.

POISONING A WOMAN:—A short while ago, a Hindu female brought a suit against her brother-in-law, Narraina Reddy, in the High Court, for the recovery of certain property. The suit came to a close on the 15th ultimo, when a decree was passed in her favor. In order that he should not be deprived of the property, the brother-in-law, with the help of another woman, ground up some stuff, believed to be arsenic, and gave it to his daughter, aged about 10 years, with instructions, that she was to drop it in her aunt's food. Accordingly, on Sunday last, the man's sister-in-law, asked the little girl to assist her in cooking her food, and taking advantage of her opportunity, she dropped the stuff into the food. Shortly after partaking of the food, the woman took ill, and information was given to the Police, who conveyed her to the Monegar Choultry Hospital where she was put under the usual treatment, but as she grew worse and fears being entertained as to her recovery, Mr. Maskell, the Presidency Magistrate, was sent for, and he took a dying declaration from her. Since then the latter has been improving. Her brother-in-law and his accomplice have been arrested and are awaiting trial. On receipt of the Chemical Examiner's report, the parties concerned will be put up before a Magistrate.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHAPEL AT OTARY:—This building which was commenced last September immediately after a site was purchased, has progressed up to the basement. It will be a simple but architectural structure, with 120 seats. The Parishioners of Perambur, residing in the village of Otary, are in poor circumstances but they are trying their best to help on the good work. It is very earnestly hoped that richer people will kindly come forward and render such assistance as may lie in their power. Every effort is being made to complete the work by September next. The Rev. C. N. Bazely, Incumbent of Perambur, acknowledges with many thanks, the receipt of the following sums up to 31st March:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Previously acknowledged	..	556	8	7
Dr. John Bradshaw	...	10	0	0
Mrs. C. E. Kennet	...	10	0	0
„ H. C. Poole	...	10	0	0
Mr. Edwin Wilson	...	5	0	0
Mrs. Stutz	...	4	14	8
Mr. J. P. Perkins	...	3	8	0
N. W. Line Chaplaincy thro' Rev. W. L. Prichatt Shaw	...	2	8	0
S. W. Line Chaplaincy thro' Rev. W. L. Pritchatt Shaw„	...	2	8	8
Miss Smith (3rd don)	...	2	0	0
Mrs. Kelly, Misses Ida Smith, Lila Kelly, Ameth Wylie, May Cooper; and Mr. Frank at 8 annas each.		3	0	0
Smaller sum	...	1	12	0
Offering at Otary	...	7	14	0
	Rs. ...	619	9	0

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the election turned were the Disestablishment of the Scottish Church and the Local Veto Bill. A good part of Banffshire Liberalism attends the parish church on Sundays and if the kirk is to damage the Liberal party in Scotland more than it did at the General Election, it would have done it now in Banff. The Church leaders who are Radicals, like the Rev. C. C. Macdonald of Aberdeen, were early in the fight, and all over the constituency Church meetings were held, opened with prayer and closed with the benediction. On the other hand, the distilling interests are strong in the constituency. Banff is rapidly coming to the front amongst the whisky-producing counties in Scotland, and the distillers issued a manifesto against the Liberal candidate. Their opposition threatened to be serious, as some of them were Mr. Duff's supporters last July. But neither the Church nor the distillery can claim to have reduced the majority. Banff is significant, then, in that both the interests that are at present threatening the Government are strongly represented within its boundaries, and that both exerted themselves to the utmost to defeat the Liberal candidate. and that despite them things are as they were at the last election. The result at Banff is therefore a good indication of how Scotland is being affected by the Government measures.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

March 16.

Overland Mail.

(Home News, March 17.)

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen has returned to Windsor.

Her Majesty leaves for Florence about March 20.

The Prince of Wales held a levee on March 13.

The state of the Navy and prohibitory liquor laws have been the main topic of discussion in the House of Lords.

In the Commons, on March 11, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman made the annual Army statement, and announced that Surg.-Major Briggs would be reinstated.

The second reading of the Home Rule Bill, fixed for March 16, has been postponed till after Easter.

Sir W. Wedderburn (G) has been elected for Banffshire.

The Sanitary Congress met at Dresden on March 11,

The majority of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate favours free silver coinage.

The Russo-Bokharan customs agreement is causing disquiet in Afghanistan.

The Russian Government have appointed a special commission to consider the development of trade routes to Central Asia.

The new Panama trial in Paris has been productive of some sensational disclosures, and of stormy scenes in both Senate and Chamber.

The German Army Bill seems further from acceptance by the Reichstag than ever.

Despatches of an embarrassing nature are reaching the Foreign Office from the French Government respecting the Newfoundland question.

The De Walden suits ended on March 11 in a verdict for Lady Howard de Walden on all counts.

Consols, 98¼ for money; 98¼ for the account.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Col. C. Egan, Ben. S. C.; Brev.-Maj. P. Christie, R. (Ben.) A., Ret.; Maj.-Gen. R. A. Morse. R. (Bo.) A., Ret.; Maj-Gen. H. S. Palmer, R. E.; Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Newdigate; Lady Mowat; Lady Gabriel.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ARMAMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS.

Replying to Mr. R. Wallace, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said: The armament of the troops in India is not under the control of the War Department: but I may say that it is intended that the British infantry should be armed with the magazine rifle and the native troops with Martini-Henry rifles. There are two calibres of Maxim guns to be provided for India—viz., the .45in. for land defences, and the 3·03in. for the field. If, therefore, from any cause, the Maxim gun of Martini-Henry calibre should be sent into the field, where European and native troops would be serving together, ammunition of both calibres would be available. There is no intention of substituting the large for small bore for field service.

THE SALE OF OPIUM.

In answer to Gen. Goldsworthy (for Mr. Kimber), Sir E. Grey (for Mr. G. Russell) said her Majesty's Government had no intention of introducing or supporting any measure for the removal of opium and its preparations from the operation of the

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Telugu Selections compiled from the several Test-books in that language, for the use of Officers in the Civil, Military, and Public Works Department, in the Madras Presidency, by order of the Board of Examiners, 2nd ed, 607 pp., demy 8vo., 6/14

Thomas (H. S.) M. C. S. Tank Angling in India, with 17 illustrative plates, Author of the "Rod in India," &c., 5/3

Thurston's History of the Coinage of the East India Company, with plates, 2/11

Thurston's Roman Indu-Portuguese and Ceylon Coins (one plate), 0/12

Thurston's Catalogue of Frogs, Toads and Caecilians of Southern India, illustd. by 13 plates, 1/12

Thurston's Notes on Pearl and Chank Fisheries and Marine Fauna of the Gulf of Manaar, 1/6

Tobacco, its planting and manufacture, in Tamil and English, 1/2

Tod's Annals & Antiquities of Rajasthan, or the Central and Western Rajpoot States of India, in 2 vols., with a map, royal 8vo., 3rd reprint, 1830, 25/12

Vikramarka Tales in Telugu, revised and reprinted, 1/2

Ward on the Hindoos, 5th ed., with Intro-duction, 12/8 Introduction to the above, 2/4

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Wilkins, Hindu Mythology, 8

Wilkins' Modern Hinduism an account of the Religion and Life of the Hindus in Northern India, 8/7

Wilks' Sketches of Southern India, in an attempt to trace the History of Mysore, from the origin of the Hindu Government to the extinction of the Mahomedan Dynasty in 1799, 2 vols., royal 8vo., with maps, 12/10

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Impure Blood.	F...

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"... Invigorating, and does not cake or get hard in warm and h...

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the n... tive; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nausec... effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishne... bowels ought to be kept free by the FRUIT SALT for a month or six weeks after er... Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &... tem of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to ...

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DR...
standing its medicinal value, the FRUIT SALT must be looked upon as essential ... a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as ... draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., or... BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALT...
SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sun... world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circula... and excretion, and removes all impurities, thus preserving and restoring health.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise freque... ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness... woe is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."—"All ... 'FRUIT SALT' would not be without it upon any consideration, they having ... from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878."

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—EN...
I have found for many years of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also... travelled some thousands of miles in India during the last thirteen years, and in... climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beve... after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier... My dear wife, during her travail, found it to be the most useful thing that could be... a warder, Central Military Prison, Poonah. Bombay, Jan. 30, 1884. To Mr. J. C...

SAVED ME MUCH MISERY FROM COLON...
—Two years' trial of your excellent "FRUIT SALT" has saved me much m... indigestion, and impaired appetite, to which I have been subject during elev... tropics. It is invaluable to travellers as a preventive of sea-sickness and a relie... of life aboard ship. I would as soon think of going a voyage without my t... ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."—I am yours, &c., W. J. B., British Guiana, Dec. 5, 187...

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA,
Important to all Travellers.—"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S... tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent fo... fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it,... am never without it.—Yours faithfully, AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL, June 26th, 18...

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country... and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." W... imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists*

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy Street, New Cross...

A NATURAL LIVER...

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO" is as simple and... as a tomato. It is a pure vegetable extract, simple, natural, and certain hepatic... laxative, stomachic, blood, brain, nerve, bile, or liver tonic pill. It will be found... for, creating and sustaining a natural action of the stomach, bowels, and biliary... necessary) in conjunction with ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable. In ind... headache, giddiness, gout, rheumatism, female ailments, suppressed secreti... nervousness, sleeplessness from liver derangement, flatulence, wind on the stomac... of coughs and colds, blood poisons and their kindred evils are prevented and cure...

BILIOUS IRRITABILITY.—A Gentleman writes:—... Moto's' are of great value. I have suffered from biliousness, sick headache, b... forty years. I have taken ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' for twelve years, the 'M... never known them fail. There is nothing drastic or any discomfort in using th...

ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO." Sold by all Chemists. Prep...

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy Street, New Cross...

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No. 4, Phillip's Street, Black Tow...

Do. do. Magnum		
…ler and Co.	qts…	36 8 40 8
Do. do.	pts…	36 0 40 0
…and E. Perrier's Sillery Mousseux	qts…	36

Sparkling Moselle.

…npareil (Deinhards)	qts…	48 0 53 0
Do.	pts…	26 8 29 8

Port Wines.

…anish, (for household use)	qts…	12 0 13 8
Do.	pts…	7 0 7 12
…aga and Co.'s Spanish E. B.	qts…	14 8 16 0
Do. do.	pts…	8 4 9 4
…uperior Port, Capsuled	qts…	20 0 22 0
Do. do.	pts…	11 0 12 8
…hoice Old Port,	qts…	36 0 40 0
Do. do.	pts…	19 0 21 0
…wo Anchor Port	qts…	25 0 28 0
…hree Anchor do.	pts…	31 0 34 8
…inho Velho do Porto, Black Capsule	qts…	32 0 36 0
…he "Commendador" Port Old, fruity	qts…	44 0 49 0
…oningham and Co.'s Rich Old Port	qts…	28 0 31 0
Do. do.	pts…	15 0 16 8
…ed Cross Port	qts..	15 0 16 8
…ima	qts…	12 0 13 8
Do.	pts…	7 0 7 12
Marsala	qts…	15 8 17 8
Sweet Lisbon	qts ..	15 0 16 8
Do.	pts…	8 8 9 8

Dow's Vintage Port.

A very Superb Wine of great age and excellent bouquet … qts… 57 8 64 0

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GRAND DISPLAY.

Fashionable Gold Jewellery, Artistic Silver Jewellery, Richly Chased Silverware.

INVITE special attention to our specialities in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery and Silverware suited for presentation. Illustrated Price List Post Free. Gold, Silver and Highest Finish Guaranteed.

Albert chains	…from Rs… 5 to 12	Sets of Studs	…from Rs… 4 to 4-8
Bracelets	… " " … 6 " 18	Chains, Gold	… " " … 60 " 150
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Necklaces	… " " … 8 " 20	Brooches	
Brooches	… " " … 2 " 16	Bangles,	
Earrings	… " " … 1 " 2	Neck Ch…	
Neck chains	… " " … 2 " 4	Salt Cell…	
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Charms	… " " … 1-8 " 3	Match B…	
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Collaretts	… " " … 15 " 24	Card Ca…	
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L. & G. Watch chain	… " " … 7 " 15	Tea Spo…	
Lockets	… " " … 3 " 12	Belt Bu…	
Pencil cases, Gold	… " " … 12 " 28	Fruit S…	
Scarf Pins	… " " … 1 " 3	Napkin…	
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Lotas	… " " … 30 " 35	Glases	
Scissors	… " " … 8 " 12	Sugar	

Indian Coin and Sawmy Brooches, Lace Pins, Go… Gold and Silver Coins, Pearls and Ruby Set Jewellery… Bracelets, Gem Rings, Gold Thimbles, Tooth Picks, … Bowls, Brushes, Mirrors, Scent Bottles, Picture Fran…

FRAMJEE PESTONJE…

Manufacturing J…

MOUNT ROAD, …

…AIF. …, or …Hair …re in …ginal …mell …hair …oting …where …emist …sold …re at …y the …nited

Bombay, 3rd April, 7-15.—China Mail Steamer arrived.

Colombo, 3rd April, 9-5.—French Mail Steamer "Caledonien," from China arrived.

Colombo, 3rd April, 15-20.—French Mail Steamer "Yarra," from Suez arrived.

NOTICE TO OUR PRESIDENCY AND MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Manager of this paper will feel obliged to those Subscribers who are in arrears to remit to this Office at once, the sums due by them, failing which their paper will be discontinued without any further notice.

MANAGER'S NOTICE.

Subscribers to the "STANDARD" will be kind enough to take notice that all communications, intended for the EDITOR should be specially addressed "To the Editor," that they may be seen by him only.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, Change of Address, &c.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER, and all Remittances made payable to him.

The Manager requests, that non-delivery, or late delivery of the paper, or change of address may be intimated to him without delay. Verbal instructions will not be attended to.

THE

Madras Standard.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1893.

ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE only portion of the Regulations issued the Governor-General for the nomination additional members to the various Legisla- Councils, which is likely to give rise to atisfaction is that relating to the Mofus- [unicipalities and District Boards. Under ules, the power of grouping together the ous Municipalities and District Boards the purpose of choosing competent mem- s to represent them in the Legislative ncils and the method in which the M nicipalities and Distri- ls may be of voting he differ- gly given ve found ls which d by the to be the r, it is at ory. In deems it rning a d Dis- rticular ituting ere is a ons are otation- similar. e pri- nicipal n and uthern t have alities divi- point one representative and every 3 pality with a population of 10,000 upwards many appoint an addi representative for every additional 10,(fraction of 10,000 of population. In the of District Boards, each of them may point a representative for each 100,00 fraction of 100,000 of the population of District. If a similar procedure be ado in this Presidency, the body of repre tatives will assuredly be a larger one the election of a member by them will far more satisfactory. Further, we not see the wisdom of limiting each Mun pality or District Board to the electio only one candidate and thus preventing ot candidates if any, from coming forward courting the approval of the general body representatives. In our opinion, the list candidates should consist of all those w are willing to offer themselves as such, pr vided they have the necessary qualificatio and provided also, as enforced in Bomba they are proposed and seconded by any tw of the members of any Municipality or Di trict Board, A Municipal Commissioner District Board Member may be unpopul locally or may not secure the greates number of votes for being returned as candidate; nevertheless, he may be th most competent person available and we fail to see how far it is equitable t deprive him of the right of offering himself as a candidate to the general body of representatives, simply because he does not succeed in obtaining the largest number of votes in the Municipal Council or District Board to which he belongs. These are some of the defects in the method of election proposed by His Excellency the Governor and we hope the rules for election will undergo the necessary changes before they are finally published in the *Gazette* for general information and guidance. It is a mistake to suppose that the Government will be betraying their weakness if they adopt any of the suggestions of the public or the press on important questions; on the other hand, it should be the object of every Government to welcome such suggestions in a broad spirit and act up to them whenever possible. A strong Government need not be unnecessarily obstinate, nor is obstinacy another name for strength.

COLOUR PREJUDICE.

BENGAL furnishes us with an instance of colour prejudice which is on all fours with the contemplated appointment of a European to the post of Sanscrit Professor in the Presidency College in this city. It had for a long time been the practice in Bengal, on a vacancy occurring on the Small Cause Court Bench, to promote the Junior Judges and to introduce an outsider as Registrar. But the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal between whom and the Bengalees there is not much love lost, has adopted a policy of his own. Lately, when the third Judge of the Small Cause Court retired, His Honor offered the place to an outsider, thus denying promotion to the Junior Judges and the Registrar and when the post of the Chief Judge became vacant, he promoted the third Judge to that place and introduced another outsider in his stead. The outsider thus favoured by the

a strong protest against the notifi- the Bombay Government regarding ent of the eight seats thrown open was adopted. The chief points of were that the Central Division, g Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmed- andeish and Nasick, altogether one- he Presidency, is under the notifica- entirely unrepresented. It was ointed out that, excepting Bombay, of the Presidency is the most ad- education, and that the European l community have been allowed e representation than their fair share, nion of the Sabha, the notification is iberal and unjust one, and intention- gned to defeat the object of the Act.

The Enlarged Councils.

THE PROCEDURE IN BENGAL.

engal Government is early in the h its Resolution defining the pro- be followed in filling the additional the Legislative Councils under the st year. We have already published aphic summary of Sir Charles Elli- olution, and we need only add the details showing how slight is the ce of officials in the elections :—

e Rule IV of the Regulations the ut-Governor now desires that inti- nay be at once communicated by the sioners of the Divisions concerned to irmen of all the Municipalities and Boards enumerated in the above lists, g them to arrange without delay convention of a special meeting District Board and Municipality d at which one of their members elected to represent them for the of recommending the nomination of ber in the Lieutenant-Governor's The name of the electoral represen- ected in each must be reported at the Chairman of the local body con- or the information of the Commis- f the Division.

period of two months which is lated under Rule VII of the Regu- is the period within which a recom- on shall be made to the Lieutenant- or is hereby declared to run from the which the Commissioner of the Divi- es his invitation to the Chairman of nicipality or District Board within ip concerned to elect one of their s to represent them for the purpose mending the nomination of a mem- he Lieutenant-Governor's Council. soon as the electoral representatives ed by the local bodies concerned, l be called upon by the Commissioner Division to meet together on an early venient date with special reference to t of time imposed under Rule VII of ulations, and at such convenient place ay specify, for the purpose of electing jority of votes a person whom they ommend to the Lieutenant-Governor ominated as a member of the Council. nes of all candidates put forward at neeting shall be duly proposed by he electoral representatives present. ection shall be by ballot, and the per- cted must obtain a majority of the f the representatives present. If on n of the first ballot an absolute majo- not obtained, the candidate who ob- he least number of votes shall be awn from the election, and another shall then be held for the remain- ddidates, and so on until an abso- jority is obtained.

e electoral representatives present at eeting shall elect among themselves a an, who shall preside and be responsi- the fair and proper exercise of the vote.

pon as the election is made, the Chair- f the meeting shall without delay to the Commissioner of the Division me of the person so elected with the r of votes obtained and any other ation which it may appear desira- communicate, and on behalf of eeting shall recommend to the naut-Governor to nominate for Coun- person so elected. The Commissioner

of the present Nagi- mation was issued in cal Resident, Sir effect that "persons other grants of lan State were only en tuary enjoyment of alienation whatever gage or gift wou ed." As the prese father violated the re them by the said P away the Jaghir v and illegal gifts and was confiscated an issued in July 1881 lages were indiscri the state attachme periods the claims o possession of some a gifts granted prio Proclamation publis and held valid, and been permitted to villages and hamle subsequent to 1820 by the State and hav the village of Peroo the line of unautho remained undispose May 1889 when it w guardian of the a descendant of the Inam Settlement state and publishe 7th September 1888 of the alienations of the Sovereign-Pow sum of Rs. 11,087 Rs. 1,000 and odd from the State Trea tively, being the realized by the S during the period the village of in exchange to the donor, the late W two unauthorized one lying in the We the other in the Chi of an inalienable na ther the Dewan inflicted loss upo holder of Peroonjan issue leaving a wid have been executed last unconscious mo the will was registe registration by the permitted by the w the deceased's siste the will and pleasu ther. The will giv deceased's property leaving the remain tioned among four sequently only one Peroonjanai *plus* o 8 years must go to maining portions partners. Owing adopted heir, his g deceased's adoptive dian as authorized tinues to be such Regent applying N Settlement Rules entire village of P the said female gu ed income of Rs. 1,000 kullums of p rupees. The Rul

"Rule No. 2 :— establish their tit the sunnuds gran power; in the abse title deed, entries authentic accounts of the existence of tinued possession as conferring a va

Rule No. 33 :— have deceased and ment from any otl feited for offences the State, will be ed heirs of the de holders, as the ca according to the

mmanders.	Sailing on or about.
mith,	18th Apr.
I. H. Day,	27th May
A. Burkitt,	10th June
enderson	24th do

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nters Lane, Vepery, Gardner, Vepery.

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Wesleyan Chapel, Rs. 55, per month.

et.

Pursewalkum High Road.
epery High Road.
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ty and Sons, No. 3.
olliam, Black Town,

Colonial School at ined or Certificated at least the Matricu- ary Rs. 35 per men- ld be addressed to

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tile Agents.
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PHARMACEU- EMISTS.
dway, Madras.
Mission Chapel)
they have on hand esh drugs, including o Pharmacopœia also rgical appliances. and accurately made liable compounders direct supervision en. Medical advice emises at all hours ery moderate terms. sted to us will be very favourable

catalogues are in circulation.

For Sale.

FINE Gorton Shirting F. No. of about 80 yds., in full or h at 4½ ann

Five white soft Long Cloth No. 240 a piece,
Do do do No. 241,
Do do do No. 24

A. D'ROZARIO & CO. Auctioneers, 6, North

MADRAS RAILWA

Tenders for the suppl Rattans

THE Madras Railway Compan pared to receive tenders f r of 8,400 rattans of the First Sort of the Second Sort.

Contractors may tender to supp ing to their own sample or to sam may be inspected at the General S tenders endorsed "Tenders for with samples must be sent not the 25th April 1893, to the Ag Storekeeper, Rayapuram, from w tender forms and all particulars obtained.

The deliveries are to be mad quisitions sent from time to the General Storekeeper, but quantity will probably be requir 12 months. No supplies will be except such as are equal in all r the sample submitted with the tender or to the stores sample, whic succ ssful tenderer may elect to su

For each tender a sum of Rs. 50 deposited with the Company's ca his receipt must be exhibited at th Storekeeper's Office when the tende in. No tender will be received u receipt in question is forthcomi deposit of the successful tenderer forfeited in case of failure to tak contract.

The successful tenderer will be to sign an agreement paying the the stamp fee and to deposit Company, as security for the due of the contract, an amount eq per cent. of the value of the rattans ed to be supplied.

Samples delivered by those whos are not accepted must be removed General Storekeeper by the 15th May, 18

The Company does not undertake the lowest or any tender.

Packages booked at H Parcels Rate.

It is hereby notified that all pac bread, fish (fresh) fruit (fresh), mea ice, vegetables, &c., which are carrie parcels rates are accepted for despa this and other railways at the red only when the senders execute a freeing the Companies concerned liability for loss, etc. In the absence a risk notice, the articles will be at full parcels rates.

Engineers' Machinery and for Sale.

PORTABLE Engines Priestman Cranes with Grabs and Dredg table self-propelling 3-Ton Cranes Hoists and Winches, Hydraulic Rivet Compressors, Concrete Mixers, Pul with Boilers, Bull's, Wild's and Bell's d Crab Winches and sundry small tool

Full particulars may be obtained f Chief Engineer, Madras Railway, Ray by whom offers for the above will be

LOUIS S. MOS Agent and M

Madras Railway,
Agent and Manager's Office,
Rayapuram Terminus,
Madras, 28th March 1893.

…creatures; and perhaps
…ter as we really are, we shall
…ow each other than dogs do their
…he path or on the snow.'

…always seemed to like best to talk
…ual matters, and no clergyman was
…earnest student of the Bible, or a more
…reader thereof. It used to be a treat to
…im recite one of his new poems, in that
…rous voice of his but it was a still greater
…sten to his reading of a chapter of Isaiah
…thoroughly did he send his whole soul
… his words, that one was reminded of
…mark on F. D. Maurice's reading of the
…rvice, "Such reading is in itself a sermon."
…ot find words strong enough to express
… and reverence for the sacred volume,
… his picture of old age, in the "Ancient
…as said to be like that by Solomon in
…es, "I only wish it were," he replied,
… could equal that description."
…ely that sublime poem is well worthy to
… written by the author of Ecclesiastes,
…st be studied attentively by all who desire
…nto the mind of Tennyson, for, from what
…o tell me when thinking it into being, I
…fy that the "Ancient Sage" sets forth his
…ws more fully than any of his other poems.
…e a clarion his voice rang forth in these
…hich are a very gospel of hopefulness:—

…ve ever to the sunnier side of doubt
…ding to Faith beyond the forms of Faith!
…eels not in the storm of warring words,
…rightens at the clash of 'Yes' and 'No,'
…ees the Best that glimmers thro' the Worst,
…eels the Sun is hid but for a night,
…pies the summer thro' the winter bud,
…asses the fruit before the blossom falls,
…hears the lark within the songless egg,
…finds the fountain where they wailed
'Mirage.'"

…sked my uncle whether he agreed with
…s dictum that Pilate's question, "What is
…?" was put jestingly:

…," he unhesitatingly answered, "it was in
…rit of jesting he uttered those words. They
…have been accompanied with a shrug of
…houlder, and spoken in a cynical tone, but I
…r believe they were wrung from the depths
…eart that had learnt that there was no truth
…e religious systems then in vogue, and knew
…here to seek it. Alas! that we should hear
…cry repeated in our own age, and that men
…ld fail to find their soul's craving for truth
…fied by Christianity. The great spread of Ag-
…ticism and unbelief of all kinds seems to me to
…y that there is an evil time close at hand.
…etimes I feel as if it would not surprise me to
…ll things perish. I firmly believe that if God
… to withdraw Himself from the world around
…nd from within us, for but one instant, every
…n of creation, both animate and inanimate,
…ld come utterly to naught, for in Him alone do
…beings and things exist. He can and does an-
…r every earnest prayer, as I know from my
…n experience. E——says there is something
…her than God. If there be, then it must be
…l. Whatever is the highest of all must be the
…ity, call it by what name you will. Wherever
… is, there God is, specially in the life of man.
… are all sons of God, but One alone is worthy
…be called *the* Son of Man, the representative of
…e whole of humanity. That to my mind is the
…riner title of the two, for none dare apply to
…mself this title save Christ, who is the represen-
…tive of the whole human race.

"I believe that beside our material body we
…ssess an immaterial body, something like what
…e ancient Egyptians called the *Ka*. I do not
…re to make distinctions between the soul and
…e spirit, as men did in days of old, though per-
…aps the spirit is the best word to use of our
…igher nature, that nature which I believe in
…Christ to have been truly divine, the very presence
…of the Father, the one only God, dwelling in the
…perfect man. Though nothing is such a distress
…of soul to me as to have this divinity of Christ
…assailed, yet I feel we must never lose sight of the
…nity of the Godhead, the three persons of the
…Trinity being like three candles giving together
…one light. I love that hymn, 'Holy, holy, holy,
…Lord God Almighty,' and should like to write such
…a one.

"We shall have much to learn in a future world,
…and I think we shall all be children to begin with
…when we get to heaven, whatever our age when
…we die, and shall grow on there from childhood
…to the prime of life, at which we shall remain
…for ever. My idea of heaven is to be engaged in
…perpetual ministry to souls in this and other
…worlds."

AGNES GRACE WELD.

All. Double, double toil and trouble;
Fire, burn; and, cauldron, bubble.

Third Witch. Victims drowned in Galway lake
In the cauldron boil and bake;
Daggers that assassins dark
Wielded in the Phœnix Park;
Dynamitard's ruthless hand
Spreading horror through the land;
Money-bags from peasants wrung
By a base deceiver's tongue;
Homes boycotted, houses burned,
Coats by vet'ran statesmen turned;
Relics from New Tipperary
In the mystic pot prepare ye.
Ring, then, out the blast of doom
O'er a ruined empire's tomb!

All. Double, double toil and trouble;
Fire, burn: and, cauldron, bubble.

Second Witch. Cool it with some honeyed words,
Then 'twill thicken into curds.

Enter the Grand Old Necromancer.

G.O.N. O, well done! I admire your grace,
And everyone shall gain a place,
And now about the cauldron fly;
Be "Votes! votes! votes!" your ceaseless cry,
And yours shall be the victory.

Sings.

Bold spirits and true,
From Erin's verdant bowers,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
In your affairs—*and ours.*

Thunder, The Witches vanish, carrying the British Constitution along with them.

S. A. C.

"I have commenced administering MORRHUOL CREOSOTE" to my son who has been suffering with pneumonia followed by an extensive abscess in the left lung and it is doing great work for him."

G. D. WOODWARD, M. D.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION—NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject. Norton's Pills, with justice called *the* "Natural Srengthener of the Human Stomach," acts as a powerful tonic and saves under any circumstances. Sold in bottles at Is., 1½d., and 11s., by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

The Friend-in-Need Society.

(*Supported by Voluntary Contributions and Government Grant of 50 per cent. thereon up to a limit of* Rs. 12,000 *a Year.*)

PRESIDENT: A. T. ARUNDEL, Esquire, I. C. S.

Objects: Relief
Indians and
THE Society
aged, i
WOMEN'S WOR
work of all
executed
PENSIONS and
cases considere
in-door relief.
This, the o
Madras obviat
and is the only
nation of org
alone charity
The Society
three hundred
(2) houses an
destitute pers
some 60 child
St. Thome,
Orphanages,
School, payi
and (4) give
daily to able-
rily out of e
Subscripti
the Bankers
to MR. E. C
Treasurer.

a properly nourished frame."—[See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.]

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ¼ pound and pound tins labelled thus:—

James Epps & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

No more **ASTHMA**
nor **OPPRESSION**, nor **COUGHS**
BY EMPLOYING
D^r Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN Jr, at PENANG.
"SOLD EVERY WHERE."

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
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This Powder, so celebrated, is purely unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment, insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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BLE SWEET-
and taste, fur-
hod of adminis-
dy for INTES-
RMS. It is a
aration, and is
dren. Sold in

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id "Floriline"
h produces a
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r impurities,
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easant odour
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rbs, is delici-
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Kananga Water the m
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Toilet Water. It renders the skin fi
mosquito bites and imparts a d
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New Sensations in Perfu
RIGAUD'S KANANGA EXTRAC
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PEPTONE WI
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRI

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE no
the Sick & Convalescent, witho
guing the stomach by the proc
digestion; and is far superior t
Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts,
cannot nourrish the body if t
gestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is us
the London and Paris Hospital
affections of the *Stomach, Liver*
Intestines, and for **Indigest**
Anæmia, Consumption, I
betes, Dysentery; in exh
weakness and exhaustion ari
from *Tumours, Cancerous Affecti*
and **all wasting diseases** w
ever an extra amount of nourishn
is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot
too highly recommended as a To
stimulant and Restorative to
Aged, Delicate Females, Lymph
subjects and children.
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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Op**
pression in breathing, stifling sensations
Hoarseness, and **Loss of voice, Ner**
vous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with
Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia
Catarrhal affections, and difficulty
in Expectoration, are promptly relieved
by these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases
GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

broken, no blood was shed, no eye was blackened. The tale is commonplace vulgar—one of many shedding anything but a halo of glory about Irish M. Ps. of the period. Time was, when quarrels between Irishmen were sanguinary affairs. Irish Society when the century was still young was cursed with a mania for duelling. It did not require much to bring about a hostile meeting. He was the best man who could show the best record of "kills." The number of his fellow-enemies the confirmed duellist had sent to the "shades below," was indicated by notches on the butt of the pistol wherewith the deeds were done, and which the 'man of honor' prized as highly as that untutored savage, the Red Indian does the scalps he hangs up in his wigwam as mute witnesses of his prowess in war and handed down as a priceless heirloom. Now savagery gives place to vulgarity. Whether the Hibernian spirit is tamer than it was in times past or simply curbed by a respect for public opinion which sets its face against the armament of sword or pistol, it is useless to speculate; but, on the whole, if the old method was miserable and brutal not much is to be said for the new—worthy only of irate fishwives. As a body, the Irish contingent in Parliament is not remarkable for its breeding, as more than one scene that has occurred in and out of the House, can attest. If the coming home of the Irish Legislature in College Green is to be occupied by men of the type now derogating from the dignity of the Imperial Parliament, the "first gem of the sea" has a lively future before it. An Irish novelist long years ago predicted, from what he saw passing under his eye in his own day, that the province of Irish politics would soon be invaded by a rabble rout. That prediction is being now fulfilled to the letter. The 'Gintlemen' who represent Ireland to-day are, for the most part, ill-conditioned adventurers who fittingly justify the sneer of Dr. Johnson "Sir, patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels."

***

The scare of a war between France and Germany is not so frequent now as it was not so very long ago; nathless even now indications of the smouldering fire are not absent. Recently, a German journalist was expelled the French soil and the German Press danced, like a cat on hot iron. Everybody is familiar with the scene depicted by our general friend, *Mr. Punch* in which two Greet Arabs, after an interchange of opprobrious epithets and most sanguinary menaces part without a collision. The two little London waifs might well typify the Teuton and the Gaul. In spite of a good deal of blister they are afraid of one another and tho' burning with a desire to come to blows and have done with it, each is afraid to begin which is fortunate for the peace of the world. Could Europe call for a ring and define the combat to France and Germany, the struggle, terrible as it would be, would be nothing to what is sure to happen as they now stand. The first note of war, will unloose all the war-dogs of Europe now straining at the leash to tear each other to pieces. The humanitarian almost despairs of the future of human society when he sees Europe the faith of the Prince of Peace's, deferred aid and the noon-day blaze of

the cuirass had he taken the Imperial hand-the world would have had one inventor the less—that's all!

***

The crinoline epidemic has broken out in Paris, in a mild form; but as precautionary steps are of no avail against it, it will grow and become more virulent before things mend. From Paris to the other great capitals of Europe is not far, the contagion will spread to them and to all regions while to the exacting goddess Fashion devotees croup the knee. In such things, Paris is the character of the world and against its fiat, no reason, nor sarcasm will avail. And so all the anti-crinoline party need must grin and bear it, but the fashionable world is restored to a state of health in respect of taste. In winter, we might keep out the chill but no art of man can shut out the crinoline. To go with the tide and to please the ladies, God bless 'em,'—let all lords of the fashion, especially those blessed with wives and numerous olive branches—instead of grumbling over the inevitable, lustily shout—*vive* Crinoline!

V. K. M.

Notes.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that an executor has cheated certain poor individuals by depriving them of the premium amount realized by the sale of certain Government papers, assigned to their share by a *Will*.

THE Governments of Bengal, Bombay and the North-West Provinces have all published the necessary rules and regulations for the election of members to their respective Legislative Councils. But the Madras Government takes it all very coolly. There is no stir or noise about it anywhere in the precincts of Government House. At Calcutta and Bombay, candidates have already come forward as representatives of the University and the Municipality. But the local University and the local Municipality are snoring heavily, waiting to be awakened by a dozing Government.!

WITH reference to the Article on the "Raja of Cochin's tour" in our last issue, we are informed that the amount spent by the Raja is much more than three lakhs and twenty thousand Rupees and that this figure represents only the amount drawn from the Sircar Treasury. If this is true, the Raja is much more to blame than we at first thought him to be. We cannot conceive how His Highness could have managed to spend such a large sum as four or five lakhs during his recent tour. The budgetted amount for the tour being only a lakh of Rupees, we doubt whether the Madras Government will be justified in sanctioning more than three times the amount for the purpose.

MR. FISCHER has assumed charge of the Chairmanship of the Madura Municipality.

KHAN BAHADUR M. C. MURZBAN, C. I. E., has been elected a Member of the Society of Arts of London.

THE Queen's birthday will be officially observed on May 24th which is the actual anniversary of Her Majesty's birth.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has appointed a committee to report upon the medical needs of Calcutta, in the belief that the existing provision for the medical relief of the poor is still inadequate.

A CONTEMPORARY learns that the Secretary of State is sending out to India for trial six sets of the apparatus for a French and a German water filter. The respective merits of both will be carefully tested here, where

of extra size is a limited one, and purchasers are scarce outside the ranks of Indian princes.

NEWS has been received at the Foreign-office that the Shah of Persia contemplates another visit to England. The officials of his Court are said to be making arrangements for a tour in Europe, which will occupy some three months, and will take in St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, London and Paris. On previous visits, his Majesty has travelled in State, but, as at present minded, his approaching tour will be made *incognito* and with a very small suite. The object of the tour is stated to be in connection with the finances of the Empire.

A CALCUTTA paper says:—The presence of snakes in water pipes continues unabated; in fact within the past few days it has if anything, been on the increase, not a few of the snakes, or worms whichever they may properly be, having been introduced into bath rooms, and even bath-tubs through the house connections. They may be harmless, but they are exceedingly revolting, and the idea seems to be getting abroad that the reservoirs are not as clean as they might be, and as a result these worms breed in them, being forced out by the pressure of water.

THE Chicago Exhibition will be formally opened, as originally fixed, on the 1st of May, but it will not be fully inaugurated until a month later, and it will be kept open until the end of the year, instead of until the last day of October, the date named in the first instance. This gives a month's grace to possibles exhibitors who may now be holding back in the belief that it is too late to send exhibits to Chicago. Mr. Ballantine, the United Exhibits States Commissioner in India, will shortly leave for Chicago, and will take charge of such exhibits as may be entrusted to him, and arrange for their display.

"TA-RA-RA" has only just penetrated to Sierra Leone, where it immediately produced the usual deadly effects. When it was sung at a concert at Freetown it electrified the native part of the audience, many of whom were clad in noth ng but shirts, or only coat and trousers and no shirt. The refrain was taken up with such alarming energy that the less adventurous portion of the assembly thought the outside of the building was the more desirable. The natives would have no more of the programme. "Ta-ra-ra" was good enough for them, and they stuck steadily to it for the rest of the evening.

AT the present a capital story is making the round of the German musical press. It was told by Hermann, musical critic of the *Dresdener Anzeiger*, at a meeting of the Berlin Press Association, and is to the following effect:—When the composer, Schulze, was captured by brigands in the Abruzzi, they demanded one of his compositions from him, with the result that he sang an aria from his latest opera. But before it was ended, the entire band burst into tears, and their captain, offering his hand to Schulze released him with the words, 'So you, too, steal? I never exact anything from a colleague!"

A CHINESE paper reports a case which occurred recently of a man burying his own son alive, because he had joined a band of desperate characters at Chefoo. The reason given for the horrible deed was the fear lest he should ruin his whole family by his misdeeds. "Neither the panther nor the tiger, wild and savage beasts that they are," says the writer of the paragraph, 'eat or kill their own whelps' and why should man, possessed of knowledge and sense of right and wrong, do that which even the beasts of the field never do?" Of course, a son being the exclusive property of his progenitor, the authorities have taken no notice of the matter.

"VANITY FAIR" gives publicty to two or three very interesting anecdotes with regard

leader of men.

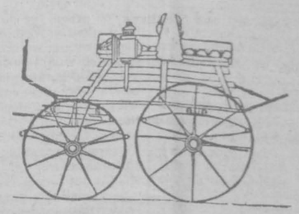
IT is with much satisfaction that we (*Indian Agriculturist*) notice a native gentleman has offered prizes for the best potato produced in his district. Were such public-spirited acts more common we should obtain a supply of food that would go far to banish the demon of famine. Potatoes and other roots and tubers are far more easily stored and transmitted than grain, need no preparation to fit them for consumption and contain sustaining powers far superior to either rice or millet. Those who remember the sturdy Scotch agricultural laborer of our grandfathers' time should not forget that, with his morning "parritch," the bite and sup" of potatoes and butter milk formed his staple food, while his Irish compeer depended almost altogether on the tuber. At the same time, we should be glad to see some attention directed to the improvement of the indigenous roots of the country, such as yams, turnips, and better than all, parsnips, which latter, though an exotic, has become so familiar as to rank now as one of our vegetables, and would prove of immense value in times of scarcitp.

A PRETTY incident (the *Daily News* Vienna Correspondent says) happened in the the stay of the Emperor and Empress of Austria in Switzerland on Thursday. The Imperial couple went into a confectioner's at Montreux to take some refreshment, and the shop and adjoining saloon were filled with a throng of gay and chattering school girls, quite unconscious of who were observing them. When the Emperor had left they were told who they were, and nothing could prevent them from running out into the street to watch them as they walked down the street. The Empress had been to the shop several times before because she relished the confectioner's, Scottish shortbread so much. After tasting it, repeatedly she asked the man to let her have the recipe for it. He seemed to hesitate before he promised, so Prince Liechtenstein the Equerry went and assured him that her Majesty would keep the secret, and would not set up in business with it. The confectioner then wrote it out, and sent his little boy to Territet with it. By some chance the boy, who is eight years old, found his way to the Emperor's rooms and walked in undaunted. The Emperor was reading a newspaper with his glasses on, and looked up kindly to ask the boy what it was he wanted. A conversation ensued, which the boy fully appreciated. He afterwards ran back to Montreux as fast as his legs would carry him to tell his father that he had made "the personal acquaintance of the Emperor of Astria."u

THE *Masheer-I-Deccan*, a Vernacular local contemporary, is responsible for the following:—Sultan Nawaz Jung has filed a suit against a Sowcar by the name of Saho Lall Moli Lall, in the City High Court, for a sum of eighty-eight lakhs. The said Sowcar had appointed Mr. Norton, Barrister-at Law as, his Counsel. It was settled that he should pay Mr. Norton Rs. 1,000 for the first two sittings of the Court, and Rs. 500 were advanced to the Counsel on that account, and a promise was made to pay the balance afterwards. All the necessary papers were in due course made over to Mr. Norton. Then Sultan Nawaz Jung appointed Mr. Norton as his Counsel on Rs. 1,000 a day. We hear that the Sowcar applied to the Court objecting to Mr. Norton's appearance for the plaintiff on the ground that he (Mr. Norton) had already been engaged by him in in the case, and that the same Counsel cannot first take one side and then change over, and take the other, and besides Mr. Norton had seen the documents, and had acquainted himself with his (the Sowcar's) case. Mr. Norton, in reply, said that he had forgotten the fact that Sultan Nawaz Jung had already retained him, as his Counsel by means of a telegram, but that, on the fact being brought to his recollection by the Sultan, he had remembered it, and, therefore, he felt debarred from accepting the defendant's retainer. He, moreover, denied having seen the defendant's documents. He also quoted a ruling of the Madras High Court that a pleader who appears on one side in

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Is specially constructed by S & Co. with a view to extreme lightness combined with substantiality and strength, and is admirably adapted for Station work and if fitted with a patent lever brake is very suitable for use on the Hills. This Cart is hung on elliptic springs and mail patent axles, wooden dash and straight side wings, clear varnished lined with stout drab French rib cloth, oil cloth to the footboard, plain square lamps, Pra[illegible] Plated mountings, Whip Socket and Brass reins clip, wheel wrench and cover cloth, shafts for one horse.

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Pony Size	Rs. 500
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Extras if Required.

If painted any color	Rs. 50
Patent lever brake and blocks for the Hills	„ 55
Enamel leather Apron	„ 50
Pole, Bar and Stears for a pair	„ 50
Hood constructed to remove and fold down, covered with American Cloth	„ 85
Large Mail Coach pattern lamps	„ 20

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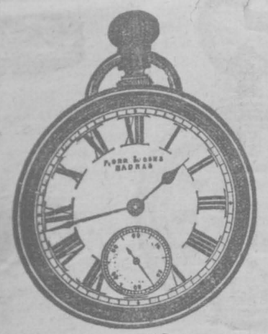
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Nickel, keyless, crystal face, lever white enamelled dial, jewelled in 6 holes, ... Rs. 28
Well-known as our (cash price) Rs. 25 Watch.



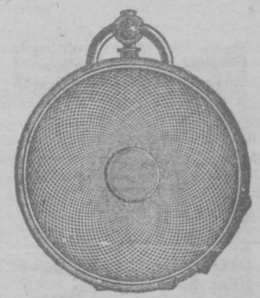
No. 5504

Nickel, keyless, crystal face, lever white enamelled dial, jewelled in 6 holes ... Rs. 40
Well-known as P. ORR AND SONS' *Railway Guards' Watch.*



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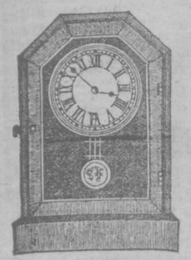
Silver, crystal face, Key winding, lever watch, jewelled in 10 holes ... ... Rs. 40



No. 05510

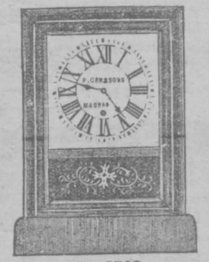
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30-hour Timepiece, not striking, plain glass front, polished wood case, height 12 inches ... Rs. 5



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IF your hair is turning grey or white falling off, use "The Mexican Renewer," for it *will positively resto every case Grey or White hair* to its ori colour, without leaving the disagreeable of most "Restorers." It makes the charmingly beautiful, as well as prom the growth of the hair on bald spots, the glands are not decayed. Ask your Ch for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," by Chemists and Perfumers everywhe 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale b Anglo-American Drug Company Lim 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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Australian Wines.

		Cash Rates. Rs. A.	Credit. Rates. Rs. A.
undy	qts...	19 0	21 0
o.	pts...	10 8	11 8
... ...	qts ..	14 0	15 8
o.	pts...	8 0	9 0

Hungarian Wines.

(Max Greger's Celebrated Wines)

witz	qts...	26 0	29 0
o.	pts...	14 8	16 0
o. .. ... (Finest selected) ...	qts...	32 0	35 8
o. ... ... do	pts...	17 0	19 0

Sherries.

ehold Sherry	qts...	12 0	13 8
Dinner do.	qts...	20 0	22 0
o. Superior	qts...	24 0	27 0
No. 1	qts...	26 8	29 8
eal (No. 1) After Dinner	qts...	30 0	33 0
l Club Sherry	qts...	30 0	33 0
No. 2	qts...	32 0	36 0
tillado, (Black Seal)	qts...	36 0	40 0
No. 3	qts...	38 0	42 0
Golden Sherry	qts...	20 0	22 0
rown do.	qts...	30 0	33 0

Madeiras.

e Old, Voyaged, Very Superior Old	qts...	29 0	32 0
o. do.	pts...	16 0	18 0
Imported direct from the Island. Strongly recommended for Invalids.			
t Old Madeira (Blue Seal) Very delicate, ...	qts...	32 0	36 0
do.	pts...	17 8	19 8
Canary Sack	qts ..	15 0	16 8
ned Malmsey (Green Seal) ...	qts...	35 0	39 0
	pts...	19 0	21 0

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...ious and substantially built ...elling house and ground on ...side of Popham's Broadway, ..., adjoining the Danish Luthe... hurch.

...ARD MACARTOOM

...n instructed to sell by Public ...tion, at the Premises on Saturday, ... April 1893, at 5 P. M.

...modious terraced house and ground ... for an office or dwelling known as ... on the West side of Popham's Broad... The house comprises a spacious ..., dining, and two bed rooms with bath ...ms attached on either side, and out-houses ...d is supplied with Red-hills water. The ...and measures 2 grounds and 7½ square feet ...or thereabouts. The property is now in the occupation of the owner; if rented is likely to yield Rs. 60 a month.

The property can be inspected from 8 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily.

Title deeds connected with the above can be seen at his auction rooms, Mount Road.

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THE person who is slowly pushed about in a "push" is altogether behind the age, and must take a back seat. The new vehicle called the jinricksha can give the push half a mile start, and easily beat the miserable old thing in a mile. The cost of a jinricksha is only Rs 130, cash, and if you have ...ach as that to spare all at once you can arrange to get the jinricksha on the hire-purchase system (Rs 23-8 per month for 6 months). The jinricksha is a light but very durable vehicle drawn by one coolly, and is in general use in Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan. Illustrations free on application to the importers, ADDISON & Co., Madras. Do'nt think it is a fourth-class vehicle that only poor folks use; we have just sold one to a Bishop. Come and see the jinricksha and discard the leepy mile-and hour "push." If you feed a horse with dear gram, sell the horse, and let the coachman do all the work with a jinricksha, filling up his spare time drawing water, running errands, &c.

ADDISON & CO.,
MADRAS.

THAE CALENDAR, 1893.

APRIL.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	... 9	4	56	P. M.
New Moon	...16	7	56	P. M.
First Quarter	...23	10	47	A. M.

Days and Date.	Tamil Month and Date.	The Sun Rises morn.	The Sun Sets after.	The Moon Rises After.	The Moon Sets morn.
		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
		5 55	6 11	9 35	8 22
Wednesday 5	25	5 54	6 11	10 27	9 6
Thursday 6	26				

ding the Presidency for the purp... North and South. The Madras ... enables all the Municipalities and ... Boards to exercise their newly ... right at one and the same time bu... the area from which the selection of ... ber is made much larger. The re... inevitably be that the member who i... ed as the representative in the Co... be almost unknown to some at lea... Municipalities. On the other han... Presidency were divided into a lar... ber of sections, consisting of, as mus... sarily be, a smaller number of Muni... or District Boards, the chances ar... man who is known to all the Muni... or District Boards and who is likely, t... to be a real representative may be cl... a member. But, as not more than fo... bers can be elected by all the District... and Municipalities in the Presidency ... procedure must of necessity deprive ... the privilege of exercising their ... one and the same time. Another d... sulting from the division of the Pr... into North and South, is that the Ma... and Canarese speaking communiti... little or no chance of returnin... representatives into the Counci... natives of Malabar and Canara, a... to their peculiar dialect, manne... customs altogether separated from t... and Telugu population; and th... cipalities in these two Districts being ... number, they will have little or no c... being represented in the Council. Th... tion of a leading landholder or lawyer ... bar or Canara seldom or never travel... their districts and as the chances ar... Tamil or Telugu man would secure t... est number of votes from the rep... tives of the various Municipalities th... meet at Trichinopoly, he would be th... sentative of Malabar and Canara ... and nothing to us appears more abs... that Malabar or Canara should be re... ed in the Governor's Council by a pe... knows next to nothing about the ... and manners, and the needs and wan... people of those Districts. It may ... possible to permit Malabar and ... elect different representatives bu... to us necessary that these dist... are peculiarly circumstanced sho... ed the choice of at least a common... tative. It may be urged that neit... bar nor Canara is likely to suffer at ... election, as there is already a membe... Council who may be said to be the r... ative of these two districts. All the ... urge it on principle and the enf... of it as a principle will be felt to be ... more necessary when it is known th... nure of membership of that gentlem... in June or July next just when me... returned to the Council and there i... surance that he will be re-nominated ... one else nominated in his place.

The Madras Government have ... the rules of election, also by declar... each Municipality or District Boar... case may be, is entitle... didate and choose ... his turn may b...

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LONDON.

PRICE LIST on Application

The term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure: probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here, it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the eye?

At our reception rooms in the three Presidency towns effect arrangements have been made for testing the sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glasses themselves at hazard. We can then prepare spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

Lawrence and Mayo.

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well as those of different com-
d scientific institutions, and
financial and diplomatic agents.

SHAH VISIT EUROPE?—Accord-
ation received by the *Roosky*
Shah of Persia intends (says
sburg correspondent of the
e) visiting Europe this spring
y of his adjutant and four
Majesty will travel incognito.

Extracts.

S WITH TENNYSON.

hy uncle by marriage, no mother's
ve been more loving to me through
guardian, Lord Tennyson. Of
omes had lain far apart, and my
meeting him were rare, but pre-
e memory of those days of my
used to take cross-country walks
litch, or ramble together over the
nd when he opened to me the
f his mind and heart.
e came across interested him, and
ething to admire even in a raw-
grazing by the wayside.
carcely call that poor beast beauti-
ed, " with his ribs almost sticking
, but he is certainly picturesque as
ing on the common, his meagre
he wind. It seems to me that the
nerally associated with age, or the
of decay ; for, take a cottage that
t seemed common palce enough, and
of its thatch, then break the win-
duce a baby clad in rags, sprawl-
hreshold, and you have at once a
ject for the artist."
with Nature led him to mourn
down of trees, as if they were,
n Dante's " Inferno," the abode of
ends, and specially did he grieve if
hem in summer-time. I well re-
ing long upon a horse-chestnut
ued to put forth flowers days after
led to the earth. " Look at it," he
g out a beseeching arm, and blos-
dooms unfolding in all their beauty,
us that they can never turn to
like they are to some men who
g outwardly, and think that they are
hey are already dead within."
ed to talk of Arthur Hallam, and
his youth, but he never descended
tails concerning them, and he used

agine why people should be so cu-
the petty incidents of my life. I
know about the daily minutiæ of
s, which never interested me in the
ber when Mrs. Langton showed me
ich she said 'Johnson used to drink
ing it with fingers *which were*
y, not too *clean*,' I thought she had,
ve omitted such details."
ne incident in his life that Tenny-
often been misunderstood, and and
y laid upon me the charge that
could best undertake the task,
the world know "*how great a*
were his very words, uttered in a
earnestness) he had practised in
. Gladstone's pressing entreaties
take the peerage.
s by no means blind to the darker
e. " She will never teach men
would say, "and her ravening tooth
Indeed, it was the observed cruelty
gave rise to the cult of the Khonds,
an sacrifices."
not learn to know the higher
od from Nature," he continued,
aid of science. In fact, when I
h more important the world must
hen men believed it the centre of the
sometimes half-disposed to regret
of astronomy, because they have in
men's conception of God's power,
d already conceived of Him as
all is comprehended in that term.
ing astronomy is. I am overwhelmed
I think that in a space of the
oks smaller than the palm of my
60,000 suns; yet, did you ever
not less wonderful fact that the
are retained on your

THE FIRST JAPANESE LADY LAWYER.

INTERVIEW WITH MADAME TEL SONO BY THE 'WESTMINISTER GAZETTE.'

There is a unique personage in London just now —a Japanese lady lawyer, Tel Sono by name. She comes of aristocratic stock in 'the England of the East' (as the Japanese love to call their native country). Madame's father was a philosopher who obeyed the precept of the apostle (of whom he probably never heard)—'My little children, keep yourselves from idols.' He dieted his little girl on poetry, and brought her up as an agnostic. Japanese marriages are not exactly made in heaven, and Mme. Tel Sono's marriage with an officer of the Mikado's Treasury, when only nineteen, proved no exception to the rule. After three years of married life, Mme. Tel Sono returned to her father's house and began the practice of law.

She was the first and the last of lady lawyers in the Land of the Rising Sun—the last because the new Constitution, which bestowed Occidental civilisation on a thankful nation, debarred women in future from entering the legal profession. The distinction observed in this country between barrister and solicitors does not—or, at any rate, did not exist in Japan. Mme. Tel Sono's *debut* in the law courts of the capital was celebrated by a popular poet, and her name became known throughout the Mikado's dominions. For twelve years Madame plended in the courts and was consulted by clients.

It was in her legal capacity that she came to fully appreciate the position of Japanese women. The ladies whom Sir Edwin Arnold and rival poets never tire of praising stand, of course, on a much higher plane than the hated Chinese; but they have not quite the same status as in the West where—pace Mr. Buchanan—Christianity has done so much to dignify womanhood. Mme. Tel Sono, moreover, had a daughter to educate, and she spent much time and trouble in teaching the child.

Determining to study the woman question in a land where the sexes stood on an equality, Mme. Tel Sono went to America. She reached 'Frisco early in 886, dutifully inditing a poem, which may be rendered thus:—'My dear native land, my heart will never change its purpose; my duty to you will never be forgotten.'

When Mme. Tel Sono had been in America for some short time the bank containing her money failed. She philosophically came to the conclusion that it would not have been right to use the money earned in the law, because (we here quote her autobiography) 'in making one person happy I had made another sad, in making one love me I had made another hate me, and that surely could not be right.' For a time she entered domestic service to gain experience, which proved to be most trying.

She soon became a convert to Christianity, a religion which she embraced with characteristic fervour. She spent some time in various American missionary training colleges, learning English (with an American accent of course) and teaching her own language. From her earliest days the Japanese lady had been a practical philanthropist. She now determined to start a training college for high class Japanese women, based on Christian principles, but undenominational. An influential committee was formed to manage the 'Tel Sono Association for carrying out this work. Mme. Tel Sono spoke with Moody and Sankey, and excited considerable interest in the States. A vice-president of the Association, the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, advised her to come to London to secure financial support in this country, where she already had a friend (made at the World's Convention of the Christian Women's Temperance Union) in the person of Lady Henry Somerset. Mr. Sankey is another vice-president.

Mme. Tel Sono, like all her countrywomen, is short and of winning manner. She speaks English excellently, except for the accent. In London she has discarded the native dress, and wears an orthodox black satin with a train.

Mme. Tel Sono readily explained the object of her visit, and gave some particulars of her career which are embodied above.

'You know that in Japan,' she said, 'the missionaries cannot see much of the higher-class ladies. That is why I want to establish the school for higher education. I believe that Christianity is the only true basis for education, and I want to do for my countrywomen what has been done for me. I shall be the principal of the college. Yes, I have addressed several drawing-room meetings in London, and also a gathering at Dr Pentecost's, and at the Japan Society's rooms. Dr Pentecost gave me 20*l* for the school, as Mr. Moody had already done. The Japanese colony in London has expressed much interest in my work, and I may say that the Japanese Consul will be pleased to receive any subscriptions on my behalf.

I go back to Japan in

for the purpose of despatching maimed or sick horses of the Mounted Branch under instructions from the Veterinary Surgeon in charge. This is the only fire-arm in use with the City Police Force.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt Servt,

Colonel,
Hols Cap
Commissioner of Police.
Chas
D.H.

Confidential 6.

CURRENT NO. 1763

CONFIDENTIAL.

From

The Commissioner of Police,
Madras,

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt,
With the Governor,
Stonehouse Hill,

No.

Date 20th April 1893.
Recd. 22

Enclosures - None

Abstract.

The Madras City Police Force is not armed with fire arms of any description. The Muzzle loading Carbine is in use for despatching Horses sentenced to death.

Memo No. 727

The Commissioner of Police is requested to furnish a return as regards City Police at a very early date.

(By order)

Cotacamund 18.4.93 } (Sd) A Rutherworth
Ag. Under Secy

To The Comr of Police,
Madras.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 1 Police / 150

FROM

C. J. LYALL, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To The Chief Secy to the Govt of Madras

Home Department.
Police.

Calcutta, the 4th April 1893.

SIR,

I AM directed to request that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council the Government of India may be furnished at a very early date with a return showing the number of police armed with firearms, *other than Military Police*, in the Madras Presidency on the 1st April 1892. The statement should show separately the numbers armed—

(*a*) with rifled breech-loaders;
(*b*) with smooth-bore breech-loaders;
(*c*) with muzzle-loaders.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No.

COPY forwarded to the Military Department for information, with reference to the communication from that Department, No. 1112 B., dated the 18th March 1893.

No.

COPY, with copy of office memorandum from the Military Department, No. 1112 B., dated the 18th March 1893, forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and any further action that may be necessary in that Department.

By order,

H. LUSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 6 H. D.—4-4-93.—384.—Jos. deC.

[CONF]IDENTIAL No. 113

Judl. DEPARTMENT.

From The Dt. Magte, Malabar.

Order

No.

Dated 7 } 4-93.
Received 10 }
Enclosures one.

SUBJECT.

Submits Mr. Batten's ~~applies~~ explanation with reference to the allegations made in para: 44 of the Report on Native Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15 Feb. 93.

CS Order 28 April 1893 No. 880

That a man is technically liable to punishment for using a gun to shoot a wild animal without a license may be true but he ought not to be refused a reward, and a prosecution in such a case is hardly necessary. The fine of Rs 5 [was a very heavy one] (imposed on Uwan Kutti will be remitted & if it has been levied (will be refunded)) [would remit it & order] [refund] if it has been levied.

(From order) [illegible]

[illegible] 24 Apr

[illegible] 24/4/93

[illegible] 28 Apr. [illegible] 1893

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Confidential No. 55
1893.

Judl Department.
G.O., dated 28-4-93
No. 880
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Despatched.

[Despatch Abstract.]

directing the fine imposed upon one
Kean Kutti for in Malapuram for
shooting a tiger without license be
remitted and refunded if levied.