INDEXED.

L. & M.
[illegible]

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1163 M

DATED 22nd July 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Municipal Council.

Informing, with remark, the Collector of Nellore that the existing arrangements for carrying out the work of the Chairman of the Nellore------may continue until the return of Mr. Saldhana to his post at Nellore.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

INDEXED.

Miscellaneous.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPT.

G.O., DATED 22-7-95
No. 1163 m.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Mnl: Council

Informing the Collector of Nellore, with remark, that the existing arrangements for carrying out the work of the Chairman of the Nellore — may continue until the return of Mr Saldanha to his post.

Read again Order of Government, dated 189 , No. , Miscellaneous.

Back Paper, No. of 189

Further Paper, No. of 189

Enclosures.

Current No.

Statement with ditto.

Order of Government

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original (not paged).

N.B.—
Δ — Copy in full.
B — Not to be copied.
P — Copy abstract only.
Q — Copy heading only.

Copied by

Examined by

---

ne in October next

d be preferable to allow
he existing arrangements for
carrying on the Chairman's
work to continue until Saldanha
returns & can be re-appointed.

WC 17/7/95 18/7/95

Note for H.M.

Refce his note dated 17th
inst. within:—

It appears from Coll. 2187. M.,
since received & now read with the
above order that the Divl Officer
took over the Chairmanship, but
delegated his powers as Chairman to
the pleader as he found he had not
time to attend to the Municipality.
necessary a reference on the
question may be made to the Collr.,
but there seems no reason to doubt
the accuracy of this statement

WC 17/7/95 18/7/95

Chairmanship of Nellore Municipality

OS

(from orders)

With note for H.M

[G. / 24.]
600—8-3-95.

L&M. DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 5.6.95 ~~189~~, No. 928 M.

Again G.O., dated 189, No.

Current No. 2000 M of 1895, dated 21.6.95 from Collector of Nellore

Current No. 2187 of 1895, dated 6.6.95 from K. Narasinga Charlu & other rate-payers of Nellore.

ORDER. 22.7.95 No. 1163 [illegible]

BS 19/7/95

The ~~present~~ existing arrangements for carrying out the work of the Chairman of the Municipality may continue until the return of Mr. Saldanha to his post at Nellore.

2. In the list showing the present constitution of the Municipal Council, the date of appointment of the ×marginally named councillors is given as 19th Nov. 1894 instead of 27th Nov. '94.

×

MRRy. A. Suriyanarayana Rao
A. Kotayya
A. Venkayya
T. Somasundara Mudaliar
C. Krishnasami Pillai
Asaduddin Ahmad Sahib

WR 17.7.95 [illegible] 1817 (from order

To The Collector of Nellore. Pt. Despd. 29/7/95

D.O. to Surg. General. dy 29/7

My dear Sibthorpe,

Your D.O. of the 11th

Govt. considers that as Kenny [has] little experience of Municipal and as Saldanha is to re[turn]

Copy + desp. the D.O.

Despd. 29/7/95

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Lo [illegible] Dept.
CURRENT No. 2187 M

From

K. Narasinga Charlu & other rate-payers of Nellore Municipality

No.

Dated 6-6-95

Received 8-7-95

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Praying that N. Sooryanarayana Rao be appointed as Chairman of the Nellore Municipality if no official can be found.

1/7 ar/7

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

V Narasimha Charlu

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

C. A. Viraraghava Chr.

Vempala. Sriyanayakulu Naidu

[illegible]

Tirupati Varagopala Chary

Syed Haidar

[illegible]

[illegible]

C. Jogi Row

G. Srinivasachari

S Krishnaiah

[illegible]

Anantha krishnama charlu

R. Bala Row

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

K Ramakrishnama charlu

P. Hanumantha Rows

N. Viraraghavacharlu

[illegible]

[illegible]

G. Ramanujacharlu

Komandur Anunthacharlu

D. Madhava Row

[illegible]

नै॥ वीरराघवाचारी

[illegible]

Varadachari

[illegible]

Kaleeshwar

M. Azizuddin

Natalur Srinivasa
Raghavacharlu

K. Venkatacharlu

N. Venkatasubbaya

V Kurmaya Row

B. Rajagopalachary

D. Muniswara Rao.

K. Venkataramaniah

K. Markandayyulu

Venkateswara Rao

Narayanacharlu

A. Ananthacharlu

N. Narasimhacharlu

Narasimhacharlu

Narasimhacharlu

A. Krishnamacharlu

Nandamiah

N. Seshadri Ayyangar

G. Srinivasa Sastri

के. रामराव K Rama Rao

K Krishna Rao

C. Ramalingam.

K Rajagopachari

2187/M

To

His EXCELLENCY the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR in Council,
Fort Saint George, Madras.

The humble prayer of the rate-payers
of Nellore Municipality.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That since the abolition of the office of paid Chairman in the Nellore Municipality, and the resignation of the late holder five months ago, no successor has been appointed. The Municipality is in the charge of the Revenue Divisional Officer who by pressure of work was obliged to delegate his powers to councillor Mr. N. Soorynarayana Row, a First Grade Pleader of the local Bar.

2. Memorialists have learnt with surprise, and they hope that they were misinformed, that Mr. Maskell has been recommended for the place, or failing him, Mr. Jagannayakulu Naidu. They are not aware of the grounds of recommendation, but it is apparent that there is no special desire to appoint an official Chairman. An experienced official may make a popular Chairman, but such an officer is not now in sight. The choice, memorialists submit, falls to be made between the present Chairman-delegate and the other two gentlemen referred to.

3. Memorialists feel the delicacy of making comparisions, but the popular voice is for the delegate and the feeling of the town is with him. Mr. Maskell is a Barrister of short standing here, but was never known to fame; he does not enjoy the confidence of the rate-payers, whose memories are too full of his curious views, of his extremely objectionable relation as tenant with a former land-lord, of his general relations with the townspeople, and of several things not fit for mention here, nor proper or becoming the general behaviour of a gentleman. Mr. Jagannayakulu has the only qualification of being a graduate; by profession he is a First Grade Pleader but is at best practically a silent spectator at Court; he has had no business after the sinecure place as a counsel to the Rajah of Venkatagiri was withdrawn from him a year ago; he lacks experience, and was not tested anywhere. Mr. Sooryanarayana Row may not perhaps possess the best qualification, but he is by far the best gentleman available, and carries with him very high recommendations; he is a pleader of about 20 years' standing, he is an F. A., he discharged his duties as Chairman of the Ongole Municipality for over half a dozen years with credit, he is able to spare the time absolutely necessary for the Municipality, and enjoys the confidence of the rate-payers.

4. Memorialists submit that the Nellore Municipality passed through several vicissitudes of late, and suffered loss of privileges which have to be regained. At this stage, it is extremely desirable that the Chairman is a gentleman who possesses sound discretion, and who by his tact is able to satisfy all parties and to do his duty. If an official cannot be found, they pray that the present delegate who combines in him the necessary qualifications may be appointed.

5. Memorialists also beg leave to submit that a resident of the town who has local interests is the gentleman best acceptable to them. Mr. Sooryanarayana Row possesses this qualification in addition, which others have not. In any case, memorialists desire that the horse-allowance should not be a tempting consideration with any candidate, but they are afraid that with two of them at least such a consideration is not entirely absent.

Memorialists beg to remain,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servants.

NELLORE,
6th June 1895.

From the Collector of

Nellore.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURR. 2000/M

Fl.

To The Chief Secretary to Government
Local and Municipal
Department
Madras

Dated 24th June 95
25 JUN. 95

Ref. No. 1572/Eng

Incl 1 & C.. Rs
1378, 1501 & 1771 Municipal

Subject.

Submitting remarks ~~regarding~~ on the applicn of certain Gentlemen for appointment ~~Candidates for municipal~~ as Chairman of the Nellore Mpty ~~Chairmanships~~. recommending that Mr Kenny the Asst Surgeon may be appointed to the place -

[Eng.; 28-1-95.]

Again, G.O. dated 10th 5 June 95 No 928 & Current Nos: 1936, 1937 & 2000-M.

C.S.
Misc:

Order

Mr. Kenny will be appointed as a Councillor and Chairman of the Nellore Municipality.

2. In the list showing the present Constitution of the Municipal Council, the date of appointment of the marginally named Councillors is given as 19th November 1894, instead of 27th November 1894.

M.R.Ry:
N. Suriyanarayanaulu
" A. Kotayya.
" A. Venkayya.
" T. Somasundara Mudeliar
" C. Krishnaswami Pillai
Asaduddin Ahmed Sahib.

6/7/95

Note For a reply to the C.S.'s query at the foot of the note recorded in G.O. of 5th June 1895, No 928, please see office note of 28th January 1895 from the Revenue Department file.

To The Collector of Nellore
Gazette.

4/7 A/7

QUININE AND CINCHONA-BARK.

Since the time we commented upon the position of quinine and cinchona-bark in these columns, there have been no important changes in the market-price of either article. But although the surface-current of trade in the leading drug and its raw material continues to flow languidly, certain changes are working in the lower depths, which may, by-and-by, clear the stagnating channel, and give it a healthier and more rapid flow. It will therefore be useful here to place on record the results of a few soundings which we have recently taken.

In the first place it may be pointed out that there is some trouble brewing in Amsterdam, ow the headquarters of the cinchona trade, one years ago, when the exports of cinchona from Java began to assume a certain importance, a kind of cinchona clearing-house was started in [illegible] in which by far the greater portion of e Java bark has since been warehoused, and here buyers have been supplied with mples upon a system that has generally been nsidered to surpass the London fashion of aling with the drug in accuracy, cheapness, d expediency. The clearing house, or "Kina tablishment," as it is called, is ostensibly a nited company, but 98 per cent. of its shares e held by two closely allied firms, of which one ted also as the buying agent of a foreign inine factory. Gradually this firm has acquired buying-agencies for several other quinine-akers, and at present it represents all except four German and the one Amsterdam facies. Last year this firm was by far the princi- buyer in the Amsterdam market, and it is that its proprietors have made overtures to German makers which, had they been sucsful, would have placed the whole bark-ying business in Amsterdam under its control, l placed it in a fair way of controlling the ole market. Such a prospect was naturally asteful to many importers, and meet-s of the cinchona-trade were convened which the alleged sinister designs of firm in question led to warm discussions. outcome of the trouble has been that seve- importers and others have decided to start a "clearing-house" in which there shall be dangerously predominant partner sampling storing the bark, of which he himself is largest individual buyer. The dissen-ts, however, are by no means unani-, for the firm against which their action is ed has just received an emphatic vote confidence from a large section of the e in the shape of a circular, signed by about zen firms, expressing full confidence in the ness of the management of the old clearing-e, and the intention of continuing to use Thus matters stand now. But, whatever outcome of the quarrel, it is certain that sterdam just now presents a typical instance house divided against itself, and divided at e when loyal co-operation of all the cinc powers is more than ever necessary to re the industry to a point of moderate re-nerativeness.

e establishment of the projected quinine-s in Java appears to be nearing consumma- The capital asked for has, we understand, promised, but doubts are entertained that um with which it is intended to embark the enterprise will prove far too small to re a reasonable prospect of success. Grant-he possibility of producing quinine in Java competitive price (it is argued), the works ld be started upon so large a scale as to be to absorb the bulk of the bark output of the d. A factory which will only be able to turn small quantity of the drug will merely another to the brands already on the Euro- market, and at once become an object of al animosity on the part of the existing ers. That, we should think, is an exceeding-asonable view.

e quinine-stock in London, as our ware- statistics show, has undergone a very reduction in 1894. It amounts now to 2¾ million ounces, which is not much than double the quantity represented by erage Amsterdam cinchona-auction, and, is mostly controlled by firms who can to wait for better times, its existence ot stand in the way of an improvement in should an impetus come from outside. On Continent there are probably fairly large ies in second-hand, and it is an open secret many of the parcels of quinine sold ondon last autumn belonged to Dutch s. The London stock of bark is dwindrapidly, and is now only very larger in number of packages than that in erdam, while in point of effective quinine-[illegible] The two stocks may roughly be represented as follows:—

London: Twenty-nine thousand packages, of which 12,000 are old South American barks, leaving about 15,000 bales of effective manufacturing cinchona, representing, say, 1,250,000 oz. of quinine.

Amsterdam: Twenty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-five packages, of which 22,000 may be considered manufacturing bark, representing, at an average unit of 4⅔ per cent., about 3,500,000 oz. of quinine.

Considering that, in 1894, the sales of Java cinchona-bark in Amsterdam alone represented about 5,600,000 oz. of quinine, most of which must have gone into consumption, the visible supply of the drug does not seem very excessive, and if the planters in Java could come to some agreement to restrict the output or control the supply of bark there would be every prospect of an early improvement in the price of quinine. Unfortunately, that is just what they cannot or will not do. On the contrary, they ship larger quantities every season with a reckless disregard of their own interests, which seems to indicate that the gods have rendered them mad preparatory to their destruction. Meanwhile, the combined quinine-manufacturers have the whip-hand. They buy their bark at a price which leaves them considerably over 100 per cent. profit on the quinine they can sell, and no doubt they can wish for nothing better than a continuance, for some time at any rate, of the present state of things.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

THE MONSON EFFIGY AT TUSSAUDS.

In the Queen's Bench Division on the 30th Jan. the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury concluded the hearing of the case of Monson *v.* Madame Tussaud and Sons, Limited. This was an action brought by Mr. A. J. Monson, well known in connection with the Ardlamont case, to recover damages for alleged libel. The plaintiff stated that the defendants wrongfully exhibited his model without his consent, and upon these grounds he claimed damages. The defendants denied the allegations, and pleaded that the plaintiff consented to their exhibiting his model at their waxworks, and that he sold them the clothes through his agent. Lord Coleridge, Q.C., and Mr. Sturgess appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Murphy, Q.C., Mr. Finlay Q.C., and Mr. Percy Gye represented the defendants. The evidence having closed, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

THE SCOTS GREYS AND THE CZAR.

Colonel Welby, Commandant of the Royal Scots Greys, of which regiment the Emperor of Russia has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief, left London on the 27th January with the deputation of his regiment which is to wait on His Imperial Majesty. Colonel Welby was accompanied by two other officers and the regimental Sergeant-Major. They travelled *via* Queenborough and Flushing to Berlin, where they stopped half an hour. They then proceeded *via* Konigsberg, Wirballen, and Vilna to St. Petersburg, reaching their destination at eleven on the 30th January. They took with them an oil painting as a present to the Czar. This represents His Majesty trotting past at the head of the Royal Scots Greys, immediately followed by Colonel Welby and his trumpet-major, to the leading squadron coming on behind. The band is formed up opposite the saluting point; other squadrons and some of the 9th Lancers are seen in the distance. The ground depicted is part of the Long Valley at Aldershot. The frame of the picture bears on the top the badge of the regiment, the thistle within a garter, with the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit," and "Royal Scots Greys" on a ribbon below. On the lower side of the frame is the inscription: "Presented to H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Scots Greys, by the officers of the regiment, 1894." It is uncertain how long the deputation will be away, as the German Emperor has signified his wish to receive them at Berlin on the return journey, but probably it will be about three weeks. It is interesting to add that the officers of the regiment have presented Sergeant-Major Duncan with a complete set of furs for the occasion.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* states that Count George Bobrinsky, Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of War, will be attached to the deputation during their stay. Russian officers in St. Petersburg, imagining that all British troops belonging to regiments with Scotch titles must wear the kilt, are extremely interested in the appearance of the Czar's British cavalry regiment.

A *Reuter* telegram from St. Petersburg says that Colonel Welby and his companions arrived there on the 30th January accompanied by Count Bobrinsky. The officers were received at the railway station by Major Waters, Military Attache to the British Embassy, and immediately proceeded to the Hotel d'Europe, where apartments have been retained for them by the Minister of the Court. Soon after their arrival the British officers called on Sir F. Lascelles, the British Ambassador, who was to give a dinner in their honour. They likewise called upon and were received by all the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses at present in the capital. In the evening they were the guests of the Imperial Yacht Club.

THE GOLD CRISIS IN THE STATES.

The stock of gold in the United States Treasury continues to decline, and the free balance was reduced on Saturday, the 26th January to 56,000,000 dols. After an earnest conference on Sunday with the Secretary of the Treasury, President Cleveland on Monday addressed a long message to Congress, pointing out the dangers and difficulties of the present financial situation and citing figures to show the extent to which the Treasury is being depleted of gold; and urging that Congress should authorise an issue of bonds of 25 dols. and their multiples, payable in fifty years, and bearing interest at three per cent. He says:—

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the Government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people. With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength, and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a heedless disregard of sound monetary laws; nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosperity. It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us to-day.

The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuation of the ability or the disposition of the Government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the Government under the existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility either of keeping it in the Treasury or of cancelling its obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained. The only way left open to the Government for procuring gold is by the issue or sale of its bonds. The only bonds that can be so issued were authorised nearly twenty-five years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. We have outstanding about 500,000,000 of currency notes for which gold may be demanded, and, curiously enough, the law requires that, when presented and in fact redeemed and paid in gold, they shall be re-issued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the Treasury, nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties, for profit or otherwise, see advantage in repeating the operation. More than 300,000,000 of these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and, despite such redemption are still all outstanding. Since the 17th January, 1894, our bonded interest-bearing debt has been increased by 100,000,000 dols. for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our coin reserve.

More than 172,000,000 of gold have been drawn from the Treasury during the year for shipment abroad or hoarding at home; while nearly 103,000,000 of this amount were drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about 69,000,000, was drawn out in the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration in the depleting process with the lapse of time. Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require speedy reinforcement. While I am not unfriendly to silver, and while I desire to see it recognised to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of the national honour and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence, I believe that thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg the Congress to give the subject immediate attention.

In my opinion the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorised to issue bonds for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and for the redemption and cancellation of United States legal tender notes, and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of the 14th July, 1890. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative and because there would now probably be a difficulty in favourably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. I suggest that bonds be issued of denominations of 25 dols. and their multiples, [illegible] should not be payable in [illegible] As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the Treasury, our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the Government to be paid in any other form of money.

LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

Mr. Springer, on the same day, introduced a Bill in the House for carrying out President Cleveland's recommendations, but the amount of the bonds was not mentioned. The Bill, which makes no allusion to silver, was referred to the Banking Committee. It is stated that the omission from the Bill of a silver clause is intentional. President Cleveland had no objection to a provision for the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury and of the seigniorage, but he did not care to make any recommendation to that effect. If, however, an amendment in that sense is proposed by their supporters, the Government will raise no objection.

Telegrams of 30th January stated that a somewhat better feeling prevailed in commercial circles, owing to a belief that the President, without waiting for Congress to take action on Mr. Springer's Bond Bill, would shortly order another bond issue of 100,000,000 dols. under the present law. It is probable that the bond bill, which has received some amendments in Committee, will pass the House, but the adverse feeling of the Silver party in the Senate is unchanged.

The National Board of Trade, composed of delegates from all the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, met in Washington on the 30th January, and passed a Resolution endorsing the President's financial recommendation. A deputation communicated the Resolution to the President, who expressed his gratification.

Further withdrawals from the Treasury of gold to the amount of 1,150,000 dols reduced the free gold balance to 47,366,000 dols.

A New York telegram from the correspondent of the *Standard*, dated 31st January, says:—

To-day's *Commercial Bulletin*, after an elaborate discussion of the monetary crisis, concludes that there are no signs of hoarding gold. Withdrawals were, however made yesterday elsewhere than in New York, and in petty sums to such an aggregate that the Treasury's reserve to-day is smaller, probably below forty-two millions. But the sterling exchange to-day fell a half cent., and money is a half per cent. dearer. Stocks were also decidedly strong. As showing that Mr. Curtis's negotiations have been successful not a moment too soon, it appears that not a single New York banker called upon him. Their boycott of Mr Secretary Carlisle's deputy adequately explains Mr. Carlisle's absence. Among the callers were Messrs. August Belmont, Morgan, Speyer, Seligman, Wormser, and Thalmann. It is understood that they modestly ask for Four per Cents. at par. The Treasury's reputed figures are Fours at a premium, reducing the income to three, with possibly a banker's commission. A hundred million in bonds will probably be issued, though one version says that there will be 100,000,000 dols. on each side of the Atlantic. It is quite probable that the arrangement that will be arrived at between the Treasury and the Syndicate will be for an advance of gold upon the mere pledge of bonds, instead of their sale, at least during the interval until the new Three per Cents. expressly payable in gold are authorised. Meanwhile the dealings in the pledged bonds are to be through certificates issued by the Syndicate with their added guarantee of gold.

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

At a preliminary sitting of the Armenian Outrages Investigation Commission at Mush the foreign delegates recommended the suspension of Tahsin Pasha, Vali of Bitlis, pending the course of the inquiry. This recommendation has been supported by the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors, and a Constantinople despatch announces Tahsin's suspension.

It is officially announced from Constantinople that the Porte does not prohibit foreign correspondents from going to Armenia, but merely declines to provide an escort for certain English correspondents, in order that the Investigation Commission may pursue its labours unhampered by any outside influence. The Turkish Government has, however, intimated that no newspaper correspondents will be permitted to visit the Sassun District till the Investigation Commission has presented its report.

It is reported that the Courts of Cassation at Constantinople has confirmed sentences of death passed in November by an Erzinghian Court on twenty-four Armenians.

The *Press Association* states that two Englishmen well known in Press circles and in the lobbies of the House of Commons recently received passports from Lord Kimberley to proceed to Constantinople for the purpose of obtaining information on the Armenian Question. The passports were in due course presented at the Turkish Embassy for official endorsement. Rustem Pasha instructed the travellers to apply to Emin Effendi, the Ottoman Consul-General, who, His Excellency said, kept the seals, and would, on application, give the necessary *visé*. Emin Effendi, however, refused his signature and returned the passports. These facts have been communicated to Lord Kimberley.

One of the numerous secret Macedonian Committees established in the Balkan Peninsula, whose means of propaganda consist in circulating revolutionary periodicals and pamphlets in Macedonia, has just drawn up the following programme:—First, to collect information as to all outrages on the Christian population of Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople, as well as respecting the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in general. Secondly, to publish the most important results of these inquiries by means of newspapers and pamphlets issued periodically. Thirdly, to find the necessary funds for the collection and publication of such data. Fourthly, to send deputations to the European Courts to plead for the defence of the rights of the Christians in Turkey.

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING REQUIRED.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the following are "the exact features of the Government's Naval Programme as it stands at present. Details may be further modified, but the House will be asked to vote money on the main lines of our information":—

The Shipbuilding Programme approved by the Cabinet provides for the laying down during the next financial year of four first class cruisers "improved *Blenheims*," of four second-class cruisers of an entirely new type, two third-class cruisers, twenty torpedo gunboats, and twenty torpedo-boat destroyers, the cost, in a finished state, representing over £6,500,000, sterling. This is in addition to providing for the progress of the several vessels already ordered. The new work will be apportioned as follows:—A first-class cruiser to Pembroke, which has not at present so much work as the other yards; a second-class cruiser to each of the yards at Chatham and Portsmouth; two second class cruisers to Devonport; and the two third class cruisers to Sheerness. This leaves three first-class cruisers, twenty gunboats and twenty destroyers for private contractors. These vessels are in accordance with the Five Years Programme, and here it may be interesting to indicate how this programme now stands, and the vessels ordered from the royal and private yards during the three years:—

	Spencer 5 Years Programme. '93-94.	94-95.	95-96.	Naval Defence Act.
First Class Battleships...	2	7	—	8
Second Class Battleships.	1	—	—	2
"Terrible" Cruisers ...	—	2	—	—
First Class " ...	—	—	4	9
Second " " ...	3	6	4	29
Third " " ...	—	—	2	—
Torpedo Gunboats ...	—	—	20	16
Sloops	2	2	—	—
Torpedo Boat Destroyers.	—	42	20	—
Torpedo Boats ...	—	10	—	—

The vessels of the Australian "special" squadron are not thus included in the Naval Defence list.

It will be seen that three new first-class cruisers are needed to bring up the value to nine *Edgars* as in the Naval Defence fleet. The four "improved *Blenheims*," to be laid down this year will be longer by about 30 feet than the *Blake* and *Blenheim*, making them about 400 feet, and their displacement will be correspondingly greater, so that if 21,411 indicated horse-power was required to give 21·6 knots as in the *Blenheim* on trial, something like 25,000 indicated horse-power will be necessary to give the desired 22 knots. Single-ended boilers of the multitubular type are to be used, as in later vessels, and as the greater length of ship is to give more space for these as well more bunker space for greater radius of action, the change will be welcomed. Of the second-class cruisers sixteen yet require to be laid down to come up to the [illegible] Programme. The proposed four new vessels are distinct advances on the Naval Defence boats. They will be larger even than the [illegible] class, and consequently would be [illegible] 25½ feet draught [illegible] With 9,600 indicated horse-power they [illegible] to attain 19½ knots speed. They carry [illegible] tons of fuel, and have eleven quick-firing [illegible] and a good installation of machine [illegible] The twenty gunboats to be built by con[illegible]tract are to be of about 1,300 tons displacement, being enlarged *Dryads*; but here also it is in[illegible]tended that there will be an improvement in boilers, though these five boats were distinctly better than either the *Sharpshooter* or *Ala*[illegible] type. As to the torpedo-boat destroyers, [illegible] feature is an increase in speed. The Spen[illegible] Programme, as it now stands, is divided [illegible] follows:—

	Portsmouth.	Chatham.	Pembroke.	Devonport.	Sheerness.	Private
Battleships ...	3	3	2	—	—	[illegible]
"Terribles" ...	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
1st Class Cruisers.	—	—	1	—	—	[illegible]
2nd " " ...	2	2	1	2	—	[illegible]
3rd " " ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
Gunboats ...	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
Sloops	—	—	—	2	2	[illegible]

All destroyers are being built by contract.

The work to be completed within the n[illegible]ext financial year, according to the Naval Estim[illegible]tes now prepared, is the second-class cr[illegible]ser [illegible] *Eclipse*, at Portsmouth, two sloops, *Ph*[illegible]siz [illegible] and *Algerine*, at Devonport, and two at S[illegible]ter-ness—*Torch* and *Alert*. All these craft have [illegible]een launched. The money vote is said to ex[illegible]eed considerably last year's total of £7,000,000. The loan is to extend over twenty years, and, as at present arranged, is for £5,000,000 sterling. Perhaps extra pressure might raise into £10,000,000, as was at one time contemplated by som[illegible] experts. The money is for works other than ship-building. Under Vote 10 of last year's Navy Estimates, certain works were authorised [illegible] at an estimated cost of close upon £5,000,000 ste[illegible]ling, of which £4,500,000 still remain to la[illegible] out. There is abundant need for the whole sum[illegible] At Chatham there is extensive dredging. At Ports-mouth £400,000 for dredging, £310,00[illegible]0 for two new graving docks, and othe[illegible] expenditure for jetties, &c. At Devonport £5[illegible]50,000 for dredging, as well as reconstructing th[illegible] basin jetty, and £2,000,000 for the extension of the Keyham Yard, including a coaling jett[illegible] At Portland £170,000 for coaling arrangements, groyne, and dolphin. At Gibraltar £770,[illegible]900 for docks and moles, and a trifle for each of these foreign stations. For the continuance [illegible] it is said some £700,000 is to be voted, i[illegible]depen-dent of the loan. The necessity for a lar[illegible]ge loan will, according to experts, be easily es[illegible]tablish-ed. Indeed, the position in respect o[illegible] works is not fully realised. Hong Kong i[illegible] parti-cularly claimant for reasons needless to specify. There Britain has not a dock to put a [illegible]gunboat in, and the private docks to which we have to resort are very much in demand by private ships, and exorbitant charges are m[illegible]ade upon warships. Our establishment is wholly in[illegible]adequate. It is too small, and there has been a lon[illegible] contro-versy as to the acquiring of the land so that the yard might be extended. The plan is not sufficient to build a tramp steamer, an[illegible]d should any of our cruisers get damaged it w[illegible]ould be a very difficult matter putting them ri[illegible]ght. The money considered necessary here i[illegible]s at the least £500,000. Again, in the Mediterr[illegible]ncan we have not a dock to take in the *Ter*[illegible]*rible* and *Powerful*. At home, too, there is no d[illegible]ock in the service to admit these cruisers. Tw[illegible]o graving docks are being constructed at Po[illegible]tsmouth; but only one, No. 15, will let in these cruisers. Few of our docks take o[illegible]ne of the new battleships with their bilge keel[illegible]s. No 13 and the north lock—the latter is prac[illegible]tically one of the entrances to the principal flo[illegible]ting basin—are the only docks at Portsmouth [illegible] for a battleship of the *Magnificent* class. Th[illegible]e docks at Chatham will have to be lengthened; even the dock where the *Majestic* was built w[illegible]ll not take her in again, for it is one thing to [illegible]loat an in-complete ship out and another to float a complete ship in. At Chatham, too, three graving docks and a basin arranged for are awaiting money. At Devonport there is one dock only for our battleships. At Sheerness and Pembroke there is none. The amount voted for Portland is quite inadequate—£750,000 more are needed, and a similar increase in the sum for Gibraltar is absolutely indispensable if our fleet in the Mediterranean is worth maintaining. On the south coast of England there is not a harbour in which a large fleet could safely assemble in bad weather, and there has been long in contemplation the formation of a harbour of safety at Dover, the cost of which is put at £3,000,000. It is notorious that our coaling stations at home and abroad require very extensive strengthening. These and other works have all been before the Cabinet in connection with the loan scheme, and several of them should be met by the loan.

THE SEQUEL TO A DIVORCE CASE.

At Bow Street, Henry John Clarke, private inquiry agent, and Ellen Lyons, *alias* Watson, were again charged on remand on the 28th January, before Sir John Bridge, with conspiring together to prevent and defeat the due course of justice, and to procure Gertrude Alexandra Barrett to commit adultery. Mr. Avory proceeded to read an affidavit made by the prisoner Clarke just before the Divorce Court trial. In it he set forth that in March, 1892, Mr. Barrett instructed him to keep observation on Mrs. Barrett. He did so. She appeared to be living a very fast life. Then the prisoner gave instances of having seen Mrs. Barrett under suspicious circumstances. He kept observation upon Mrs. Barrett until the 6th April, when he went into St. George's Hospital. He had no idea of the name or address of the gentleman with whom he had seen Mrs. Barrett. Mrs. Barrett was recalled and denied the allegation that she had led a fast life. Sarah Mutchmore, lodging-house keeper, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, stated that on the 25th March, 1892, Mrs. Barrett and a gentleman named Wilson took apartments at her house. She understood that they were husband and wife, and she let them have the apartments, consisting of a sitting-room and bedroom. They took possession of the apartments at three o'clock on the following day, and at once had dinner. They afterwards rang for tea, and then went out. They did not return until night. The witness brought the hot water to the bedroom door next morning, and saw Mrs. Barrett, who took it in. Wilson was in bed. They went out after breakfast. Mrs. Barrett came home alone between five and six, and Wilson an hour later. After they had had dinner the witness heard a noise, and went up to see what was the matter. Wilson said that he and his wife had had a few words, but nothing serious, and as they appeared quite comfortable the witness went down again. Mrs. Barrett went out that evening saying she would come back next morning. By Sir John Bridge: When she saw Wilson in the bed she did not see any of his clothes lying about. By Mr. Avory: Wilson sneaked downstairs soon after Mrs. Barrett had gone, and went out. The witness went to the door after him, but he ran across the street, and she never saw him again. He took his bag with him. Beyond the ten shilling deposit she had received no payment. Clarke called on her next day. She had never seen him before. He asked her if she had any new lodgers, telling her that he was a detective, and on her describing Wilson and Mrs. Barrett, he said they were the people he was after. He told her that she would very likely be called as a witness in the case. She saw Mrs. Watson with the prisoner when she went to make her affidavit. Mrs. Barrett spoke of the man as "my husband, Mr. Wilson." The witness received £5 for the expenses of herself and her daughter, some days after the trial in the Divorce Court, from Mr. Barrett. Rose Jones, formerly of 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, said that Mrs. Barrett came to live there in April, 1892, and stayed a twelve month. Mrs. Barrett ran short of money, and, after pawning everything, went into the workhouse. The witness noticed that the house was being watched; but Mrs. Barrett led a perfectly respectable life. Louisa Holloway, caretaker at 11, Artillery Buildings, Westminster, spoke to Clarke engaging rooms there in July, 1893, in the name of Reynolds, and residing there till the present month with the female prisoner, who passed as his wife. Mr. Avory intimated that he should prefer a further charge against Lyons of stealing and pawning a diamond ring.

The case was continued on the 29th January, when Mrs. Barrett was recalled, and stated that, in addition to two visits to the Empire, to which she had alluded on a previous occasion, she went to the Alhambra with the prisoner W[illegible] Watson introduced her at ti[illegible]me of her [illegible] in India or in to two gentlemen. Mrs. Wat[illegible]ember whether she that the witness should go wi[illegible] men. The witness refused. M[illegible]that she had had [illegible]led to cross-examine the wi[illegible]e was not twenty-[illegible]t she was taken to India w[illegible] Her husband knew four years of age. H[illegible]neteen. She had not [illegible]a when the witness was [illegible]he petitioned. She [illegible]een [illegible] on three different occas-[illegible]ad left her [illegible] [illegible]ions. She had taken legal proceedings against [illegible] before the divorce [illegible]roceedings, how-[illegible] him. She took [illegible] her occasion, [illegible] nor-[illegible] out some property [illegible]eedings. She dropped the p[illegible] [illegible], forgave him, and returned t[illegible] summons out for assault on anot[illegible] out also forgave him. Mr. Newton read a p[illegible]tion of the evidence in the Divorce Court, and questioned the witness as to her statement that money was left to her by her father. She explained that her father did leave some money to her brother, and that the latter gave her some. Questioned as to her dealings with a detective agency, the witness said that she understood that if she could prove adultery as well as cruelty she could get a divorce, but she only wanted a judicial separation. She was not anxious to know whether her husband was committing himself in any way, and did not try to find out. Questioned as to her meeting with Wilson, to whom she was introduced by Watson the witness said that she and Wilson went together to the house in St. John's Wood the landlady of which gave evidence on Monday. She did not sleep in the same room with Wilson. The statement of the landlady about his being in the bed was absolutely false. He came running into the room when the landlady came up. In the Divorce Court she denied on oath that she had committed adultery with Wilson. Sir John Bridge: Did the Judge find you had committed adultery?—He said if any adultery was committed it was due to these people. Mr. Newton said he was anxious to show that the Judge had said that she had committed adultery. The plaintiff was then further cross-examined as to the proceedings, and also as to dealings with a private detective agency. Mrs. Nina Jewitt, who in March, 1892, kept a boarding-house in Earl's Court Road, spoke to Mrs. Barrett staying there and Watson coming the next day and taking room. The witness noticed that Watson became on friendly terms with Mrs. Barrett, and was in the habit of going into her room late at night. The witness thought she gave Watson notice to leave owing to dislike expressed by other ladies. Mrs. Barrett left the day after Watson. Mrs. Barrett behaved like a lady. Mr. Newton applied for bail for Clarke, stating that he knew that the warrant was out, and made no attempt to escape. Sir John Bridge refused, in view of the gravity of the offence, and remanded the prisoners till the 6th February.

A WARNING TO GOLFERS.

"Semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum."

Jones, well advanced in years, began
The game of golf, but found
That, though an even-tempered man,
He could not play a round
Without expressions finding vent
Of most unusual strength,
This grieved him much; so penitent
He hied himself at length
To one whose ghostly counsel he
Much hoped might give him aid,
And all his sad perplexity
In graphic terms displayed.

The Reverend Father shook his head,
As Reverend Fathers can:
"The case is difficult," he said;
"But try this simple plan:—
Whene'er you use a hasty word
Because you miss a stroke—
That this should vex you seems absurd,
But golfers are queer folk—
Take up a pebble from the ground
And in your pocket lay it.
If you use many through the round
The weight will soon betray it."

A day has passed away. Jones stands
Before his friend again;
In both his pockets are his hands,
His face is drawn with pain.
"This heap of stones that here I've got,
It grieves me much to show it,
Is for 'Confound it,' and this lot—
A big one—is for 'Blow it.'
I would the tale were thus complete
And here the balance struck,
But—kindly step into the street—
The 'D's' are in a truck."

—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The Ministerial crisis has at length been terminated by the appointment of a Ribot Ministry—the thirty-second Cabinet of the Third Republic. The new Administration still maintains the concentration formula, but it is little less of a Moderate character than M. Dupuy's, and the *Lanterne*, in attacking it, can only find comfort in the presence of M. Dupuy-Dutemps, whom it poetically describes as an oasis. The great difficulty in the way of M. Bourgeois was the Finance Ministry. M. Faure last week again sent for M. Brisson and several leading senators and deputies, to whom he successively gave private audience. M. Brisson, however, either was not asked or refused to form a Radical Ministry, as would seem to have been indicated by the recent votes of the Chamber, and the President finally fell back upon M. Ribot, who has had considerable experience of office, and was Premier 1892-93, at the time when the Panama prosecutions were instituted. He has lately been Chairman of the Budget Committee, and this has enabled him to take that department himself, thus avoiding the difficulty in filling it experienced by M. Bourgeois. He has retained three of M. Dupuy's colleagues—M. Hanotaux, to secure continuity of administration at the Foreign Office; M. Leygues, who is transferred from Education to the Interior; and M. Poincare, who gives up Finance for Education and Public Worship. The complete list is as follows:—M. Ribot, Premier and Minister of Finance; M. Trarieux, Justice; M. Hanotaux, Foreign Affairs; M. Leygues, Interior; M. Poincare, Education; M. Dupuy-Dutemps, Public Works; M. Andre Lebon, Commerce; M. Gadaud, Agriculture; M. Chautemps, Colonies; General Zurlinden, War; Vice-Admiral Besnard, Marine.

M. Trarieux is a Barrister. A Deputy in 1879-81, he was elected a Senator in 1887, and in that House has always opposed extreme and illusory measures sent up by the Chamber; he was one of the four members who conducted the impeachment of General Boulanger. M. Dupuy-Dutemps, a leading member of the Toulouse Bar, did not enter the Chamber till 1889. M. Andre Lebon was not elected until 1893. He completed his education in England, and was for seven years Secretary to M. le Royer as President of the Senate. M. Chautemps, originally a doctor, entered the Chamber in 1889, but had previously been a municipal councillor for Paris. He is a Moderate Radical, and in 1889 advocated the abolition of the Presidency and the Senate and a progressive income-tax. M. Gadaud, likewise a doctor, was a Deputy 1885-91, when he became a senator for his native Dordogne. General Zurlinden is an Alsatian and the commander of the 4th Army Corps. Admiral Besnard entered the Naval School in 1849, during the Franco-German War served in the Army of Bretagne, was chief of staff to Gambetta's Minister of Marine, afterwards commanded the naval division in the Far East, and is now Prefect of the Second Maritime Arrondissement at Brest. All the Ministers are at least nominally Catholics.

The Ministers presented themselves before the Chambers on Monday, the 28th January, but made no formal declaration of policy, as they were, of course, responsible for the Presidential message, which was read in the Senate by M. Trarieux, and in the Chamber by M. Ribot. It professed M. Faure's gratitude for his election—an honour shown to "the industrious democracy, to which I belong." He would do all he could to maintain "the observance of the Constitutional laws, the regular and loyal working of the parliamentary system." A great proof of the solidity of the Republican system was the quietude with which the Presidential election had passed off. The President concluded with an appeal for unity. Confident in her own strength, France was about to convoke the nation to celebrate a festival of labour—the exhibition planned for the end of the century.

In the Chamber the Premier at once had an opportunity of explaining himself, for M. Goblet, leader of the Extreme Left, after stating that he did not wish to imperil the Cabinet, argued that recent events showed the necessity of revising the Constitution, and moved the following order of the day:—"The Chamber, repudiating any policy of compromise with the Right, or of resistance to the democracy, passes to the order of the day."

M. Ribot, in replying, pointed out that M. Bourgeois had not succeeded in forming a Cabinet whereas he had—one of Republican union [illegible] 329 to [illegible] to enlist the support of all men of good [illegible] claration [illegible] of government, [illegible] al order and determination to practise a po[illegible] can union and of democratic [illegible] should get his [illegible] useless inter[illegible] the order of the day." M. Trarieux then introd[illegible] was the most worded:—"A full and [illegible] is accorded for all perso[illegible] Budget, the to the 28th January, 18[illegible] lightened in its conspiracies against th[illegible] of Republi-[illegible] gress, passes to State; (2) for offenc[illegible] the periodical [illegible] d a Bill thus associ[illegible] mplete amnesty [illegible] condemned up [illegible] 395—(1) For crimes or [illegible] the internal safety of the [illegible] es or misdemeanours through [illegible] Press or in public meetings and [illegible]tations, defamation against private individuals being excepted; (3) for offences and misdemeanours in the matter of election; (4) for offences committed in connection with strikes." He explained in answer to a question that section 6 would not apply to the Toulouse electoral frauds now before the Assize Court, as in them forgery was alleged. Urgency was voted, and the Bill passed by 511 to 7, with an addendum moved by the Abbe Lemire, taking off suspensions of priests' salaries imposed for political reasons. The Chamber also resolved to terminate the disciplinary exclusions pronounced against its own members.

On the 29th January President Faure held his first reception of the Diplomatic Corps. The Papal Nuncio delivered the congratulations of his colleagues and himself and the President in his reply, expressed his desire to maintain good relations between France and the other Powers.

"MADE IN GERMANY."

A Leicester correspondent writes to the *Times*:—"Great indignation has been roused in the hosiery trade in Leicester and the district by the announcement that large orders for cardigan jackets for the Indian army had been placed with several firms at Leipsic without English manufacturers being allowed even to tender. The course pursued by the authorities is all the more extraordinary when it is considered that there are hundreds of hosiery operatives in a condition of semi-starvation through changes in machinery, alterations in Army and Navy contracts, and in the methods of production. The contracts in question are very heavy and will keep a large number of workmen fully engaged for several months. Mr. Logan, M.P., and others have taken the matter up. Representations have been made to the military authorities at Whitehall, but they disclaim all responsibility. The contracts would be issued in the ordinary course by the authorities of the Indian army in Calcutta, and the decision would be arrived at by a committee of officers in India. The cardigan jacket branch of the hosiery industry in Leicester has been in a very depressed condition, and suffered terribly through the coal strike. What at present seems inexplicable is that English manufacturers should have been completely ignored. The Secretary of State for India will be asked to receive a deputation on the subject." With regard to the above, Mr. Broadhurst, M. P. for Leicester, has received a letter from Mr. W. Woodall, Financial Secretary to the War Office, saying that there is no truth in the statement that an order for 4000 cardigan jackets had been placed by the military authorities in Leipsic, and also that no order for cardigans had been given by the India Office since May 1892, when an order for 2,371 was executed in Leicester.

THE LIVERPOOL MOSLEMS.

Liverpool has its own mosque, with English Moslem worshippers, headed by a local English solicitor, Mr. Quilliam, who rejoices in the title of Sheikh Abdullah Quilliam. After the last "Jumma Service" at the mosque, we read, the respected Sheikh addressed the worshippers, remarking that the Amir of Afghanistan took a personal interest in the welfare of the Liverpool Moslem Institution, and he was sure he would be glad to hear that his English brethren had watched the telegrams which had from time to time appeared relating to his illness with the most acute interest, and when they received, as they had just done, a letter from Afghanistan stating that His Majesty was once more restored to complete health, they all fervently uttered the prayer, "Ul Humdo l' illah hay rab illalameen." (Cheers.) Professor H. Haschem Wilde moved the following resolution: "That this meeting of English moslems expresses to His Majesty Abdul Rahman Khan, Amir of Kabul, their congratulations upon his safe recovery of health, and trusts he will long be spared to grace the throne of Afghanistan." Mr. Syed Hadi Hassan seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. A special thanksgiving service was subsequently held in the mosque, at which special prayers were recited in Arabic by Moulvie Mahomed Barakat-Ullah who officiated as Imaum, Mr. A. Hassan Radford acting as Muezzin, and giving the Azan in both English and Arabic.

GENERAL NEWS.

(By the Mail of 1st February.)

The Newfoundland revenue for January to date amounts to 30,000 dols., being one-sixth of the amount received in the corresponding month of last year. A large deficit is feared at the end of the current quarter. The Legislature will meet again at the end of February, but the Government has announced no policy as yet.

The Austrian military authorities have under consideration a scheme for forming a cavalry regiment to be recruited in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in addition to the four infantry regiments already in existence. As the inhabitants of these provinces are noted for being good horsemen, it is anticipated that no difficulty will be met with in securing a sufficient number of suitable recruits, and it is expected that the opportunity of joining a native cavalry regiment will prove an attraction to young men of the better classes. These troops will be chiefly utilised for service in the mountains.

At a demonstration of unemployed workers held in Glasgow on Saturday, the 26th January, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., maintained that seven and three-quarters per cent. of trade union workmen were unemployed, and that in Glasgow shipbuilding yards eighteen per cent. were idle. Resolutions were passed demanding that the Government and local bodies should provide work for the unemployed at trade union wages, and that the Glasgow municipality should at once use its available resources from lands and funds to give honourable work to the unemployed. The gathering, which numbered 2,000, afterwards marched through the principal streets.

At the annual meeting of the Marquess of Salisbury Habitation of the Primrose League, held in Edinburgh on the 25th January, a resolution was passed condoling with Lady Randolph Churchill in her recent bereavement. Viscount Wolmer, M.P., in referring to the death of Lord Randolph, said the country had lost a keen, bright, and militant intellect. Lord Rosebery had received an answer to the Cardiff speech from Worcestershire. Before Lord Rosebery tackled the Lords and tackled the Unionist Party he had got to tackle his own Cabinet, and Harcourt in particular. The struggle between them was whether there was to be one or two Chambers. The Earl of Dalkeith also spoke.

Letters of condolence on the death of Lord Randolph Churchill have been sent to the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough by the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and the latter has written to Lady Randolph also. Telegrams have been received from the German Emperor, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duc d'Aumale, the Comtesse de Paris and many other notable personages. An enormous number of letters and telegrams have come from political clubs and associations throughout the United Kingdom, many of them from Ireland, where Lord Randolph's work in connection with the Duchess of Marlborough's Irish Famine Fund is still gratefully remembered.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday the 28th January, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—Major George N. Barlow, R.A.; Thomas Brand; William T. Brand; Rupert F. Bromley; Alexander J. Currie, M.D.; Colonel W. T. Eden, Indian Staff Corps; Newenham A. E. Graydon; Reginald E. Guise; Lieutenant William A. Harrison, R. E.; William Howat; the Rev. Henry W. Hussey; George Hudson; Dr. Anatolius Markoff; Captain Hon. H. D. Napier, Indian Staff Corps; John Pemberthy; Richard Phillipps; Lieutenant-Colonel William W. Rawes, R.A.; the Rev. Frederick C. Rogers; H. J. Snow; the Rev. Harry de Trevelec; William F. Wallenstein; and John H. Whadcoat.

The Emperor and Empress of [illegible] Embassy [illegible] the Empress [illegible] Henry of Prussia, the [illegible] and Gotha, the Hereditary Duke of Sa[illegible] and Gotha, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince and Princess Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, and Prince Maximilian of Baden. Mme. Palloni sang before their Majesties after dinner.

In its obituary notice on the late M. de Giers the German St. Petersburger *Zeitung* says:—It is, no doubt, largely due to M. de Giers's merits that Russia has pursued the policy of a free hand and of expectancy which has proved so successful and enabled our Fatherland to obtain its present enviable prestige. Russia's rapprochement towards France, as manifested at Cronstadt and Toulon, appeared, it is true, to be contrary to tradition and to the past of M. de Giers, but no one certainly worked more than he for the end that this *rapprochement* should serve as a means of powerfully strengthening the world's peace, inasmuch as a friendship with circumspect and sincerely pacific Russia forced the restless policy of France into moderate and calm channels. M. de Giers—in this all are agreed—was a real friend of peace and a decided opponent of war.

The Scottish papers say a great deal of interest has been excited among the populace of Perth by certain highly mysterious knockings on the walls and doors of a dwelling-house, which phenomena neither police, priest, nor people can explain. The house is a provision shop kept by Mrs. Dow. Mr. and Mrs. Dow both declare that the knocking begins each night when they have retired to rest, and that it continues without intermission till the early hours of the morning. The walls of the house are solid, and are not lathed, so that there could be no possibility of the noise being caused by a current of air among the laths. To make the affair more eerie, the knocking shifts to the door. One night four policemen kept a thorough watch, and a large crowd of people assembled to wait the recurrence of the mysterious knocks. The policemen, who are certainly not of a superstitious turn of mind, together with other watchers, declare positively they heard the sounds. On knocking on the wall with a baton the knocks would be answered in the usual mysterious fashion. Captain Bruce, of the Fire Brigade, did his best to solve the mystery, but, like others, has not been able to do so. Holes have been bored in the wall, and everything done to discover the origin of the sound. A prominent minister in the city has also been requisitioned, an Aberdeen reporter says, to try what he could do, but even that gentleman's knowledge of "spiritual" affairs has not enabled him to exorcise the supposed "evil one."

Rumours of impending troubles in Bulgaria are current. A telegram to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* from St. Petersburg says:—The Pan-slavists in that city have received information from the Russophile leaders in the Principality that important events may be expected to occur there. Prince Ferdinand's position, it is alleged, is shaken, and united action between MM. Zanoff, Karaveloff, and Stambouloff is not improbable. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says, in explanation of Prince Ferdinand's position, that he has been playing a part much resembling that of Prince Alexander of Battenberg. The latter was a creature of the Czar, who proved ungrateful and rebellious when he found that he could only maintain his position among the Bulgarians as an independent ruler. Prince Ferdinand, who was a favourite of Austria, has now for some time past adopted an anti-Austrian policy, in order to please Russia and obtain the Czar's recognition. So far, however, Prince Ferdinand has been unsuccessful, and the Czar continues to be unapproachable. The Russian Press meanwhile has but one advice for the Prince—namely, that he should go. Thus Prince Ferdinand has lost Austria's support without gaining Russian protection, while in his own country he is daily losing his popularity. Rumours are afloat about a conspiracy to depose the Prince. The Russophile party, which he himself lately revived, is daily growing stronger, while M. Stambouloff and his party, who made and upheld him, are kept down. Meantime his relations with Austria are becoming worse and worse.

... and
... rightful
... by levies,
... troops following in rear,
... Chitral. A few shots were exchanged and the usurping uncle fled to Kabul. Thus in November, 1892, Nizam-ul-Mulk ascended the throne, and Captain Younghusband, of frontier fame, was appointed Political Officer at Chitral with an escort of 50 of the 15th Sikhs. He afterwards withdrew to Mastuj, and his escort was increased to 100 Sikhs. The presence of a Political Officer and escort was highly appreciated by the Mehtar, as a proof of British support. Now Nizam-ul-Mulk has been murdered at a hawking party it is said by his half brother Amir-ul-Mulk, a brother-in-law of Umra Khan of Jandol, at the latter's instigation it is rumoured: but on this point no definite information has been yet received. We know, however, that Umra Khan is moving in force on Chitral, with the object of raiding, he declares, in Kafiristan. Umra Khan of Jandol is undoubtedly the strong man in that part of the world, and has by degrees from his eyrie in Jandol extended his power to Dir and Bajour, and has before now successfully defied the Amir of Kabul's troops. He has always aimed at friendship with the British Government and has been often persuaded from following a disturbing line of action, in return for which the Government has got him out of scrapes with the Amir. He is now possibly trying a bold move for power, and it may be advisable for us to seat him on the Chitral *gaddi*, rather than the weak Amir-ul-Mulk, who has now declared himself Mehtar. At the same time he will probably be told to "mind his eye" and to start no raiding or filibustering on his own account. Captain Younghusband is on leave, and Lieutenant Guerdon is at Mastuj. He is said to be moving back to meet Dr. Robertson, who is hurrying up, but with what force is not known.

Some sixty odd miles from Gilgit is the fort of Gupis, on the Chitral frontier and here are some 300 men of the Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry with a British Officer or two attached and in charge of the post. These will be available at once while more can be sent for from Gilgit. There are now in the Gilgit command:—*British Indian Troops.* 2 Companies 14th Sikhs, who have relieved the original detachment of the 15th; the 23rd Pioneers, some 800 strong. *Imperial Service Troops.* No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery armed with 4 guns, 7-prs. of 200 lbs., modelled and equipped as a native Mountain Battery, with an R. A. Officer in charge, and the 4th, 5th and 6th Kashmir Infantry, each battalion some 625 strong, armed with Sniders, and British Officers attached. Thus there are some 3,000 men the right side of the Kashmir Passes, which are completely closed from October to May. Of these men, however, some 400 are tied up in the important post at Chilas, on the Indus, where Major Daniels was killed in a severe fight with the Kohistanis in 1892. As many more are required in the posts among the Hunza-Nagar people, and various other important posts demand an irreducible minimum to guard them, Dr. Robertson could in a case of great need put perhaps 1,000 men into Chitral and two guns—but in all probability half that number will suffice. The great obstacle to moving men at this time of year is the heavy snow in the passes and the intense cold; a still greater difficulty is the transport, and the means of feeding it, for very bare indeed are the hills on the route, we can hardly call it a road, from Gilgit to Chitral. Rations and warm clothing are plentiful, however, so the troops will have no trouble on that score. 12,000 mules, bullocks, and camels, worked on the Gilgit road this year throwing in supplies, which had all to be in by November, after which month communication with the outer world, save by occasional runners, is closed. The telegraph cannot be relied upon for infor-

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THE LATE SIR
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know that we have your warm sympathies."

A CASE AGAINST A HORSE-DEALER.—The Cabulee horse-dealer Hajee Kurkdad (who was brought down from Jacobabad under a warrant and tried for criminal breach of trust before the Junior Magistrate of the Egmore Court, and discharged) a few days ago put in a petition to Mr. Kupusawmy Iyer, requesting permission to prosecute the horse-dealer who brought the charge against him, Ally Khan. Mr. Nizamudin, High Court Vakil, argued in favour of the petition, and Mr. Kenworthy Brown appeared to show cause why sanction should not be granted. Mr. Kupusawmy Iyer refused the sanction applied for.

A SCOTCH CONCERT.—A concert will be held to morrow evening at 6 15 P M in the school room in the Kirk compound, with a view to raising funds to enable the Chaplain and Kirk Session of S. Andrew's Church to revive the school long known as "S. Andrew's Parochial School." The programme will consist entirely of Scotch Music and will include the overture "Guy Mannering," three part songs by St. Andrew's choir, songs by Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Burns, Mr. S. Morse and Dr. Currie, a pianoforte solo by Miss N. Burns, and "Auld lang syne" as a solo with chorus to wind up with.

AN APPLICATION FOR SANCTION TO PROSECUTE.—At the High Court on Tuesday, before His Lordship Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. R. F. Grant, instructed by M. T.S. Theagaraya Iyer, moved for the revision of an order passed by the District Judge of Tanjore in the following circumstances The petitioner Anappier was prosecuted for forgery by the counter-petitioner Krishna Aiyar before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvalur, and the case coming up before the Additional Sessions Judge of Tanjore the accused was acquitted. The Judge held that the forgery was not committed by the accused but by the prosecutor. Thereupon Anappier applied before the District Judge of Tanjore for sanction to prosecute Krishna Iyer, the prosecutor; but the District Judge declined to pass the order as he held that he had no jurisdiction, and that the High Court was the only authority competent to give such sanction. This order was sought to be revised and His Lordship admitted the application and directed notice to issue to the counter-petitioner to show cause why the sanction should not be given to prosecute him.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Remittances on India for Rs. 50,00,000 were offered for tender on the 30th January by the India Council, and applications amounting to Rs. 2,05,66,000 were received at prices ranging from 1s. 0⅝d. to 1s 0 23 32d. The following amounts were allotted, namely:—In bills, Rs. 23,05,000 on Calcutta at an average of 1s. 0·697d., and Rs. 13,62,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 0 686d., and telegraphic transfers for Rs. 13,33,000 on Calcutta at an average of 1s. 0·718d. Tenders for bills at 1s. 0·11-16d. will receive about 88 per cent. and above in full, while telegraphic transfers at 1s. 0 23-32d. will receive about 88 per cent. Later the Council sold bills for Rs. 2,60,000 on Bombay and Rs. 56,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 0¾d. Last week remittances for Rs. 47,82,110 were disposed of, and produced £249,148, while from the 1st April to 29th January, bills and transfers for Rs. 24,05,46,431 were sold, and realised £13,174,255. The satisfactory result of the sales this week is partly due to the extra demand created by the recent sales of Rupee paper for Indian account, for which remittances have to be sent.—*Overland Mail.*

A TEMPLE APPEAL.—Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker to-day delivered judgment in what is known as the Kuthirai Vahanam Temple appeal. The facts are briefly that in 1892 the son of the founder of the Kuthirai Vahanam Mantapam attached to the Triplicane Temple, brought a suit against the present trustee of the temple, V. Ragavachariar, for a declaration that the mantapam was the absolute and exclusive property of the plaintiff and that the defendant had no right to interfere with his management of the property. The plaintiff alleged that the temple authorities had secured a certificate from the Collector in their name of the site of the mantapam by fraud and misrepresentation. The defendant denied all knowledge of this fraudulent transaction alleged by the plaintiff against his predecessors and repudiated any liability thereto. He admitted the rights of the plaintiff, but contended that these rights were subject to the rights of the temple under which the idol was entitled to alight and rest

...ure this evening, especially
...ner Colonel Moore, District G
...k that the "festive board," like
... if rightly cultivated is not only a mea
cementing friendship and *bon camaraderie* but promotes that virtue of hospitality for which the good Masons of this Lodge, and like all Freemasons, are so peculiarly and justly noted, which we would be glad to emulate. I will now call on our guests and my brother Officers to fill their glasses and drink the health of H. E. Lord Wenlock.

The toast was received with enthusiasm and His Excellency rose to reply amid a tumult of applause. After thanking Colonel Stewart and all present for the cordial manner in which his health had been drunk, he touched on the various improvements that he noticed in the Corps, such as the increase in the number of Officers, the increase in numbers and efficiency of the Mounted Company and the formation of the small but flourishing Cycle Section. His Excellency has always taken an interest in the Corps and his remarks proved that he not only has its welfare very much at heart but that he also is able to detect weak points and as a Volunteer himself suggest practical means to strengthen them. Major St. Leger then proposed the health of General van Straubenzee and took the opportunity of expressing the regret felt by himself and his brother Officers at his early retirement from India. The General replied in an excellent speech in the course of which he gave some valuable hints as to how to promote the efficiency of the regiment. The health of Colonel Moore and "the Craft," of the Adjutant, of the District Staff, of H. E. the Governor's Staff, of the Mounted Infantry, of the Cyclists, of the Church, represented by the Reverend W. Scott, and of the Guests, were each and all proposed and drunk with great heartiness and drew forth a flood of eloquence, whose course was only now and then interrupted by the excusable bashfulness of an untrained speaker. Shortly before midnight a very pleasant and festive dinner came to a close and the principal guests took their departure. A "little music" then ensued, after which the party broke up.

Letters to the Editor.

The Viavi Company.

SIR,—Can you or any of the readers of your valuable journal afford me any information regarding the system of treatment adopted by the above Company? I am informed that the Company has now patients in Madras. Perhaps some of them would communicate by letter to your care with

Madras, 20th Feb. ONE INTERESTED.

Cycles and the Municipality.

SIR,—The Madras Municipality is, I believe, levying a tax on bicycles and tricycles on the ground that they are vehicles with springs. Assuming that the Municipality is correct in its interpretation of the term "vehicle with springs," why, may I ask, does it not impose a similar tax on perambulators, which clearly come within the same category? Is it that the Municipality is afraid of the storm of indignation that such a tax would arouse among the community of Madras mothers? It is, I think, hard lines on the cyclists that they should be mulcted while their fellow citizens, the Madras babies, should take their ease in perambulators day after day and escape scot free.

MOFUSSIL CYCLIST.

The Bangalore Water Supply.

SIR,—With reference to your leading article on the Bangalore Water-supply in your issue of the 18th instant, I beg to refer you to a letter of mine which appeared in the *Evening Mail* of the 16th instant, in which a true history of this subject is given, very different from "the inspired article" you have laid before the public. The *sole* reason why this station has not been supplied long ago with water from Hebbal is that the Dewan has determined to keep that project for himself and he has secured all the building land, about 3,000 acres near the Muntapur Hill, which this scheme will first supply with water. For this object Colonel Bowen was

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very important link on our "Scientific Frontier," as through it runs practicable routes from the Russian outposts on the outskirts of the Pamirs to Jellalabad or Peshawar.

Chitral is a State lying to the west and north west of Gilgit, an account of which province has already appeared in the *Madras Mail*. Its area is about 9,000 square miles, its population some 70,000. It is bounded on the north by the Hindu Kush, and into it three passes lead, from the Pamirs and Wakhan, viz., the Baroghil, the Khan Khon and the Dorah. The Dorah, the most westerly, leads from the Afghan states of Zebak and Ishkashim into Chitral itself, and is practicable for laden animals for six months in the year. On the south are the states of Dir and Bajour, now under the sway of Umra Khan, and the independent tribes of Kohistan or Yaghistan, the latter name not inaptly signifying "land of robbers." On the west lies Badakshan, on the east lie Yasin and Gilgit. The approach from Gilgit is by the Gilgit river valley, and the Ghizar stream, past Gupis, the Kashmir frontier post, to Mastuj and thence over the Saiadar Pass to Chitral, the capital, 65 miles from Mastuj. A study of the map will show the proximity of the Russian outposts to the passes mentioned over the Hindu Kush and then some idea of the strategic value of Chitral will be gained. Remember, it is fifty miles from the Oxus to the Dorah pass, and fifty more to Chitral, while Peshawur is only 180 miles from Chitral. In its southern outlets also this State has strategic value, for the Chitral river forming a practicable route flows through the country and joins the Kabul river just below Jellalabad, while another route diverges through Dir and Bajour to Peshawur. If Russia, as she is trying hard to do, obtains a footing in Wakhan, there can be no talk of reducing military expenditure, for a Russian exploring party in Chitral in the summer would mean severe unsettling of the frontier tribes. It behoves us, therefore, to watch very carefully Chitral politics and in no way relax the hold we at present have over them. The *Times* lately sounded a note of alarm that the Indian Government meant to abandon Chitral. Let us hope nothing is further from its thoughts.

Now to take a political retrospect of Chitral and its rulers. The Chitralis are undoubtedly of Aryan descent and are for the most part Sunni Mahomedans; they are usually dark, though fair hair and blue eyes are not uncommon. They speak a language of their own called Kowar, which is not written. Persian is the language of the Court and the learned. They are a cheerful people, somewhat indolent, and not so manly as other of the tribes on the Hindu Kush. Their great amusements are polo and hawking, and splendid hawks are bred in the country. Formerly Chitral was subordinate to Badakshan and afterwards to the Amir of Kabul, when Badakshan was conquered by the Afghans. Aman-ul-Mulk, father of the Mehtar just murdered, succeeded in freeing himself from Kabul about the year 1854, by declaring himself a vassal of Kashmir, and in 1876 was formally declared such. He paid a nominal tribute and received subsidies from Kashmir, in reality as a bribe to prevent his raiding Gilgit. In 1885 Sir William Lockhart was sent to Chitral and succeeded in establishing friendly relations with Aman-ul-Mulk, the Mehtar, as the ruler of Chitral is called. In 1893 a British Political Officer was sent to Chitral with an armed escort. In 1892 the Mehtar, Aman-ul-Mulk, died at the age of seventy, leaving behind him some 70 children! Of these three are conspicuous, Nizam-ul-Mulk, the eldest, Afzul-ul-Mulk and thirdly Shah-ul-Mulk. When the Mehtar died, Afzul-ul-Mulk seized the throne in September, 1892, and to simplify matters killed [illegible] Mulk. Nizam-ul-Mulk, not wishing to

mation for the snows may break the wires and repair is difficult. So it will probably be some time before we hear that the British Agent has out-marched Umra Khan. It will be readily understood how important it is that we should have complete control over a State bordering on the Hindu Kush Passes, so near to our Russian friends. Hostilities will of course be avoided by the British Agent, but Umra Khan and Co. will have to learn that the great Sirkar brooks no rival king-maker in these parts. It is satisfactory to know that Dr. Robertson has a staff of British officers at his call and, in addition to his British Indian Corps, troops who have proved themselves as trustworthy as the Dogra troops have already done.

Madras News.

TO-MORROW.

Football, Mounted Infantry *vs.* Mr. Firth's XI, Island ... ... 5. 0 P.M.

Lotteries, Gymkhana Stand ... ... 6 0 P.M.

Sacred Concert, St. Andrew's School, Scotch Kirk ... ... 6 15 P.M

THE Y. M. C. A., ESPLANADE.—A lecture will be delivered to-morrow at 6-30 P.M., by Rev. F. W. Fellett, M.A. Subject:—"Social Reform in England 500 years ago."

THE REV. E. SELL.—The Rev. E. Sell, B. D., Secretary, C. M. S., who is going home on furlough next week, will preach at Zion Church, Chintadripetta, on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 7 30 A.M.

A HOLIDAY.—To-morrow being the Hindu feast of *Mahasivaratri*, the High Court and the Magistrates' Courts will be closed for the day. The City, Civil and Small Cause Courts will, however, be open.

PERSONAL.—*Departure yesterday evening*:—Colonel Cummins, to Mettapolliem. *Arrivals this morning*:—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, from Pondicherry; Lord and Lady Castletown, from Hyderabad; and the Rev. Father Sewell, from Trichinopoly.

THE MANAMOHANA NATAKA COMPANY.—This Company, under the management of Mr. T. R. Govindusawmy Row, will give a performance, for the last time in Madras, of "Ramadoss and Seruthondar Charitrams" in Chenga Bazaar Theatrical Hall on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 8 30 P. M.

THE CHETPUT RAILWAY STATION.—Owing to the Chetput Station having become the ticket examining Station, the Agent of the South Indian Railway is about to substitute steel pole fencing in place of the existing wire fencing, to prevent passengers who are so inclined from getting down at Chetput and making off across the plains over the wire fencing.

THE HIGH COURT.—During next week there will be two Appellate Benches, the first presided over by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker, the second by J. J. Best and Dewan Bahadur S. Soobramanya Iyer. Mr. Justice Shephard will preside throughout the week on the Original Side Final Bench. There will be no holiday on Ash Wednesday.

THEFT OF AN OFFICE-BOX.—Moonean, a coachman in the employ of Mr. R. A. Nelson, was yesterday charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with having stolen the office box of Mr. E.J. Firth, from the latter's carriage, while Mr. Firth was in the Madras Club on the 18th instant. Accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED RAILWAY THEFTS.—Moonien an old offender with six previous convictions, and Armoogam were yesterday charged at the Egmore Magistrates' Court with having on the 3rd instant dishonestly removed at the Egmore Station a carpet-bag the property of a Singhalese named Joan Siguio. The Magistrate committed the accused to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

BAND STAND—MARINA.—The following is the programme of music to be played by H. E. the Governor's Band to-morrow evening:—

March ..	..La Tête de Bronze	..Auber.
Overture	..Le Roi D'Yvetot ..	..Adam.
Waltz ..	..Zephir lüfte ..	..Gung'l.
Selection	..Tannhäuser ..	..Wagner.
Song ..	..By the fountain ..	..S. Adams.
Galop ..	..Vivas	..Zikoff.

THE MADRAS [illegible] MUSIC.—T[illegible] prize giving of [illegible] take place this [illegible] Technical Inst[illegible] proximo, at 6 [illegible] Lady Wenlock will distribute [illegible]

at the mantapam on certain six days in the year. The suit coming on before Mr. Justice Shephard, His Lordship held with the defendant that the plaintiff's right was only subject to the rights of the temple, but directed the defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs as well as the costs of the Commission in the case which became necessary to arrive at a valuation of the suit on the ground that the suit was necessitated by the conduct of the defendant. The decree also contained a statement that the defendant had obtained a certificate for the land by fraud and misrepresentation. Against this, the Dharmakartha of the temple appealed and held that he was not liable to costs as he had been unnecessarily dragged into Court. He never repudiated the rights of the plaintiff but only contended they were subject to the rights of the temple. The matter came on for hearing before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer appearing for the appellants and the Hon'ble the Advocate General for the respondents. Their Lordships this morning, in passing judgment, directed the expungement from the decree of the statement that the certificate for the land was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation as the evidence did not support such a conclusion. They reversed the decree in respect of costs and directed that under the circumstances each party pay its own costs in the Lower Court, and both parties equally the costs of the Commission; as regards the appeal, the respondents to pay appellants costs.

Departure of Colonel Henderson, C. S. I.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, *20th Feb.*—Colonel and Miss Henderson left Bangalore this afternoon *via* the Southern Mahratta Railway *en route* for England, and the late Resident's final "goodbyes" were uttered to a very large number of Civil and Military officials, European and Native, who thronged the station platform. The Guard of Honour as usual was found by the Barr, and their Band was also in attendance, while the Silledar Cavalry found the escort and the route from the Residency to the Station was posted at intervals with the Mysore and Cantonment Police. Among the many people at the station may be mentioned Mr. Lee Warner, C. S the new Resident, Brigadier-General Gosset, C. B, Surgeon-Major-General McGann, Major Stevens, Colonel Campbell, Colonel Grant, Colonel Macintire, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, Mr Thumboo Chetty, Mr. Krishnamurthi, Mr. Hewetson, Major Wilkieson, R. E., Mr. Wilkieson, many of the Commissioners both of the City and Station Municipalities, practically all the Staff Officers of the garrison, and a few ladies. Colonel Henderson went through a good many separate leave-takings, and as the train steamed out of the station was greeted with three hearty cheers and one cheer more. The late Resident's last social function took place yesterday afternoon, when a garden party at the Residency, largely attended by the Chief officials of the Mysore Province, and the C. O's of the various regiments in garrison, were introduced to Mr. Lee Warner.

The M. V. G. Regimental Dinner.

Last night, for the first time for several years, the Officers past and present of the Madras Volunteer Guards gave a Regimental Dinner at the Masonic Hall, Mount Road, Lodge Perfect Unanimity, which was kindly lent for the occasion, and the success of the gathering was so great that it is to be hoped that the Annual Dinner will not again be allowed to fall into abeyance. The past Officers were but poorly represented, but all those now in the regiment were present, and as each Officer invited a private guest the gathering was a large one. The guests of the Mess were His Excellency Lord Wenlock, Honorary Colonel of the regiment, Major the Honourable R. T. Lawley, the Officers on H. E. the Governor's Staff, Brigadier-General T. van Straubenzee, C.B., R.A., Commanding the District, and Major F. W. Bromfield, Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras. The hall was embellished with military trophies and the Band of the regiment was stationed in the compound and played a very fine selection of music during dinner. A small Guard of Honour was drawn up under the portico, and on his arrival H. E. the Governor was received with fitting honours [illegible]er, the toast of the Queen having [illegible]dged and drunk, Colonel H. [illegible] Commandant of the regiment [illegible]ssembled company as follows [illegible] encouraging and bright feat[illegible] progress of the Madras Volun[illegible] have the honour of being C[illegible] ast pleasant prospect i- the [illegible] this table, where we have [illegible] of meeting as [illegible] loyed to condemn the Hebbal project to the reme Government through Sir H. Prender- at the very time that he had obtained ac- to all my plans and papers, and with these s he prepared the project for the Durbar, uding the channel from the North to in- se the catchment area as I had proposed to He had also told Colonel Hasted, R.E., that catchment area of the Hebbal tank was not square miles, but he has adopted my survey his for the Durbar at nearly 15 square miles, it is in this shameless manner the whole sta- has been deprived of its water supply just to fy the greed and covetousness of the Durbar the cheapest, dirtiest and nastiest manner sible, at the expense of the whole commu- y. As to the Hessarghatta project the whole eme is wrong from one to the other, as I wed to the Municipal Board of this station. s very easy to supply the whole place, sta- , barracks and pettah, from the Arkawutty er with abundance of water for about 12 hs of rupees, but I refused to tell the Board w this could be done, as I had no idea of owing myself to be cheated again by the rbar and let them get hold of a better pro- than Hebbal in the same manner as they managed to secure the best project for this tion for themselves.

J. F. FISCHER, General, R. E.

Bangalore, 19th Feb.

The E. and A.-I. Association.

SIR,—Referring to the para, in your issue of t night anent the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian sociation, I write to say that it will be a pain- surprise to many of the Associates to hear at the President does *not* approve of the site ered to the Association at Veysarapaudy by e of its members, on the grounds that it is t central. I venture to disagree with the esident. Veysarapaudy can be reached from fferent parts of Madras as follows:—Vepery minutes; New Town 12 minutes; Egmore to 18 minutes; Kilpauk 18 to 20 minutes; adavaram 20 minutes; Perambore 20 nutes; 2nd Line Beach 25 minutes; and ount Road (The Club) 30 minutes. In conscience, Sir, I ask can the present fices be reached in less time than the above om any of the places mentioned? The only ssociates who would be somewhat inconveni- nced are those residing in Saint Thomé. I have en Mr. McCready and had a look at the site nd would strongly advise the Council or the ssociation to give the matter *deep* considera- ion before they decline such an offer. The site an excellent one. There is no doubt that as oon as the Bezwada-Madras line is opened, welling houses, etc., must be built on the vailable lands in the vicinity of the Powder Mills, Buckingham Mills, Veysarapaudy, and s suburbs. If a Railway Station can be rranged for at Veysarapaudy, there will e no inconvenience caused whatever, as peo- le from Royapuram, Perambore and Town an all reach the proposed Association room n a few minutes. I would strongly advise each Associate or Councillor who wants the As- ociation to have "its ain hame" to go nd see for himself before he decides how he vill vote on the question. Regarding leasing he Victoria Hall, one can hardly see where the Association or the community will benefit by aking over such a white elephant. I venture to think that at every Council meeting (which by the bye are few enough), endless time will be taken up in settling disputes and complaints regarding the hall, questions of repair and alter- ations, &c., &c. The Association will, there is no doubt, make a sad mistake in leasing such a large hall, and my advice to the Councillors is have nothing to do with it whatever. If the Association wants to benefit its funds, build a habitation with a good sized room or hall, and let this out on hire, and you will find that there are lots of people of moderate means who will gladly hire it for marriages, dances, &c. May I ask the President of the Association, or the Chairman of the Habitation Scheme to publish in the *Eastern Guardian* the letter of the would-be donor of the site, to allow the mem- bers to judge on what conditions, &c., the land has been offered. I also take the opportunity of asking what has become of the D. S. White Memorial Fund? Will the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Gantz, kindly enlighten us?

RETIRED WARRANT OFFICER.

Madras, 20th Feb.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. R.," "JUSTICE," "A SHAREHOLDER," "A STUDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE" and "TRUTH."—Declined with thanks.—ED.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

Parliamentary Intelligence.

GERMAN PRISON PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, *20th Feb.*—In the House of Commons last night, a Resolution moved by Mr. Howard Vincent to restrict the importation into England of products of German prison labour was carried without a division, Government yielding after first opposing the question.

GUARANTEES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The Secretary of State for India, replying to further questions, declared that Government could not see its way to giving an Imperial guarantee for interest on railways in India.

The War in the Far East.

A NEW WAR LOAN.

YOKOHAMA, *21st Feb.*—The Japanese Government has made an application to Parliament for a further war loan of a hundred million yen.

The New American Loan.

LONDON, *21st Feb.*—The American loan was covered twenty times in London.

The Colchester Bye Election.

LONDON, *20th Feb.*—Mr. Weetman Pearson, Liberal, has been elected for Colchester by a majority of 263 in place of Captain Naylor Leyland, resigned.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

Budget Estimates.

ALLAHABAD, *20th Feb.*—The Budget accounts of the various Departments for 1894-95 have now been sent in to the Government of India. These will be considered by the Financial Department together with the estimates for the coming financial year.

The Clothing of British Troops.

Colonels Toker and Jeffreys and Mr. Whelan have been appointed members of the Committee to consider the application to India of the warrant dealing with the clothing of British troops.

Death of a Well Known Mahomedan.

Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., a well-known figure in these Provinces, died at Lucknow yesterday.

The Supreme Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA, *21st Feb.*—At the Viceregal Council to-day Sir A. Miller presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend certain Sections of the Civil Procedure Code and to repeal certain Sections in the Punjab Laws Act.

Sir James Westland introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act. The proposed legislation has for its special object the provision of better accommodation for officers and crew on certain steamers trading here, known as "tramps." It merely provides for the temporary protection of the forecastle and the officers' quarters by double awnings and screens, for better ventilation and for planking where decks are of unsheathed iron.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta put the following question:—"Will Government be pleased to state (*a*) the actual amount paid for exchange compensation allowance for the year 1893-94; (*b*) the approximate amount of the said allowance for the closing year 1894-95, and (*c*) the total amount of salaries for each of the above two years of the officers who drew the allowance."

Sir James Westland replied as follows:—"The amount paid on account of exchange compensation allowance for 1893-94 was Rx. 624,411 this figure includes the payments taken to capital account, *i. e.* heads 48 and 49. The

the *Coromandel* from Colombo. Mr. Bayley, who has been officiating, made over his duties yesterday and leaves for England to-morrow.

Lord Fincastle, A. D. C.

Lord Fincastle, A. D. C., left Calcutta last evening for England. He will rejoin at Simla at the end of April.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The Zemindar of Kallikota.

CUTTACK, *20th Feb.*—The marriage of the Zemindar of Kallikota, of the Ganjam District, with the second sister of the Mayurbhanj Rajah, will be celebrated on the 4th March. The bridegroom arrived at Cuttack the day before yesterday with 4,000 retinue and many elephants, horses, carriages and palanquins.

(The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is Rs. 2, and must accompany the announcement.)

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

WILKINS—Feb. 15th, at 118, Civil Lines, Poona, the wife of A. D. Wilkins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KANE—MILLAR—Feb. 18th, at Bombay, Albert Edward Henry Kane, Traffic Department, G. I. P. Railway, to Louisa Mildred Millar, the daughter of Alexander Millar, Locomotive Department, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

DEATH.

D'MELLO—Feb. 17th, at Dadur, Bombay, Peter M. D'Mello, aged 43 years.

Commercial.

Chamber of Commerce Circular.

MADRAS, 21ST FEBRUARY.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Exchange.—(Wednesday Evening.) Early in the fortnight Sterling rates showed an upward movement and the Council allotment of the 6th instant went at a minimum of 1-0[illegible]. The increase in the amount to be offered on the following Wednesday from 50 to 60 lakhs had however a depressing effect and Sterling rates languished. The 60 lakhs offered by the India Council on the 13th instant went at the reduced minimum of 1-0[illegible], but within the last few days heavy sales of "special" bills have been made at advancing rates up to yesterday when 1-1$\frac{1}{16}$ was secured. The recovery in Exchange has been attributed to the strong demand for enfaced Rupee Paper in London, the price of which has gone up to £56 2 6.

	13th Feb.	20th Feb.
Telegraph Transfers	...1/0[illegible]	1/0[illegible]
Bank Bills on demand	...1/0[illegible]	1/0[illegible]
Do. 3 ms' sight	...1/0[illegible]	1/0[illegible]
Credits 3 do.	...1/0[illegible]	1/1[illegible]
Documents 1 do.	...1/0[illegible]	1/1[illegible]
Do. 3 do.	...1/0[illegible]	1/1[illegible]
Francs 3 do.	...1·35	1·39

BANK OF MADRAS SHARES.—Are quiet at Rs. 1,135 to Rs. 1,140. Money.—Is firmer. On the 12th instant the Bank of Madras increased the minimum rate of interest from 5 to 6 per cent. On the 14th idem the other Presidency Banks followed suit and on the 19th the Bank of Bengal further put up its rate from 6 to 7 per cent. Government Paper.—Three-and-halfs have slightly improved to 103$\frac{3}{8}$ to 103$\frac{1}{2}$ in sympathy with the rise in the gold price. The London market has advanced to £56 2 6.

FREIGHTS.—Madras.—Sailing Vessels. There is no enquiry for this tonnage. Steamers.—Freights. There has been next to no enquiry for steamers for Kernels to Marseilles. The arrivals outward are the *Trocas*, *Manora*, *Terra*, *Rothenfels*, *Coromandel*, and *Bhopal*, and the departures homeward are the *Bengal*, *Clan Gordon*, *Avoca* and *Clan Macneil*.

IMPORTS.—Piece Goods.—The market remains dull. Goods in the different classes receive little attention up-country; interest appears to be centered in the incoming crops, while business in the bazaar is hampered by the tightness of money, and clearances are consequently smaller than usual. Selling prices remain fairly steady. 40s. Mule Twist are about 1 anna under rates quoted on the last report, and as stocks are rather large, it will probably be some time ere this drop is recovered. Metals.—Iron.—The market continues active, and demand has been met freely at last rates. Bar.—There have been good sales at the last quotation of Rs. 25 8 per candy. Sheet.—Is in fair demand and the price remains at Rs. 29-8 per candy. Hoop.—Small sales have taken place at Rs. 28 per candy. Rolled Rods.—These remain as last quoted, viz., Rs. 27 per candy for Ordinary and Rs. 35 per candy for Swedish. Yellow Metal Sheets.—A small business is reported at about Rs. 188 per candy. Copper Sheets.—There is not much doing in these, but the last quotation of Rs. 230 per candy is maintained. Copper Cakes.—There have been some very small sales at Rs. 195 per candy. Tin Plates.—A small business has been done at Rs. 12 per box.

roughly be represented as follows :—

London : Twenty-nine thousand packages, of which 12,000 are old South American barks, leaving about 15,000 bales of effective manufacturing cinchona, representing, say, 1,250,000 oz. of quinine.

Amsterdam : Twenty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-five packages, of which 22,000 may be considered manufacturing bark, representing, at an average unit of 4¾ per cent., about 3,500,000 oz. of quinine.

Considering that, in 1894, the sales of Java cinchono-bark in Amsterdam alone represented about 5,600,000 oz. of quinine, most of which must have gone into consumption, the visible supply of the drug does not seem very excessive, and if the planters in Java could come to some agreement to restrict the output or control the supply of bark there would be every prospect of an early improvement in the price of quinine. Unfortunately, that is just what they cannot or will not do. On the contrary, they ship larger quantities every season with a reckless disregard of their own interests, which seems to indicate that the gods have rendered them mad preparatory to their destruction. Meanwhile, the combined quinine-manufacturers have the whip-hand. They buy their bark at a price which leaves them considerably over 100 per cent. profit on the quinine they can sell, and no doubt they can wish for nothing better than a continuance, for some time at any rate, of the present state of things.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

THE MONSON EFFIGY AT TUSSAUDS.

In the Queen's Bench Division on the 30th Jan, the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury concluded the hearing of the case of Monson *v.* Madame Tussaud and Sons, Limited. This was an action brought by Mr. A. J. Monson, well known in connection with the Ardlamont case, to recover damages for alleged libel. The plaintiff stated that the defendants wrongfully exhibited his model without his consent, and upon these grounds he claimed damages. The defendants denied the allegations, and pleaded that the plaintiff consented to their exhibiting his model at their waxworks, and that he sold them the clothes through his agent. Lord Coleridge, Q C., and Mr. Sturgess appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Murphy, Q C , Mr. Finlay Q.C., and Mr. Percy Gye represented the defendants. The evidence having closed, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

THE SCOTS GREYS AND THE CZAR.

Colonel Welby, Commandant of the Royal Scots Greys, of which regiment the Emperor of Russia has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief, left London on the 27th January with the deputation of his regiment which is to wait on His Imperial Majesty. Colonel Welby was accompanied by two other officers and the regimental Sergeant-Major. They travelled *via* Queenborough and Flushing to Berlin, where they stopped half an hour. They then proceeded *via* Konigsberg, Wirballen, and Vilna to St. Petersburg, reaching their destination at eleven on the 30th January. They took with them an oil painting as a present to the Czar. This represents His Majesty trotting past at the head of the Royal Scots Greys, immediately followed by Colonel Welby and his trumpet-major, to the leading squadron coming on behind. The band is formed up opposite the saluting point ; other squadrons and some of the 9th Lancers are seen in the distance. The ground depicted is part of the Long Valley at Aldershot. The frame of the picture bears on the top the badge of the regiment, the thistle within a garter, with the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit," and "Royal Scots Greys" on a ribbon below. On the lower side of the frame is the inscription : "Presented to H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Scots Greys, by the officers of the regiment, 1894." It is uncertain how long the deputation will be away, as the German Emperor has signified his wish to receive them at Berlin on the return journey, but probably it will be about three weeks. It is interesting to add that the officers of the regiment have presented Sergeant-Major Duncan with a complete set of furs for the occasion.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* states that Count George Bobrinsky, Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of War, will be attached to the deputation during their stay. Russian officers in St. Petersburg, imagining that all British troops belonging to regiments with Scotch titles must wear the kilt, are extremely interested in the appearance of the Czar's British cavalry regiment.

and that they should bear interest not exceeding 3 percentage per annum. I do not see why they should not be payable in fifty years from their issue. As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the Treasury, our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the Government to be paid in any other form of money.

LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

Mr. Springer, on the same day, introduced a Bill in the House for carrying out President Cleveland's recommendations, but the amount of the bonds was not mentioned. The Bill, which makes no allusion to silver, was referred to the Banking Committee. It is stated that the omission from the Bill of a silver clause is intentional. President Cleveland had no objection to a provision for the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury and of the seigniorage, but he did not care to make any recommendation to that effect. If, however, an amendment in that sense is proposed by their supporters, the Government will raise no objection.

Telegrams of 30th January stated that a somewhat better feeling prevailed in commercial circles, owing to a belief that the President, without waiting for Congress to take action on Mr. Springer's Bond Bill, would shortly order another bond issue of 100,000,000 dols. under the present law. It is probable that the bond bill, which has received some amendments in Committee, will pass the House, but the adverse feeling of the Silver party in the Senate is unchanged.

The National Board of Trade, composed of delegates from all the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, met in Washington on the 30th January, and passed a Resolution endorsing the President's financial recommendation. A deputation communicated the Resolution to the President, who expressed his gratification.

Further withdrawals from the Treasury of gold to the amount of 1,150,000 dols reduced the free gold balance to 47 366,000 dols.

A New York telegram from the correspondent of the *Standard*, dated 31st January, says :—

To-day's *Commercial Bulletin*, after an elaborate discussion of the monetary crisis, concludes that there are no signs of hoarding gold. Withdrawals were, however made yesterday elsewhere than in New York, and in petty sums to such an aggregate that the Treasury's reserve to-day is smaller, probably below forty-two millions. But the sterling exchange to-day fell a half cent., and money is a half per cent. dearer. Stocks were also decidedly strong. As showing that Mr. Curtis's negotiations have been successful not a moment too soon, it appears that not a single New York banker called upon him Their boycott of Mr. Secretary Carlisle's deputy adequately explains Mr. Carlisle's absence. Among the callers were Messrs. August Belmont, Morgan, Speyer, Seligman, Wormser, and Thalmann. It is understood that they modestly ask for Four per Cents. at par. The Treasury's reputed figures are Fours at a premium, reducing the income to three, with possibly a banker's commission. A hundred million in bonds will probably be issued, though one version says that there will be 100,000,000 dols. on each side of the Atlantic. It is quite probable that the arrangement that will be arrived at between the Treasury and the Syndicate will be for an advance of gold upon the mere pledge of bonds, instead of their sale, at least during the interval until the new Three per Cents. expressly payable in gold are authorised. Meanwhile the dealings in the pledged bonds are to be through certificates issued by the Syndicate with their added guarantee of gold.

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

At a preliminary sitting of the Armenian Outrages Investigation Commission at Mush the foreign delegates recommended the suspension of Tahsin Pasha, Vali of Bitlis, pending the course of the inquiry. This recommendation has been supported by the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors, and a Constantinople despatch announces Tahsin's suspension.

It is officially announced from Constantinople that the Porte does not prohibit foreign correspondents from going to Armenia, but merely declines to provide an escort for certain English correspondents, in order that the Investigation Commission may pursue its labours unhampered by any outside influence. The Turkish Government has, however, intimated that no newspaper correspondents will be permitted to visit the Sassun District till the Investigation Commission has presented its report.

It is reported that the Court of Cassation at Constantinople has confirmed sentences of death

advance of the *Astrea*, whose design the *Mall* criticised on the 21st January. *Talbots* are 350 feet long, 54 feet beam, at 20½ feet draught displace 5,600 to With 9,600 indicated horse-power they to attain 19½ knots speed. They carry 5 tons of fuel, and have eleven quick-fire and a good installation of machine gu The twenty gunboats to be built by co tract are to be of about 1,300 tons displaceme being enlarged *Dryads*; but here also it is tended that there will be an improvement in t boilers, though these five boats were distinc better than either the *Sharpshooter* or *Ala* type. As to the torpedo-boat destroyers, t feature is an increase in speed. The Spen Programme, as it now stands, is divided follows :—

	Portsmouth.	Chatham.	Pembroke.	Devonport.	Sheerness.	Private
Battleships ...	3	3	2	—	—	
"Terribles" ...	—	—	—	—	—	
1st Class Cruisers.	—	—	1	—	—	
2nd " " ...	2	2	1	2	—	
3rd " " ...	—	—	—	2	—	—
Gunboats ...	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sloops	—	—	—	2	2	—

All destroyers are being built by contract.

The work to be completed within the n financial year, according to the Naval Estima now prepared, is the second-class cru *Eclipse*, at Portsmouth, two sloops, *Pho* and *Algerine*, at Devonport, and two at Sh ness—*Torch* and *Alert*. All these craft have launched. The money vote is said to ex considerably last year's total of £7,000,000. loan is to extend over twenty years, and, present arranged, is for £5,000,000 sterling, haps extra pressure might raise into £10,000 as was at one time contemplated by some perts. The money is for works other than building. Under Vote 10 of last year's Estimates, certain works were authorised estimated cost of close upon £5,000,000 ste of which £4,500,000 still remain to la There is abundant need for the whole sum Chatham there is extensive dredging. At mouth £400,000 for dredging, £310,00 two new graving docks, and other penditure for jetties, &c. At Devonport £5 for dredging, as well as reconstructing the jetty, and £2,000,000 for the extension Keyham Yard, including a coaling jett Portland £170,000 for coaling arrange groyne, and dolphin. At Gibraltar £770, docks and moles, and a trifle for each foreign stations. For the continuance it is said some £700,000 is to be voted, in dent of the loan. The necessity for a la will, according to experts, be easily es ed. Indeed, the position in respect of is not fully realised. Hong Kong i cularly claimant for reasons needless to There Britain has not a dock to put a in, and the private docks to which we resort are very much in demand by ships, and exorbitant charges are m warships. Our establishment is wholly in It is too small, and there has been a lon versy as to the acquiring of the land so yard might be extended. The plan sufficient to build a tramp steamer, ar any of our cruisers get damaged it w very difficult matter putting them ri money considered necessary here least £500,000. Again, in the Mediterr have not a dock to take in the *Ter* *Powerful*. At home, too, there is no d service to admit these cruisers. Tw docks are being constructed at Po but only one, No. 15, will let cruisers. Few of our docks take o new battleships with their bilge keel and the north lock—the latter is prac of the entrances to the principal floa —are the only docks at Portsmouth tleship of the *Magnificent* class. Th Chatham will have to be lengthened dock where the *Majestic* was built w her in again, for it is one thing to complete ship out and another to plete ship in. At Chatham, graving docks and a basin arran awaiting money. At Devonport dock only for our battleships. At Sh Pembroke there is none. The amou Portland is quite inadequate—£7 are needed, and a similar increase in Gibraltar is absolutely indispensab in the Mediterranean is worth main the south coast of England there is in which a large fleet could safely bad weather, and there has been lo

Madras, -

NOTICE TO

A. R.," "JUSTICE,"

STUDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE and "TRUTH." —Declined with thanks.—ED.

this figure includes the payments taken to capital account, *i. e.* heads 48 and 49. The

per candy. Tin Plates.—A small business has been done at Rs. 12 per box.

5. Mery. Suryanarayana Row has been doing the work for about two months, and I am obliged to have to bring to the notice of Government that all circumstances considered it is highly desirable to replace him by an official chairman. I therefore beg to propose that the assistant Surgeon Mr W. T. Kenny be appointed Councillor and chairman vice Mr Saldanha transferred. Mr Kenny was not at first disposed to take up the work on the ground of inexperience but has subsequently expressed his willingness.

6. List showing the present constitution of the Council is submitted. 3 enclosures are returned herewith.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Manavedan Raja
acting Collector

---

is both, but I regret I have nothing more to say for him. On the other hand from what I have seen of him during the latter half of last year, I have no doubt that as a vakil he is far inferior to the pleader who is now doing the duties of the Chairman. He was a standing vakil for the Rajah of Venkatagiri. But towards the close of last year his services were dispensed with by the rajah and since then he has been literally briefless. He does not appear to me to be a person of energy and I am convinced that he will not make a satisfactory Chairman.

4. Of the other applicant Mr. Johnson, personally I know nothing. He is now a Local Fund Overseer. I have heard nothing against him. His only qualification however appears to be that he was at one time the Sanitary Inspector in the Nellore municipality. He is a man of no influence official or personal. In these circumstances I beg to submit that neither of the applicants ought to be appointed for the vacant post.

Ref No $\frac{1512}{Eng}$

Dated 24th june 1895

Dispatched

Local & Municipal De

CURRENT No. 2000 M

From.

K. C. Manavedan Rajah Esquire

Collector Of Nellore

To.

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Local and Municipal department

Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of G.O. dated 5th june, 1895, no 928 m. mis, referring to me for remarks the following petitions:—

(1) Petition from G. Jagannayakulu nayudu

(2) Petition from D. C. Krishniah and others

(3) Petition from Mr S. Johnson.

2. The municipal chairmanship is vacant consequent on the transfer of Mr Saldanha, the assistant Surgeon. In this office letter no $\frac{717}{Eng}$ dated 18th april 1895, first grade pleader and Councillor M.R.Ry Suryanarayana Row was recommended for the post.

CN 1337th

Ref. G.O. 928 m. 5-6-95

3. Jagannayukulu nayudu referred to in the first petition and in the mahazar is a first grade pleader. He called on me and pointed out that his qualifications are that he is a graduate and a non-brahmin. He

LIST SHOWING THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION OF THE Nellore Municipal ~~BOARD~~ COUNCIL. ~~OF~~

[Maximum number is 18]

Serial number.	Number of Members / Councillors	Date of appointment ~~or election.~~
	Officials	
1.	Mr. Ry. T. Sita Row Pantulu garu Head Quarter Deputy Collector	Ex officio
2.	" T. Janakiramiah garu Sub assistant Inspector of Schools	9th october 1894
3.	" R. Streenivasa Iyengar avarghal Executive Engineer	26th march 1895
4.	Vacant	
	Non. Officials	
5.	Mr. Ry. D. N. Venkataramanayya garu	28th june 1892
6.	" C. Venkataramunaija Row naidu garu	21st February 1893
7.	" S. Subba Row garu	27th june 1893
8.	" M. Appayya garu	8th august 1893
9.	" Y. Varadayya garu	31st october 1893
10.	The Reverend D. Downie	9th january 1894
11.	H. T. Ward Esquire	9th october 1894
12.	Mr. Ry. N. Sooryanarain Row garu	27th ~~9th~~ november 1894
13.	" A. Kotiah garu	
14	" A. Venkiah garu	
15.	" T. Somasundram mudaliar garu	
16.	" C. Krishnasawmy Pillai garu	
17.	Asaduddin Ahmed Sahib	
18.	Vacant	

[Eng. ; 9-5-95.]

Acting Collector

Local & Municipal Dept.
From UL. ENT No. 177

Mr. S. Johnson
Nellore

31 MAY 1895

To,

The Hon'ble J. F. Price
Chief Secretary
To Government
Madras

Dated 27th May } 1895
Despd 27th " }

En 1.

Subject.

Candidating for the Chairmanship of the Nellore Municipality with copies of Testimonials & References to the Hon'ble J. Grose and Doctors Laing & King.

Proceedings of the Nellore Municipal Board on the Revision of House & Land Taxes.

The whole work was conducted most accurately and satisfactorily. The services of Mr S. Johnson, the Sanitary Inspector under whose immediate supervision the whole work of Revision of Assessment was conducted now remain to be considered. He had taken great pains & much interest in expediting the work.

Resolved that Mr Johnson who did the extra work and give satisfaction to the Sub Committee, should be remunerated & that recommendation to the President x be accordingly made.

x The Honble Mr Grose.

Nellore
2d August 1880

(Sd) C. Callyanasoondra Chitty
Vice President.

The President, now the Honble Mr Grose's Certificate.

Mr Johnson has been Sanitary Inspector of the Municipality for 3 years & a half. I gave him the appointment at the recommendation of the District Engineer Mr O'Shaugnessey who had seen his work in the Buckingham Canal & approved of it. Since he had been in the service of the Municipality I have found him zealous & efficient.

Nellore
12th April 1882.

(Sd) J. Grose.

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Mr Manavedan Raja now recommends that the new Assistant Surgeon, Mr Keany, be appointed Chairman of the Nellore Municipality. It is stated, however, in the Deputy Collector's d.o. of the 20th May that Mr Keany only expects to stay about two months in ellore. Before anything further is done ay the Surgeon-General be asked if can make it convenient to leave there? Draft d.o. is put up.

C.G.T.
8.VIII.

Dr Laing & Dr King who have seen me during their periodical visits to this Municipality.

A copy of extract of Proceedings of the Municipal Board & that of a certificate from the Honble Mr Grose I herewith submit, will afford some idea of the manner I have discharged my duties even in inferior responsibility.

In conclusion, I need only reiterate my assurance that I shall not disappoint His Excellency the Governor, should His Excellency be pleased to appoint me as Chairman of the Nellore Municipality.

I beg to remain

Sir,

Your most Obedt & humble Servant

Saml. Johnson

My address.

Mr S. Johnson

Nellore.

SURGEON GENERAL WITH GOVERNMENT MADRAS

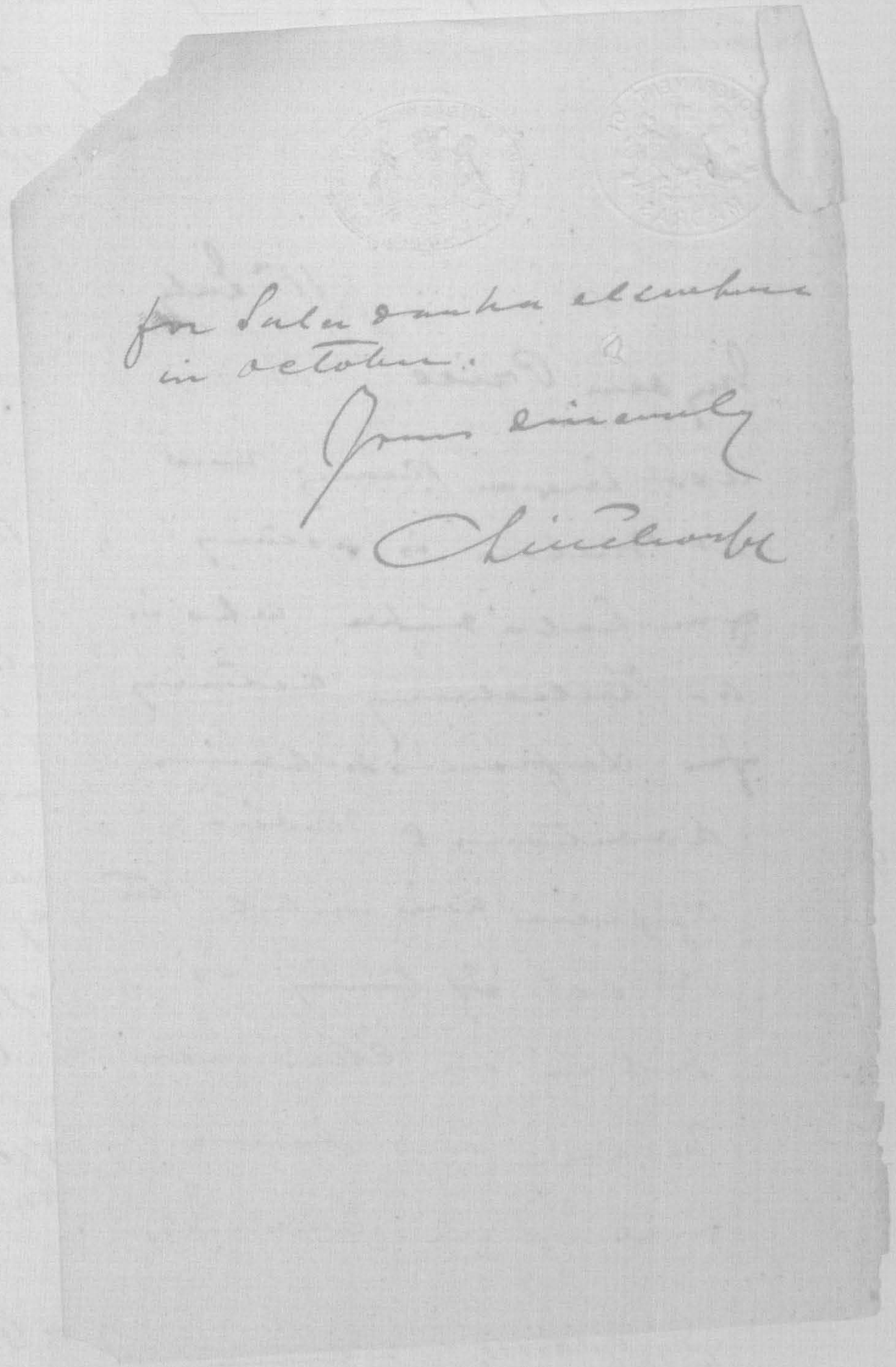
CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT

11 JUL 1895

4th July

My dear Price

Asst Surgeon Kenny at Nellore is acting for [illegible] who is at Tellicherry acting for Lafrenais who is additional Medical officer here until the 1st Oct. If Kenny is put in as Chairman Nellore and does well. I am anxious



for Saldanha elsewhere
in October.

Yours sincerely

D. O.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

OOTACAMUND,

11th July 1895

My dear Sibthorpe

It has been proposed to appoint Kenny, who has lately been posted as Assistant Surgeon to Vellore, Chairman of the Municipality of that place, but there seems to be some doubt whether he is likely to stay there long enough to make it worth while. Will you kindly let me know as soon as possible

whether ~~you can make it~~ it would be convenient

to leave him there? The Municipality

[illegible]

needs a stronger official Chairman, and

Municipal Commissioners

he is the only man available for the place.

Yours etc

J.S.
10/7/95

Cgt
8.VIII

To

Surg: Maj: Genl C. Sibthorpe F.R.C.P.I.,

Desp'd
11/7

Nellore, May 27th 1895

Local & Municipal Dept
CURRENT No. 1771 M

To

The Honble. J. T. Price
Chief Secretary
To Government, Madras

Sir,

I beg you will be pleased to place this my Application for the Chairmanship of the Nellore Municipality before His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I have been over 12 years in connection with this Municipality & have acquired such intimate knowledge of municipal matters & administrative powers that I am emboldened to assure His Excellency the Governor of my competancy to fulfil the functions that appertain to the Office of a Chairman. Reviewing as I have had the opportunity to do, the administrations of the several Chairmen this Municipality has had during the last 15 years & the shortcomings in those administrations noticed by Government, I am doubly emboldened to assure His Excellency the Governor, that my devotion to meet His Excellency's views will be hearty & unremitting.

The Honble. Mr Grose knows me well as also

Dr

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1511 M

Petition

From

D. C. Krishnayya & others
Nellore

No.

Dated

Received 6-5-95

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Praying that M. R. Ry. G. Jagannaikulu Naidu Garu, B.A. be appointed as Chairman of the Nellore municipality.

H. Kristnamacharlu

C. Ramaiyya. B.A.L.T.
Assist. F. C. M. School Nellore

[illegible]

A. Seshayya

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

N. Arrain Dep. Clerk
Collector's Office
Nellore

Mahamed Rahimtullah

K. Subbiah

and Chairman, his attainments, experience, long residence, and, most of all, his excellent character marking him out as the best man for the place.

6. that they humbly pray that the Government will be pleased to appoint the above gentleman for the place.

K. Krishnayya B.A.
Teacher S.C.M. School, Nellore.

C. R. [illegible]
Retired Thasildar

G. Kalahasteswara [illegible]
Hd. clerk [illegible] office

Ramanujulu B.A.
Clerk Dist. Court

C. Krishnama Charlu
Clerk Dist. Court

C. Vencatachari

K. Veeraraghava [illegible]

D. Venkatachallayya B.A.
Clerk collector's office

T. Thirumalacharry [illegible] Naidu
Clerk Collector's office

R. Ethirajulu Naidu

K. Sringaracharlu

Government, no doubt, with an unwillingness withdrew it, which, of course, they firmly believe, will be restored to them at not a very distant date.

3. that notwithstanding the withdrawal of the privilege the Government has been pleased from time to time to lend a gracious ear to the wishes of the people in all matters municipal.

4. that that has in a measure been educating them in taking interest in municipal matters, and has emboldened them to come forward now and then to express their wishes and opinions.

5. that they have recently suggested to the Ag. Collector to nominate M. R. Ry. G. Jaganaikulu Naidu Garu, B.A., First Grade Pleader, as a Councillor

be

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1507M

2 MAY 1895

To,

The Right Hon: the Governor-in-Council
Fort Saint George
Madras.

The humble memorial of the inhabitants of Nellore most respectfully sheweth:—

that some years ago the Government was graciously pleased to accord to the townsmen of Nellore the privilege of electing their own Municipal Councillors and Chairman.

2 that owing to their inexperience and to the presence of some discordant elements at the time, they showed an inability to exercise the power, and the

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Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1374M

From

G. Jagannaikulu Naidu ~~B.A.~~
First Grade Pleader
Nellore.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Madras.

Enclosure - one 1

23 APR. 1895

Requesting that he may be appointed as chairman of the Nellore Municipality

be

be pleased to make the selection themselves or ask the Ag: Collector to do it himself.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obt. servant
N Gajam [illegible]naidu B.A.
First Grade Pleader
Nellore

---

much to have to say that the Ag. Collector has allowed the Dy. Collector to make the selection of a municipal chairman for Nellore, instead of his doing it himself.

4. It is but fair that the direction of municipal affairs be entrusted into the hands of a non-brahmin, when for nearly a decade it has been in the hands of three successive brahmin chairmen, the last of them being a paid one.

5. The present nominee of the Dy. Collector cannot lay claim to equality to me either in educational attainments or in any other matter. While he never was recommended for the post of a District Moonsiff, I was recommended for it by three District Judges.

6. I humbly request the Government will be

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. [illegible]

Nellore 20th April 1895.

From,
G. Jagannaikulu Naidu B.A.
First Grade Pleader
Nellore.

To,
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Madras,

Sir,
In enclosing herein a copy of my application to Mr. P. Sita Rao, Dy. Collector of Nellore, for the Chairmanship of the Nellore Municipality, I request you will be pleased to place this communication before ~~His Excellency~~ the Right Hon. the Governor in Council for favorable consideration.

2. I stood as a candidate at the request of friends who, I hear, have made a written representation on my behalf to the Ag. Collector of Nellore.

3. I regret very much

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1886 M

To,

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

Local and Municipal Department

Ootacamund.

The humble prayer of the Inhabitants of Nellore Municipality most respectfully showeth:—

That the memorialists have heard with sincere regret that one Mr Maskell is about to be employed Chairman of the Nellore Municipality. This gentleman though a barrister-at-law has no practice worth the name. So his appointment will only tend to support him in his life. He has no interests in Nellore:— a house, garden or anything having a saleable value. For the house rent which he did not pay for a number of years, he had to be sued, and even then the amount was not paid, but he had to be ejected from the house with great difficulty in execution of a decree of District Munsiff, which he evaded

as

as many times as possible.

2 That the duties of the Chairman are now delegated to one Councillor Mr N. Sooryanarayana Row. First Grade Pleader who has houses, lands &c in the town. Though this Gentleman has not very good practice in Courts (he has much more than Mr. Maskells' practice), still he has been honorably supporting himself and is very popular. Since the Municipality came to his charge, many improvements have been effected, and the people wish that the Government will appoint him Chairman.

3 That the ~~object~~ Memorialist also heard that another outsider having no locus standi is also trying for the place. This is no other than Mr G. Jagannayakulu Naidu B.A and a first Grade Pleader. This is also a brief-less Vakil, having no house &c Still, being a graduate he wants to become Chairman. But the Memorialists submit that University honours are not a pass port for Municipal Government.

4 That the object of Local Self Government will be frustrated by the appointment of outsiders and men having no personal and permanent interests in the Town. A similar hue and cry was raised when Mr. Adinarayaniah B.A.B.L. was appointed Chairman and the facts need not be re-enumerated now as the Government is fully aware of his last days and the misfortunes that befell our Municipality since then. A paid Chairman had to be appointed and thus Rs 10,000 had to be spent on his pay. The Municipality also lost its privilege of election.

5 That the Memorialists therefore most humbly request that due consideration may be shown to the above point and that Your Excellency in Council, may be pleased to appoint Mr. N. Sooryanarayana Row and place the town in a deep debt of gratitude

The Memorialists beg to remain

Your Excellency's most obedient
Servants

Nellore
7th June 1895

G. Srinivasa Sastri

CHIEF SECRETARY
1 JUN 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

51

N. Ramanujachari
K. Venkatachari
[illegible]
[illegible]
K.S. Ramanujachari
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
N. Venkatasubbayya
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
P. Raghaviah
[illegible]
[illegible]
D. Muniswara Rao
Vijayaraghava Rao
V. Rama Rao
P. Hanumantha Rao
[illegible]
K. Venkata Ramanuja charlu
[illegible]
K.V. Rangachariar
K.R. Sreenivasachari
[illegible]
P. Sreenivasa Rao
R. Annapah

H 316

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1886 M

From

N. Ramanuja chari & others of Nellore

No.

Dated 7-6-95

Received 13-6-95

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Praying that N. Suryanarayana Rao may be appointed as paid chairman of the Nellore Municipality

1/6

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1936 M

14 JUN. 1895

To

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
OOTACAMUND.

The humble prayer of the inhabitants of Nellore Municipality.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :

That the memorialists have heard, with sincere regret, that one Mr. Maskell is about to be appointed Chairman of the Nellore Municipality. This gentleman though a Barrister-at-law has no practice worth the name. So his appointment will only tend to support him in his life. He has no interests in Nellore—a house, garden or any property. For the house rent, which he did not pay for a number of years, he had to be sued, and even then the amount was not paid but he had to be ejected from the house with great difficulty in execution of the decree of District Munsiff, which he evaded as many times as possible.

That the memorialists also heard that another outsider having no *locus tandi* is also proposed for the place. This is no other than Mr. G. Jagannayakulu Naidu, a B. A., and a First Grade pleader. He has been holding a sinecure appointment of Vakil to the Venkatagiri Zamindar, fetching him Rs. 100 a month, which appointment he lost about a year ago. This gentleman has no practice now, and some of his admirers, want to patronise him by trying to mislead Government that he is a graduate and a man of the modern school. But the memorialists submit that University honours are not passports for holding the rains of Municipal Government.

That the duties of the Chairman are now delegated to one Councillor Mr. N. Sooryanarayana Row a First Grade pleader, who has houses, lands, &c., in the town. Though this gentleman has not very good practice in Courts, (he has much more than Mr. Maskell's practice) still, he has been honorably supporting himself and is very popular. When he was practising at Ongole, he has been Chairman of the Municipality there, for a long time, and his services were favourably noticed by Government on more than one occasion. Since this Municipality came to his charge, many improvements have been effected, and the people wish that the Government will appoint him Chairman.

That the objects of Local Self Government will be frustrated by the appointment of outsiders, and men having no personal and permanent interests in the Town. A similar hue and cry was raised when Mr. Adinarayaniah B. A., B. L., was appointed Chairman and the facts connected with his administration need not be re-enumerated now, as the Government is fully aware of his last days,and the misfortunes that befell our Municipality since then. A paid chairman had to be appointed, and thus Rs. 10,000, had to be spent on his pay. The Municipality also lost its privilege of election.

That the memorialists submit that, as the office of Chairman is an honorary distinction conferred on respectable citizens of independent position, wealth, and education, the birds of passage that come here for earning bread have no business to aspire for such honours..

That the memorialists therefore most humbly request that due consideration may be shown to the above points, and that your Excellency in Council, may be pleased to appoint Mr. N. Sooryanarayana Row, and place the town in a deep debt of gratitude.

The memorialists beg to remain,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servants.

NELLORE,
7th June 1895.

M. Raghavayya

Pettosy Achuta Ramayya

Galechirla Rangi Row

G. Basuvaiyanaiker

Subbiah V. Chetty

V. Luchumanah

C. Chenaiah

A. Subbaraya Pantulu

Hari Dasi Prasath

Mohamed Ahmatulla

S. Dattatrayalu

కావిలాల వాసుదేవయతాలు

G. Mathura Rao.

N. Seeramachandran

N. Raja Rao.

Subramaniam

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1936 M

From Gudlapalli Narasimmulu
and other
inhabitants of the Nellore Municipality

No.

Dated 7-6-95
Received 17-6-95
Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Praying that Suryanarayana Rao may be appointed as Chairman of the Nellore Municipality.

—

Cn. 1886 + 1936 M

—

To be over pending receipt of the report called for from the Collector of Nellore in G.O. dt 5-6-95 No. 928 M.

P.R.
20/6/95
22-VI-

1/6 ars/6.

Extract from a letter
of the present Sanitary Commissioner
Dr W. G. King M.B. & D.P.H.

x x x x However with the qualifications you possess, you no doubt stand every chance of obtaining the post (Chairmanship of the Nellore Municipality) you desire. x x x x x You should therefore lose no time in addressing Government on the subject direct.

Sd W. G. King.

1/1937 Mis/95

Nellore.
June 12th 1895.

To

The Honble J. F. Price,
Chief Secretary,
to Government
Madras.

Sir,

In continuation of my last letter applying for the Chairmanship of the Nellore Municipality, I beg you will be pleased to permit me to add one more testimonial, which I enclose, to those I have alredy submitted.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most Obedient & humble Servant
Saml Johnson

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1937M

From
M. S. Johnson,
Nellore.

To
The Honble J. F. Price,
Chief Secretary,
to Government
Madras

14 JUN 1895

Dated 12th } June 1895.
Despd 12th }

En-1

Subject.

—

Submitting a testimonial in addition to those that were enclosed in his application for the Nellore Municipal Chairmanship.

To lie over pending receipt of Collector's report.

Cgt
15.VI

19/6

Nellore 10th April 1895.

From,
G. Jagannaikulu Naidu B.A.
First Grade Pleader
Nellore

To,
M. R. Ry
P. Sita Rao Pantulu Garu
Dy. Collector Nellore.

Sir,

I beg to offer myself a candidate for the chairmanship of the Nellore Municipality, the duties of which, I believe, I can discharge satisfactorily, as I can command much leisure.

2. In support of my application, I beg to enclose herein a copy of extracts from some of my testimonials.

3. It may not be out of place to add here that not long ago I was recommended for the post of a District Moonsiff by our worthy Collector K. C. Manavedan Raja Esq. B.A., who

who was then District Judge of Nellore.

I request you will be pleased to nominate me for the place.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obt. servant

(signed) G. Jagannaikulu Naidu
Pleader, Moolapett
Nellore

(True Copy)

G Jagannaikulu Naidu

EXTRACTS FROM SOME OF THE TESTIMONIALS OF

G. JAGANNAIKULU NAIDU B. A.,

FIRST GRADE PLEADER, NELLORE.

1. Rev. George Milne Rae M. A., writes:—

"I have no doubt he will do well in any situation to which he may be appointed."

2. Rev. W. Miller M. A., L. L. D., C. I. E., writes:—

"He is a young man of whom I entertain a very favourable opinion, and I feel confident that in any situation to which he may be appointed he will be found intelligent and trustworthy in an unusual degree."

3. D. Sinclair Esq. M. A., writes:—

"I can recommend him as a safe and trustworthy man."

4. Mr. G. Ramachandra Roa, District Moonsiff of Nellore, writes:—

"The soundness of your judgment, and the rectitude of your conduct, and the liberal education you have had, would no doubt secure for you the best appreciation of all those with whom you might happen to deal."

5. Mr. T. Ramachandra Roa B. A., B. L., District Moonsiff of Nellore, writes:—

"He has a peculiarly judicial turn of mind, and seems to me to be eminently fitted for the Bench, to which I hope he will soon be elevated"

6. Mr. K. Seshayya Chetty B. A., Dy. Collector, Kurnool, writes:—

"You may be absent bodily but your precepts and example will always be abiding."

7. Mr. T. Jagannatham Puntulu, Dy. Collector, Nellore, writes:—

"He has many sterling qualities worthy of imitation."

8. Mr. P. V. Krishnasawmy Chetty B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil, Madras, writes:—

"I have always had a respect for the probity and independence and firmness of his character."

9. L. A. Campbell Esq., District Judge, Nellore, writes:—

"I must admit that Mr. G. Jagannaikulu Nayadu would probably make a very efficient moonsiff for he is intelligent and of good character."

10. C. Ramachandrier Esq., District Judge, Nellore, writes:—

"He is intelligent clear-headed and very straight forward."

(True Extracts.)

NELLORE,
15th December 1894.

G. JAGANNAIKULU NAIDU,
First Grade Pleader, Nellore.

C. N. PRESS:—MADRAS.

From,
G. Jagannathulu Naidu B.A.
First Grade Pleader
Nellore

To,
M. R. Ry
P. Sita Rama Pantulu Garu
Dy. Collector
Nellore

—

2/1345 M 95

Requesting that he
may be nominated
for the chairman-
ship of the Nellore
Municipality

[G/9]
2,000—2-4-95.

Current No.

Department.

Nellore Chairman

Notes for P. S. H.

From

Surgeon Major Genl C. Sibthorpe.
Ootacamund

No.

Dated 11th July 1895

Received 11th

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Regarding the appointment of Mr. Kenny as chairman of the ellore Municipality

Dr. Sibthorpe's reply regarding Mr. Kenny is submitted for orders as to whether the latter should be put in as Chairman at Nellore at once, vide draft order on C no 2000 m and the S.G. asked to keep him at Nellore, or Mr. Saldanha's return in October awaited and present arrangements allowed to continue meanwhile.

The latter appears to be the better man and Mr. Kenny has no municipal experience.

CGR 13.VII.

13/7/95.

I shd. say we had better await Mr. Saldanha's return to duty. In the mean time. I dont understand how a pleader is acting as chairman — I thought that, in the absence of an appointed Chairman, the Divl. officer always took charge under s. 15 of the Act.

17/7/95

UNDER SECY TO G
12 JUL 95
PUBLIC

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

No. 34.

OFFICE NOTE.

Station Ootacamund date 28th June 1896.

From The under Secretary to Govt.

To The Assistant Secretary,
Local & Municipal Dept.

With reference to office note, dated 27 June 1895, the undersigned has the honor to state that there are no special circumstances connected with the transfer of M.R.Ry. P. Virasawmi Nayudu Garu from general duty to treasury work. M.R.Ry. V. Jagannadha Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur who was posted to Nellore treasury applied for furlough and M.R.Ry. P. Virasawmi Nayudu Garu whose acting appointment in the Cuddapah District was about to terminate and who was qualified for treasury charge was appointed in his place.

Ag: under Secretary to Govt.

Ootacamund
d/27th June 1895

Office note

From
The Assistant Secretary
to Government
L & M Dept
To
The Under Secy to Govt
Rev Dept

The undersigned has the
ouour to request information
s to the circumstances
nder which the present
reasury Dy Collr of
ellore (P. Virasawmi Naid
as transferred from Genl
ly to Treasury work.

(Sd) C. G. Todhunter
ag: asstt Secretary
26-VI-95

1

When given for copying ____
When copied ____
When examined ____
When signed ____
189 .

Read again G.O., No. 189, Dated

Current No.

Enclosures to C. No.

Order of Government .. .. .. A A A A A A A

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

5. If any parent or guardian, in cases w do not fall under bye-law 3, is desirous that child should be vaccinated in his house, he ma send an application to the President or Health Office accompanied by a fee of eight annas for the vaccinator. If more than one child is to be presented for vaccination in the house, it should be so stated in the application, and an additional fee of two annas must be paid for each child after the first child to be vaccinated. If tube lymph is desired, four annas for each child to be vaccinated must be paid. If calf ~~arm~~-to-arm vaccination is desired, a fee of eight annas and four annas for every mile (of distance) travelled by the subject or part of a mile must be paid. On receipt of such application with the prescribed fees, the President shall send a vaccinator to the house.

6. A vaccinator who has vaccinated a child and who has satisfied himself that the vaccination is successful shall give to the parent or guardian of the child a certificate that the child has been successfully vaccinated.

7. If a vaccinator is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of vaccination, he shall give to the parent or guardian of the child a certificate to that effect.

8. The parent or guardian of any unprotected child which is more than six months old and which has resided within the city for two months shall obtain the vaccination of the child under bye-law 5, or shall take the child to a depôt and submit it for vaccination, unless the parent or guardian holds a valid certificate that the child

byelaw 13.

is in a state unfit for vaccination, or unless the case falls under bye-law 3.

9. When a child is brought to the depôt for vaccination, the vaccinator shall, if he finds that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to the parent or guardian a certificate to that effect. When the certificate is no longer valid, the parent or guardian shall again take the child to the depôt and submit it for vaccination, unless he shall have in the mean time obtained a certificate under bye-law 5 or 6. ? byelaw 13

10. When a child is brought to the depôt for vaccination, the vaccinator shall, if he finds the child to be in a state fit to undergo vaccination, vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation.

11. When a child has been vaccinated under the last preceding bye-law, a vaccinator from the depôt shall, on or after the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, proceed to the house of the parent or guardian. The parent or guardian of the child shall produce the child for inspection when required to do so under this bye-law by a vaccinator between the hours of six [of the clock before noon] and six [of the clock after noon]. The vaccinator shall inspect the child, and, if the vaccinator is of opinion that the vaccination has been successful, he shall give to the parent or guardian of the child a certificate to that effect. If the vaccinator is of opinion that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall obtain a certificate under bye-law 5 or 7, or

13

2

the bye law 13.

8(a) The parent or guardian of an unprotected child which is six months
in the City for two months, shall be served with a notice requiring him to obtain
child under bye law 5, or to take it to a depot and submit it for vaccination un
fifteen days of the service of the said notice, unless he forwards to the President a va
the child is in a state of health unfit for vaccination, or unless the case falls under by
parent or guardian fails to comply with this notice within fifteen days of service of the same was received

Served personally or left with a a responsible person in his house shall be liable to prosecution under bye law 4]

[ ] this is repeated in 16

Enclosure No 2 to 164

Fort St. George, February 19, 1885.

No. 58.—The following bye-laws regardin compulsory vaccination made by the Municipa Commissioners of the City of Madras having been duly published under section 415 of Act I of 1884 (Madras), as modified by section 25 of Act VII of 1884 (Madras), have been confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, and are now published for general information :—

Bye-laws.

1. In these bye-laws:

(1) Parent means the father or mother of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child.

(2) Guardian means any person to whom the care, nurture, or custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture, or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any lawful authority.

(3) Qualified medical practitioner means a person holding a diploma which entitles him to practise as a Surgeon or Physician in the Queen's dominions and also Honorary, Assistant, ~~Native, and Sub-Assistant~~ Surgeons, Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries, and Hospital Assistants.

X

Vaccinator includes qualified medical practitioners, vaccinators employed by the

Municipal Commissioners, and persons who hold the written permission of the President to vaccinate within the city.

Child means a boy under twelve years of age or a girl under ten years of age.

Protected child means a child that has had small-pox, or is certified to have been successfully vaccinated, or is certified to be insusceptible of vaccination.

Unprotected child means a child that has not had small-pox and is not certified to have been successfully vaccinated, or to be insusceptible of vaccination.

Depôt means a place or building where, by direction of the Municipal Commissioners, public gratuitous vaccination is performed.

2. If the President is satisfied that any person is competent to vaccinate, the President may grant to such person permission in writing to vaccinate within the city. The President may at his discretion revoke such permission.

3. If any unprotected child or the parent or guardian of such child is a female who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the President or Health Officer, or any person authorized by the President in that behalf, shall direct a female vaccinator to visit the house of such parent or guardian and there deal with the child as if it had been brought to a depôt and submitted for vaccination.

4. A vaccinator is competent to grant a certificate that a child is in a state unfit for vaccination, but such certificate shall be valid only for a period of three months from the date thereof.