[L. & M. 2,000-8-8-95.]

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1809 A.M

DATED / 2nd November 1895.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Marlimund Reservoir.

Recording, with reference to G.O., quoted, memorandum of the Public Works Department transferring letters from the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, stating that a certain document, required in connection with the lands taken up for the-----, is not forthcoming.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Office

Please draft a memo as directed by the H.M. at once. Also find up the file to which Mr Beauchamp's letter belongs and the copies of the Court in which his correspondent's letters are embodied. I find nothing in this copy having a bearing on the subject except the small portion marked in red pencil in the leading article.

CJ
13.6.

Please see draft office note purporting there are no papers connected with Mr Beauchamp's letter in the Headmaster's Copies of the Headmaster's mail from 12th to 23rd March were examined, but no article bearing

correspondent writes as confidentially on the subject

he

on this subject could be found. Subsequent issue of the Mail are not available here as they are in the Ooty office.

[illegible]
17/5

H.C.

Please see if you can find anything bearing on the subject besides the article already circulated

[illegible]
18.5

To await reply from D.P.W.

[illegible]
20.5

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

May 8. 1895

CHIEF SECRETARY
9. MAY. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

My dear ~~Price~~

Vide the article in the Mail of 6th about the Ooty N. water supply. I wrote to Walker to know if he knew of the owner of Tudor Hall being under any restrictions as to cutting sholas &c. I enclose his reply. I dont suppose Beauchamp would give us the name of his correspondent

But I think we might
ask him to ask his
correspondent kindly to
let us in the way of getting
at the info. which he says
exists for, if it does exist,
it would be valuable.

Yours very sincerely

H. W. Wilson

Prospect Lodge
May 8. 95

My dear Miss

No - I have no knowledge of any restrictions having been imposed by Gov.t upon the owner of Fuller Hall in the town mentioned in the mail; but no doubt Gen. Morgan (who I presume wrote the article) knows what he was writing about. The fact that the rooms had been boarded down etc etc was communicated to me and I learn it now for the first time.

With respect to cutting scholas-
I took over Tudor Hall on April
1. 1876 and sold it to Mr. B.
Sabapathi Ayah on (I think)
August 6 1887 and during
that interval I did not cut
down any scholas; but on taking
over possession Mr S. or-
dered the whole scholas - 3 in
number - situated to the N.W
of the swamp leading down to
the Marlemond Reservoir
to be cut, and if one of them
really belonged to Governm-
ent not to Tudor Hall I
was not aware of it and
I am not aware of it now.

All the deeds pertaining to
the Tudor Hall property were
of course made over by me either
to Mr. Sabapathi or to his
solicitor Mr. Bowdell.

Yours Sincerely

R. J. Baker

Ootacamund,
9th May 1895.

My dear Beauchamp,

In an article in the Madras Mail of the 6th instant headed "Pollution of Water in Ootacamund" there is in a paragraph beginning "The proximity of the Tudor Hall Estate" there is a reference to a deed under which the owner of that Estate was bound to remove all sheds in the vicinity of the reservoir &c. This is the first time I have heard of any such deed and General Baker the former owner of Tudor Hall to whom a reference has been made states that he has no knowledge of it. May I ask you to kindly obtain and furnish me with some further information with regard to this deed as if it exists it may probably prove of use. As your correspondent writes so confidently on the subject

he

he will no doubt be able to tell you sufficient to enable me to trace it.

Yours sincerely,
D/ J. D Price

To
H.K. Beauchamp Esq. Deptt 10/5

Copy of Office Note from the Chief Secy., L & Bn. Deptt., to the Secy to Govt., P. W. D., D/ 20 10/5/95.

The undersigned has the honour to request that the agreements referred to in the accompanying copy of the Mr. Beauchamp's D.O. of the 13 inst. and in the article printed at page 4 of the "Madras Ma of the 6th May in connection with the Marlimund reservoir may be forwarded to this Office for reference.

comparatively small. The highest maximum reported is 116° at Jacobabad. Rain has fallen in Bengal, Assam, North-West Himalayas and the Peninsula. Silchar has received two and Chitaldroog, Hazaribagh and Bellary over one inch.

Stocks, Shares, and Exchange.

(MURRAY & Co.) MADRAS, 6TH MAY.

Three-and-half per Cents.	...Rs. 105-12 to 106-4
Ditto. 1893-94	...Rs. 102-8 to 103-8
Bank of Madras Shrs.(Rs.500)	...Rs. 1,180 to 1,195
Coml: & Land Mortg. Bk. (Rs. 100)	..Rs. 150 to 155
Sovereigns, each ...	...Rs. 18-4-0 to 18-8-0
Bank Bills on London 6 m.'s	... 1s. 1 1/4d.
Do. do. 4 m.'s	... 1s. 1 3/4d.
Do. do. *on Demand*	1s. 1 3/4d.
Credits do. 6 m.'s	... 1s. 1 7/8d.
Do. do. 3 m.'s	... 1s. 1 1/2d.
Ex. on France 3 m.'s Credits	... 1'41 1/4.

The Madras Mail.

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1895.

The Religious Disabilities Act.

TWO IMPORTANT JUDGMENTS RECENTLY delivered, one in South Malabar and the other in Mysore, have served to attract considerable attention to Act XXI of 1850. In Malabar, where the Act is in force, the District Judge has decided that a Hindu convert to Christianity has a right to maintenance from the undivided Tarwad to which he belonged. In Mysore, where it has come as a surprise to many to find that the Act is not in force, its absence has been made the ground for depriving a convert to Christianity of the guardianship of his minor children, and has led to an influential Memorial being presented by the whole Christian community to the Mysore Government asking for the introduction of the Act. In one of the judgments delivered by the Mysore Chief Court in the case alluded to, it was observed that "both the Acts of 1850 and of 1866 were available for adoption, but the Legislature of this country adopted the one and not the other. What is the intention to be inferred from such selection and partial adoption?" As we remarked at the time, surely there was no deliberate intention that when any Hindu subject of the Maharajah of Mysore, in the exercise of his rights of liberty of conscience, embraced Christianity he should be deprived of all his civil and natural rights, even of the custody and guardianship of his own children. Such an inference would be a libel on any Government worthy of the name. We are glad to find that a Memorial has been presented to the Mysore Government, for the sooner Act XXI of 1850 is introduced into the Province the better, not merely for Native Christians but for the community at large, as the judgment delivered by the Mysore Chief Court, the Chief Judge dissenting, is opposed to all present day ideas of religious tolerance and even-handed justice. The Act is more especially needed in that Province as from the decision of the Chief Court of Mysore there is no appeal. The power vested in it is such as no Court in British India possesses. From the highest Court of Justice in British India every British subject has the right of appeal to still higher authorities, but in Mysore the decision of the Chief Court is final.

The Act is a brief one. It enacts that "so much of any law or usage now in force within the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company as inflicts on any person forfeiture of rights or property or may be held in any way to impair or affect any right of inheritance by reason of his or her renouncing or having been excluded from the communion of any religion or being deprived of caste, shall cease to be enforced as law in the Courts of the East India Company and in the Courts established by Royal Charter within the said territories." It has been assumed by some that this legislation was brought about solely in the interests of converts from Hinduism to

WELL sagely observed to the Scotch Ministers, "like the man that would keep all wine out of the country lest men should be drunk. It would be found an unjust and an unwise jealousy to deny a man the liberty he hath by nature upon a supposition he may abuse it; when he doth abuse it, judge." Meanwhile, the value of this short Act will be appreciated and the breadth of its application will be clearly seen by those who will be made to suffer the usual pains and penalties of reformation in its initial stages.

Pollution of Water in Ootacamund.

(From an old Resident.)

THE SCARCITY OF WATER IS NO DOUBT A very serious matter, but it is deplorable that the supply, such as it is at present, should be what it is in quality; I allude to the fact of the large swamp on the western side being given up to the cultivation of potatoes. Under whose regime this was allowed I know not, but it has not been in existence more than a few years. Considering that no potato will grow without heavy manuring, it stands to reason that a swamp saturated with the same is no better than a sponge filled with liquid manure, through which the springs percolate, carrying not only the manure down into the reservoir, but thousands of germs given off by diseased potatoes—I say *diseased*, for at present, as well as in the past, the tuber has been the seat of the well known complaint or disorder that destroyed the potato in Ireland. Go into any patch of the tubers, and pull up the first faded looking haulm, and a half-decomposed potato or several may be seen hanging on—perfectly black and rotten; especially is this to be noticed in damp localities. The natives knowing that the crop, if left to come to maturity, will rot in the ground, dig up the field and sell at once. Now I ask:—Is that swamp the proper place for a potato field and does the manure improve the water?

The proximity of the Tudor Hall Estate and the drainage from the same was a cause for grave consideration years ago, but it was found impossible to buy the owner out or put a stop to the necessary manuring of the estate. But the owner was bound over by a deed to remove "all sheds in the vicinity of the reservoir, to build no more, or do anything to injure the water supply by cutting down sholas on his land (at the head of some of the springs) or pollute the supply in any way." This concession held good with the sale of the property to General Baker, who in turn sold it to a native gentleman, but not before a shola had been cut down on Government land under the supposition that it formed part of the Tudor Hall Estate. This was bad enough; but what are we to think when on the ruins of the sylvan retreat an acre of blue gums were deliberately planted? Was this done with a view to drain the spring? The Tudor Hall Estate passed into the hands of a native gentleman, who set to work to demolish two beautiful sholas at the head of two swamps located on his own land, and then, with renewed confidence, finding no one interfered with him, he cut down the reserved sholas on the northern boundary, sholas that the Forest Department had *refused* to sell to any one, in bygone days and had set apart with jealous care. Whether the present owner bought these, or whether he supposed they belonged to him, I do not know; the fact remains, the lovely sholas were destroyed, the wood sold for a song, and the ground planted up. Five out of eight sholas have been removed by the owners of the Tudor Hall Estate, and this took place at long intervals, so that there was ample time for prevention. The next step that suggested itself to the proprietor of the

wasted in the way it is, when highly p officials pocket their salaries and al abuses to be the order of the day. I not write with personal animus towa any one, but it is high time a reform to place in several departments, and it is t time the public should know what sort water it consumes, when it has to pa heavy tax whether it has diluted liq manure turned on with cocks, stops, a valves, or not. The public will not thank Council if the tax is increased which is tremely probable under exis ing conditions. short-sightedness of the local officials simply appalling at times. Take the origi swamp-slip, over 20,000 cart loads of valuab peat rolled down on to the property belo Had the same been removed, the value of sold as fuel, would have more than covered t money spent in recovering it, but it was easie to pay down so many thousand rupees the owner, thus not only putting Governmen to needless expense but leaving the valle blocked with thousands of tons of peat, whic took the place of so many gallons of wate The second bog slip did not take place o the Tudor Hall land, but from an adja cent swamp; the mischief was long brewing, but the fact was never noted by those whos business it was to watch the reservoir. printed notice to the effect that bathers will be prosecuted stares down from a board, but the fouling of the water from the causes above mentioned do not seem to strike any responsible person as being anything more than something to quarrel over and forget. The present members of the Municipal Council cannot be held answerable for the disgraceful state in which matters have been handed over to them. They do their best in the teeth of impediments, working against time and want of funds in a manner deserving the highest praise.

Since writing the above, the scarcity of water has become a serious matter. Why the authorities have allowed things to go so far I cannot understand. The weather has not been at all seasonable, we all know that, but why are taps left running, and why are the dhobies allowed to continue fouling the beautiful streams coming down the hills near Government House and the Woodlands ravine? Both these streams might be turned into account. The water flows from springs above and the quality is all that can be desired, and yet, go where you will, the fouling goes on day and night. A third stream flowing from the trout tank near Snowdon joins the Government House one and there the pollution is carried on. The Gayton Park swamp yields a rill of crystallike water, but hardly does it reach the first path leading down from Shedden House and Hall than it is used to wash foul linen in and every sort of abomination is flung into the ravine behind Glover Cottage, and Kenilworth. The marvel is that fever does not break out, for servants never hesitate to use the water of these streams at the different houses where it flows past."

The Vizianagram Disturbance.

ON FRIDAY LAST WE PUBLISHED A BRIEF account, sent us by a correspondent, of a disturbance which took place last Monday at the Vizianagram railway station between the railway subordinates and some sepoys of the 11th Madras Infantry, which regiment is now stationed at that place, during the course of which a sepoy was killed and two others wounded. From the fuller particulars which we have now received it looks as if this has been a disgraceful affair, and so serious a character has it assumed, that two Companies of the 2nd Welsh Regiment at Secunderabad have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start at a moment's notice. These troops are fully equipped in

Contents of Pages 3, 6 and 7.

Page 3.—Shipping—Dawk News—Indian Emigration Act—Moral Training in Indian Schools—A P. and O. Steamer in Collision—Railway Construction in India—Chingleput Reformatory School—Prayer Book Examination—Madras Native Christian Association—Sporting Notes.
Page 6.—Royal Commission on Opium—Overland Mail.
Page 7.—Yellow Man and White Money—A Japanese Theatre—Why Men do not Marry—Does Negative Gravity Exist?—Sweden's Defence.

Calendar—May.

Day Week	Day Month	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
Monday	6th	5 39A.M.	6 14P.M.	3 54P.M.	3 17A.M.
Tuesday	7th	5 38 ,,	6 14 ,,	4 50 ,,	3 59 ,,
Wednesday	8th	5 38 ,,	6 14 ,,	5 47 ,,	4 43 ,,
Thursday	9th	5 38 ,,	6 15 ,,	6 45 ,,	5 29 ,,
Friday	10th	5 37 ,,	6 15 ,,	7 45 ,,	6 19 ,,
Saturday	11th	5 37 ,,	6 15 ,,	8 43 ,,	7 13 ,,
Sunday	12th	5 37 ,,	6 15 ,,	9 39 ,,	8 8 ,,

The Weather.

Observations recorded at 8 A.M. to-day.

Stations.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Miles per hour.	Tempre. in shade. Max. of past 24 hours.	Tempre. in shade. Min. of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. 1st April to date.	Rainfall. Average 1st April to date.
Diamond Isld.	29·847	S.S.E.	3	89·0	81·8	..	4·44	1·67
Rangoon	29·847	S.S.W.	5	87·7	77·4	..	[illegible]	2·94
Akyab	29·867	S.	4	91·2	76·2	..	[illegible]	2·18
Saugor Island	29·834	W.S.W.	12	90·2	81·0	..	3·60	1·62
Chittagong	..							
Gopalpore	..							
Vizagapatam	29·801	W.	3	87·3	81·6	..	0·15	0·71
Rajahmundry	29·786	N.E.	[illegible]	99·5	77·1	0·01	3·25	0·80
Cocanada	29·771	S.	9	93·7	77·6	..	2·10	0·26
Masulipatam	29·748	S.S.E.	10	96·6	78·1	0·28	0·40	0·22
Kurnool	29·810	E.	[illegible]	103·8	74·0	0·44	3·54	0·85
Bellary	29·847	Calm.	0	..	..	0·04	3·75	0·84
Cuddapah	29·822	S.E.	[illegible]	101·2	78·9	..	0·44	0·41
Nellore	29·821	Calm.	0	97·2	76·0	..	0·02	[illegible]
Madras	29·808	S.E.	7	94·9	77·6	..	0	1·17
Cuddalore	29·833	W.	[illegible]	96·3	77·1	..	0·78	[illegible]
Salem	29·871	Calm.	0	97·3	74·5	0·38	3·54	2·33
Coimbatore	29·866	S.	[illegible]	95·4	70·3	0·83	[illegible]	2·22
Wellington	29·874	Calm.	[illegible]	75·7	57·1	0·35	4·27	3·39
Trichinopoly	29·825	W.S.W.	11	100·6	75·9	..	2·67	2·14
Negapatam	29·818	W.	19	95·1	77·7	..	[illegible]	0·46
Madura	29·837	S.S.W.	[illegible]	98·5	76·3	0·05	5·16	2·42
Pamban	29·785	W.	15	91·5	76·5	0·05	2·26	[illegible]
Tinnevelly	29·782	N.N.E.	[illegible]	103·4	75·4	0·17	4·90	[illegible]
Trevandrum	29·810	N.W.	6	87·7	75·9	..	5·16	6·01
Cochin	29·815	N.W.	[illegible]	92·3	76·6	0·02	7·51	5·35
Calicut	29·811	Calm.	[illegible]	90·8	75·5	..	5·22	3·64
Mangalore	29·840	Calm.	4	91·8	78·0	..	0·27	1·33
Mercara	[illegible]	S.W.	5	79·5	63·8	..	4·76	3·38
Bangalore	[illegible]	N.W.	6	91·3	63·8	1·51	4·53	1·63
Hassan	[illegible]	S.W.	4	86·4	61·0	1·48	4·09	[illegible]
Secunderabad	[illegible]	S.S.W.	20	96·1	72·9	..	1·16	0·79
Belgaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	87·9	67·3	..	[illegible]	1·93
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	89·3	78·1	..	..	0·01
Karwar	[illegible]	S.W.	8	88·0	78·4	..	0·11	0·42
Mormugao	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombo	[illegible]	S.W.	[illegible]	91·6	75·0	0·25	10·51	13·06
Trincomalee	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	94·6	75·0	0·92	5·15	[illegible]

The pressure has changed rather irregularly by small amounts in the Carnatic and decreased elsewhere. The fall has been rapid in the Southern Circars and slow to moderate over the rest of the reporting area. The barometric readings are highest in Bombay, East Bengal and the South of the Bay, lowest at Masulipatam and in slight to moderate excess of the average everywhere excepting in the Kistna District where they are normal. The winds are feebly cyclonic over the Bay area, north-westerly to north-easterly in Malabar, south-easterly to south-westerly in Ceylon and variable over the other regions. The force has been strong at Belgaum, fresh at Pamben, Saugor Island, Trichinopoly, Masulipatam and Negapatam and light to moderate at the other stations.

The temperature has decreased briskly everywhere. The maxima ranges between 90·1 at Cuddapah and 75·7 at Wellington. The highest maxima reported were 103·8 at Kurnool, 103·4 at Tinnevelly, 101·2 at Cuddapah and 100·6 at Trichinopoly. The lowest minimum registered was 57·1 at Wellington. Both the day and night temperatures have become low over the Madras Presidency, for the time of the year, the deficiency ranging from 1° to 5 in the former and from 1° to 6½ in the latter. The humidity has changed irregularly and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. Thunderstorms have given rain over Madras and Ceylon, the chief amounts were 1·51 inch at Bangalore, 1·48 inch at Hassan, 0·92 inch at Trincomalee, 0·83 inch at Coimbatore, 0·35 inch at Wellington, 0·44 inch at Kurnool, 0·28 inch at Salem, 0·28 inch at Masulipatam and 0·25 inch at Colombo. The unsettled conditions noticed yesterday over the Madras Presidency have given rise to a shallow depression over the Southern Circars, which is favourable for the continuance of thunderstorms.

E. IAN POGSON,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Madras.

SIMLA, 5th May. (*By Telegram.*)—The following are the summaries of Saturday's observations:—The pressure has increased almost everywhere and the barometer stands above the normal average over nearly the whole of the country. The pressure is highest in Cachar; relatively high in Bombay and lowest in the Western Desert. The winds have shifted to westward on the Bombay Coast but elsewhere they have changed very little; the direction is becoming easterly up the Gangetic Plain. The temperature has changed very rapidly in Sind and Rajputana and fallen rapidly in Madras. Elsewhere the changes are [illegible]

Stocks, Shares, and Exchange.

([illegible] & Co.) MADRAS, 6th May.

Three-and-half per Cents.	...Rs. 105-12 to 106-4
Ditto. 1893-94	...Rs. 102-8 to 103-8
Bank of Madras Shrs. (Rs. 500)...	Rs. 1,180 to 1,185
Coml. & Land Mortg. Bk. (Rs. 100)...	Rs. 150 to 155
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Bank Bills on London 6 m.'s...	1s. 1¼d.
Do. do. 4 m.'s...	1s. 1 5/32d.
Do. do. on Demand	1s. 1 5/32d.
Credits do. 6 m.'s...	1s. 1 7/16d.
Do. do. 3 m.'s...	1s. 1 13/32d.
Ex. on France 3 m.'s Credits...	1·41½.

The Madras Mail.

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1895.

The Religious Disabilities Act.

TWO IMPORTANT JUDGMENTS RECENTLY delivered, one in South Malabar and the other in Mysore, have served to attract considerable attention to Act XXI of 1850. In Malabar, where the Act is in force, the District Judge has decided that a Hindu convert to Christianity has a right to maintenance from the undivided Tarwad to which he belonged. In Mysore, where it has come as a surprise to many to find that the Act is not in force, its absence has been made the ground for depriving a convert to Christianity of the guardianship of his minor children, and has led to an influential Memorial being presented by the whole Christian community to the Mysore Government asking for the introduction of the Act. In one of the judgments delivered by the Mysore Chief Court in the case alluded to, it was observed that "both the Acts of 1850 and of 1866 were available for adoption, but the Legislature of this country adopted the one and not the other. What is the intention to be inferred from such selection and partial adoption?" As we remarked at the time, surely there was no deliberate intention that when any Hindu subject of the Maharajah of Mysore, in the exercise of his rights of liberty of conscience, embraced Christianity he should be deprived of all his civil and natural rights, even of the custody and guardianship of his own children. Such an inference would be a libel on any Government worthy of the name. We are glad to find that a Memorial has been presented to the Mysore Government, for the sooner Act XXI of 1850 is introduced into the Province the better, not merely for Native Christians but for the community at large, as the judgment delivered by the Mysore Chief Court, the Chief Judge dissenting, is opposed to all present day ideas of religious tolerance and even-handed justice. The Act is more especially needed in that Province as from the decision of the Chief Court of Mysore there is no appeal. The power vested in it is such as no Court in British India possesses. From the highest Court of Justice in British India every British subject has the right of appeal to still higher authorities, but in Mysore the decision of the Chief Court is final.

The Act is a brief one. It enacts that "so much of any law or usage now in force within the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company as inflicts on any person forfeiture of rights or property or may be held in any way to impair or affect any right of inheritance by reason of his or her renouncing or having been excluded from the communion of any religion or being deprived of caste, shall cease to be enforced as law in the Courts of the East India Company and in the Courts established by Royal Charter within the said territories." It has been assumed by some that this legislation was brought about solely in the interests of converts from Hinduism to Christianity, and some colour has been given to this view by the fact that in nearly every instance hitherto, where the provisions of the Act have had to be applied, it has happened that those who have benefited were converts to Christianity. But as a matter of fact such a view is quite an erroneous one, and arises from mere accident connected with the administration of the Act. The great principle which is embodied in it is that of liberty of conscience for all classes, without distinction of caste or creed. It establishes the right of every individual to do that which he believes to be his duty in matters of religious belief and practice without rendering himself liable to temporal penalties and disabilities. It does in the domain of religion what free trade does in commerce. Protection and high duties were the rule until recent years, and there are still to be found zealous advocates for the old state of things, but free trade and reciprocity on equal terms are gradually but surely winning their way throughout the world to-day. Hinduism is an exclusive religion, and makes no attempt to extend itself. Christianity and Mahomedanism on the other hand are militant and proselytising. As might be expected, it is the converts to these two militant religions who have up till now come within the purview of this Act. But anyone who reads the signs of the times cannot fail to foresee that the time is not far distant when Hindus may perhaps need this Act more than any class. Opposition is being aroused among the young generation against the restrictions which the rules of caste impose upon the liberty of the individual. The interdicting of sea-voyages and other things necessary for the development of young India have been submitted to under protest for a long time. The day may come when there will be an open revolt and a breaking away from ancient custom. When this takes place there will certainly follow the usual tactics, adopted in other lands and in other ages. Fulminations and threats will be followed by excommunication with all its concomitant disabilities. The orthodox will not lose their power or see their ancient system encroached upon without a struggle the more earnest and prolonged because of the sacred interests involved.

It is long since in England the champions of religious liberty fought and won their right to follow the dictates of their consciences, but history records how fierce were the conflicts and how determined was the opposition that had to be overcome ere that right was secured. Looking back to-day at the positions taken up by those who fought so vigorously for the imposition of pains and penalties on all who failed to pronounce their "Shibboleth," we feel astonished at their blindness and narrowness. "Be thankful," wrote the poet SOUTHEY, "that your lot has fallen on times when, though there may be many evil tongues and exasperated spirits, there are none who have fire and faggot at command." Though the flame may no longer scorch the flesh yet wherever intolerance is allowed a foothold, pains and penalties as cruel and undeserved as the stake are liable to follow. Every new advancement in the domain of the freedom of conscience witnesses the re-enactment of the folly of occupying and defending untenable positions followed by abandonment. The pretended fear lest error should step in, is, as OLIVER CROMWELL observed to the Scotch Ministers, "like the man that would keep all wine out of the country lest men should be drunk. It would be found an unjust and an unwise jealousy to deny a man the liberty he hath by nature upon a supposition he may abuse it; when he doth abuse it, judge." Meanwhile, the value of this short Act will be appreciated and the breadth of its application will be clearly seen by those who will be made to suffer the usual pains and penalties of reformation in its initial stages.

Pollution of Water in Ootacamund.

(*From an old Resident.*)

THE SCARCITY OF WATER IS NO DOUBT A very serious matter, but it is deplorable that the supply, such as it is at present, should be what it is in quality; I allude to the fact of the large swamp on the western side being given up to the cultivation of potatoes. Under whose regime this was allowed I know not, but it has not been in existence more than a few years. Considering that no potato will grow without heavy manuring, it stands to reason that a swamp saturated with the same is no better than a sponge filled with liquid manure, through which the springs percolate, carrying not only the manure down into the reservoir, but thousands of germs given off by diseased potatoes—I say *diseased*, for at present, as well as in the past, the tuber has been the seat of the well known complaint or disorder that destroyed the potato in Ireland. Go into any patch of the tubers, and pull up the first faded looking haulm, and a half-decomposed potato or several may be seen hanging on—perfectly black and rotten; especially is this to be noticed in damp localities. The natives knowing that the crop, if left to come to maturity, will rot in the ground, dig up the field and sell at once. Now I ask:—Is that swamp the proper place for a potato field and does the manure improve the water?

The proximity of the Tudor Hall Estate and the drainage from the same was a cause for grave consideration years ago, but it was found impossible to buy the owner out or put a stop to the necessary manuring of the estate. But the owner was bound over by a deed to remove "all sheds in the vicinity of the reservoir, to build no more, or do anything to injure the water supply by cutting down sholas on his land (at the head of some of the springs) or pollute the supply in any way." This concession held good with the sale of the property to General Baker, who in turn sold it to a native gentleman, but not before a shola had been cut down on Government land under the supposition that it formed part of the Tudor Hall Estate. This was bad enough; but what are we to think when on the ruins of the sylvan retreat an acre of blue gums were deliberately planted? Was this done with a view to drain the spring? The Tudor Hall Estate passed into the hands of a native gentleman, who set to work to demolish two beautiful sholas at the head of two swamps located on his own land, and then, with renewed confidence, finding no one interfered with him, he cut down the reserved sholas on the northern boundary, sholas that the Forest Department had *refused* to sell to any one, in bygone days and had set apart with jealous care. Whether the present owner bought these, or whether he supposed they belonged to him, I do not know; the fact remains, the lovely sholas were destroyed, the wood sold for a song, and the ground planted up. Five out of eight sholas have been removed by the owners of the Tudor Hall Estate, and this took place at long intervals, so that there was ample time for prevention. The next step that suggested itself to the proprietor of the Estate was to drain and cultivate the large swamp, which he did, "with the result of a heavy crop being yielded by the well manured and damp soil. I believe the Municipality stepped in and a quarrel arose as to whether the owner should use poudrette or not. Had the members of the Municipality been up to date they would have known something of the concession made by the original owner and had they acted on that, and taken measures at once, the bickering over the right to cultivate the field would have died a natural death. But what do we find? A contention actually waging as to whether the Municipality should lease or buy the ground! Where is the original deed made years ago when the reservoir was first built? As I have said before, this step was superfluous, the original concession holding good as far as the Tudor Hall Estate was concerned. I cannot see how it affects the matter whether the land belongs to this individual or the other, that the "right" should fall into abeyance or be completely ignored as it has been, and it shows a carelessness most reprehensible in so important a matter where the health of thousands depends on a pure supply of water. And now, unless steps are taken to insist on the right of reserving the swamps, and replanting with shola trees the denuded spring heads, the Municipality may as well turn the water down the valley to irrigate the Badaga fields.

With regard to the encroaching of the peat bog, it has certainly affected the storage of the water not only in quantity but quality. "It is one thing for springs to percolate through peat beds, and another for the water to soak on them day and night. I have seen vegetables cooked in Marlimund water that tasted and looked as if dipped in ink, from the simple fact of the iron in the water combined with the tannic acid in the vegetables forming ink. Your readers may not be aware of the Tudor Hall landslip that took place some 25 years ago, at a point where a bund had been thrown across. The water got under the huge bed of peat, a large and deep cutting on the offside weakened the ground, and in less than five minutes the swamp had rolled away, almost down the gorge below the present bund, which was not in existence then. A vast bed of peat lay in broken heaps filling up the slight ravine and hollows between the hills. The owner of the ground that was encroached upon by the peat claimed compensation when the question arose as to the value of the land, and he got what he asked for. Had an Irishman owned the swamp which followed in the wake of the Tudor Hall bog slip, he would have cut his peat trenches at the head, but the present owner, commencing operations mid-way, and at the bottom, weakened the walls, and hence the catastrophe which followed. The second slip has rolled partially over the first, a cert[illegible] amount, nay a large quantity, is high and d[illegible] owing to the late drought, and had it bee[n] removed months ago, in fact, up to a f[ew] weeks ago, the peat which was as light a[nd] dry as straw might have been removed [with] less labour and cost, and the sale of the sa[me] would have more than paid the expenses. [illegible] now, after the heavy showers, wet and swo[llen] the matter will not be so very easy, and w[ill] probably give infinite trouble.

Who is the 'Sanitary Engineer' I ask, wh[o] has allowed the sholas to be destroyed, th[e] reservoir to become a tank for liquid manur[e] and a bed for peat to rest on? It is perfect[ly] absurd that Government money should [be] wasted in the way it is, when highly p[aid] officials pocket their salaries and al[low] abuses to be the order of the day. I [do] not write with personal animus tow[ards] any one, but it is high time a reform t[ook] place in several departments, and it is a[lso] time the public should know what sort [of] water it consumes, when it has to pay [a] heavy tax whether it has diluted liq[uid] manure turned on with cocks, stops, a[nd] valves, or not. The public will not thank [the] Council if the tax is increased which is [ex]tremely probable under exis ing conditions. [The] short-sightedness of the local officials [is] simply appalling at times. Take the origi[nal] swamp-slip, over 20,000 cart loads of valuab[le] peat rolled down on to the property belo[w]. Had the same been removed, the value of i[t] sold as fuel, would have more than covered th[e] money spent in recovering it, but it was easie[r] to pay down so many thousand rupees t[o] the owner, thus not only putting Government to needless expense but leaving the valley blocked with thousands of tons of peat, which took the place of so many gallons of water. The second bog slip did not take place on the Tudor Hall land, but from an adjacent swamp; the mischief was long brewing, but the fact was never noted by those whose business it was to watch the reservoir. A printed notice to the effect that bathers will be prosecuted stares down from a board, but the fouling of the water from the causes above mentioned do not seem to strike any responsible person as being anything more than something to quarrel over and forget. The present members of the Municipal Council cannot be held answerable for the disgraceful state in which matters have been handed over to them. They do their best in the teeth of impediments, working against time and want of funds in a manner deserving the highest praise.

Since writing the above, the scarcity of water has become a serious matter. Why the authorities have allowed things to go so far I cannot understand. The weather has not been at all seasonable, we all know that; but why are taps left running, and why are the dhobies allowed to continue fouling the beautiful streams coming down the hills near Government House and the Woodlands ravine? Both these streams might be turned into account. The water flows from springs above and the quality is all that can be desired, and yet, go where you will, the fouling goes on day and night. A third stream flowing from the trout tank near Snowdon joins the Government House one and there the pollution is carried on. The Gayton Park swamp yields a rill of crystallike water, but hardly does it reach the first path leading down from Shedden House and Hall than it is used to wash foul linen in and every sort of abomination is flung into the ravine behind Glover Cottage, and Kenilworth. The marvel is that fever does not break out, for servants never hesitate to use the water of these streams at the different houses where it flows past.*

The Vizianagram Disturbance.

ON FRIDAY LAST WE PUBLISHED A BRIEF account, sent us by a correspondent, of a disturbance which took place last Monday at the Vizianagram railway station between the railway subordinates and some sepoys of the 11th Madras Infantry, which regiment is now stationed at that place, during the course of which a sepoy was killed and two others wounded. From the fuller particulars which we have now received it looks as if this has been a disgraceful affair, and so serious a character has it assumed, that two Companies of the 2nd Welsh Regiment at Secunderabad have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start at a moment's notice. These troops are fully equipped in Field Service order with 200 rounds of ball ammunition per man. Up to last night affairs at Vizianagram continued very unsettled and unsatisfactory. "Only two of the sepoys concerned in the riot at the railway station last Monday," a correspondent telegraphs to us, "have been identified, but their identification is uncorroborated. The Police authorities naturally decline to guarantee the safety of the town in the present state of affairs, and the feeling between sepoy and Police continues very bitter and endangers public property so long as the latter have duties in the Cantonment and railway station." Captain Farrant, the permanent Commandant, arrived at Vizianagram yesterday morning from Bangalore and assumed command of the regiment, and it is now hoped that the culprits guilty of the very serious disturbance may be brought to justice.

To understand the cause of the disturbance it is necessary to go back a short time. A little while ago Rs. 600 in currency notes were stolen from Lieutenant Bell's bungalow out of a locked despatch box belonging to Mr. Emson, of the Manganese Mines. The box was found shortly after broken open, evidently by a bayonet. A few days elapsed and then one of the notes for Rs. 100 was presented at the railway ticket window for change by a sepoy of the 11th Madras Infantry. The booking clerk promptly had the sepoy arrested. This began the friction between the 11th Madras Infantry and the Railway. Lately the sepoys have been making the railway platform at Vizianagram unworkable by turning up in crowds, in undress, to see the train go, and this in direct disobedience to the Regimental order which has placed the railway station out of bounds. On the night of the 29th about 70 of them came and the Station Master called upon the Railway Police to take their names. While doing so the sepoys, who were armed with clubs, attacked and wounded the Station Master and Head Constable of the Railway Police and proceeded to break the lamps, windows, station clocks and furniture, also severely beating the booking clerk and others of the staff. By this time news of the riot had reached Captain Elston, the O. C. of the 11th M. I. and the "assembly" and "double" were sounded. All the sepoys at once bolted to barracks. News had also reached the Reserve Police Barracks and an armed party arrived with the Sub-Magistrate in charge. Everything then quieted down. At this juncture Captain [illegible] appears to have come to the railway station, and he seems to have allowed a crowd of about seventy sepoys, with [illegible] in their hands, to follow him. The remainder of the regiment was ordered to parade in the lines under its European Officers and remain on parade there. The crowd of men came on to the platform with the O. C. and Subadar-Major, and after a short while, a few minutes in fact, made an attack on the six armed Police who were standing on the platform with their rifles piled and doing nothing. One of the policemen in self-defence, taken aback [illegible]ly by the attack, lost his head, loaded his rifle with buckshot and shot one man dead and wounded two, whereupon the other sepoys beat a retreat. Three [illegible] men bolted to the lines where the regiment was on parade, and shouted that some of their comrades had been [illegible], whereupon, it is stated that the regiment broke ranks, threw military discipline to the dogs, and made [illegible] for the Magazine. Fortunately the [illegible] guard stood firm till the European [illegible] came up and secured it. The pre[illegible] had been taken to remove the ammunition from the Guard Room to the Magazine [illegible] might have an awful matter. By [illegible] the Collector A. and C. Companies [illegible] E. C. R. Volunteers were held [in rea]diness all last Tuesday to go in[to Vizi]anagram, but matters quieted down. [illegible] are the facts as detailed to us by a [illegible]rthy correspondent. As they stand, [illegible] disclose a most disgraceful state of affairs. [illegible], however, making further and fuller [illegible]es and reserve our comments until [illegible] received.

The Kolar Gold Field—April.

[illegible]NDYDROOG.—During last month 2,700 [illegible] of quartz were crushed and yielded [illegible] ozs. 12 dwts. of gold, while 115 ozs. [illegible] dwts. of the precious metal were obtained [from] 620 tons of tailings treated. The total [illegible] of gold was thus 3,160 ozs. 4 dwts. [ag]ainst 3,164 ozs. in March, 3,058 ozs. [in F]ebruary and 3,143 ozs. 11 dwts. in [Jan]uary.

[illegible]NE REEFS.—At this mine 360 tons of [illegible] of which 135 tons were quartz, were [illegible] last month and yielded 220 ozs. of [illegible] as against 200 ozs. in March, 146 ozs. [illegible] dwts. in February and 147 ozs. in January.

Occasional Notes.

WE PUBLISH ON ANOTHER PAGE THE SUM[MAR]Y of the Report of the Royal Commission [on] Opium.

[O]NE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT APPENDICES [to th]e Report of the Opium Commission is an [exh]austive review of the medical side of the [ques]tion by Sir William Roberts.

[M]R. A. T. PRINGLE HAS BEEN ALLOWED AN [ext]ension in the time for undertaking the [illegible] appointment of Director-General of [Rec]ords, and will not take over its duties until [the] 30th proximo.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE CHARGES BROUGHT [ag]ainst Mr. C. A. W. Fordyce, a Deputy [Co]llector in Bengal, who is accused of having [re]ceived bribes, opened at Dacca on Wednes[da]y. The case is expected to occupy about a [fo]rtnight.

FROM TO-MORROW INCLUSIVE THE MADRAS [E]lectric Tramways Company will commence a [re]gular service of trams. The cars will run at [illegible] minutes' intervals from day-light until 9 [P.]M., the fare being half-an-anna per passenger [pe]r mile or portion thereof. Fares must be [p]aid to the conductors of the cars, by whom [ti]ckets will be issued.

MR. BAKER, WHO HAS BEEN ADMITTED AS [an] officer in the Prussian Army, is, says the [D]eccan *Budget*, unquestionably the gentleman [wh]o not long ago was known in Secunderabad [as] a Corporal in the 21st Hussars. He is a [n]ephew of Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Prideaux, [De]puty Judge Advocate-General in Secunderabad three years ago.

IT APPEARS THAT MR. HIRAM C. WOODRUFF, [wh]o is "wanted" in Colombo, besides being a [ho]rse tamer was, as stated on a business card [fo]und in the room he was occupying, "Sole [Tr]avelling Representative, P. Murugesam and [Co]., Merchants, Madras. A. B. C. Code 4th [Ed]ition," the said merchants dealing in "hides, [sk]ins, indigo, silk, cotton, &c."

THE COUNTESS OF KIMBERLEY, C.I., WHOSE [d]eath Reuter announces, was the eldest daughter and co-heir of the third and last Earl of [L]ord Clare. Born in 1826 she married in 1847 [L]ord Wodehouse, who in 1866 blossomed into [th]e Earl of Kimberley. She has left behind her [t]wo sons and two daughters; in 1858 she [l]ost her second child, Alfred.

THE *Ceylon Examiner* STATES THAT THE Governor of Ceylon is reported to have issued, or to be about to issue, a manifesto to several members of the Civil Service, some very high up in the service and deeply in debt, that they will be reduced both in respect of status and emoluments if they do not show satisfactory proof of solvency within a specified time.

IN THE RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT of India fixing the cadre numbers and limiting scales of the Engineer Establishment, D. P. W., for the different provinces of India for the year 1895, the following figures come to Madras:—Cadre number, 72; Executive Engineers, 1st Grade, 18, 2nd Grade, 11, 3rd Grade, 7; Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, 14, 2nd Grade 11, 3rd Grade 11.

MR. JOHN CROFT, OF THE LATE FIRM OF Messrs. Croft, Wells, and Co., Calcutta, appeared before Mr. S. D. Roy, Police Magistrate of Sealdah, on Thursday to answer charges preferred against him by Mr. Siddons, of the Excise Department, for manufacturing and having in possession for sale exciseable articles, liquors, spirits, etc., without a license. The case is proceeding.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE LOWER Pulneys Planters' Association was held in Dindigul on the 13th ultimo. There were present Messrs. H. O. Newport, H. R. Newport, F. R. Gerrard, W. H. Gerrard, E. Morgan and J. Heimpel. Mr. H. O. Newport was in the Chair. The letter of the President, Dindigul Taluq Board, dated 19th February, 1895, informing the Association of the nomination of Mr. L. J. Creed as a member of the District Board was recorded. There was no other business before the Association.

"WHISKY SODA" WRITES TO A CALCUTTA paper:—"Now that the warm weather is coming on with its concomitant of hot nights, and big thirsts, it seems that the gay *baraf walla* has started on his old game of raising the price of ice to exorbitant rates. Last night I paid two annas per seer, and live in happy anticipation of yet paying double that price before the hot season is over. The question is—Whether the Ice Companies are aware of this arbitrary tax on consumers, and the consequent natural reduction of their sales at the very time their only chance of making a profit exists? It is to their interests to invent a remedy."

A NATIVE CONTRACTOR OF JHELUM HAS issued a notice "to the inhabitants of India," asking for subscriptions to raise a fund for "luckless widows who become easy victims to premature widowhood and thus pass away their lives in that state, in seclusion in memory of their defunct husbands, an act which they consider as sanctioned by their religion." It often happens that owing to "unforeseen accidents or through sheer penuriousness the poor widows are thus reluctantly exposed to worldly temptations contrary to the principles and laws of morality and decency, and eventually become the most wretched, subject to public gaze and ridicule."

MR. KYRLE BELLEW IS REPORTED TO BE the authority for the following story about Mrs. Brown Potter:—"One night in India she was playing Lady Macbeth. The theatre was darkened for the sleep-walking scene; the only point of light was Lady Macbeth's lamp; and a vampire bat, which had somehow made its way into the house, attracted by the gleam, fastened upon the actress's arm, and proceeded, after the manner of its kind, to suck her blood. So perfect was her state of somnambulism (saith the legend), that she acted out the scene in total unconsciousness of her assailant, losing so much blood that when she 'carried her bat' to her dressing-room, she promptly fainted away."

WE REGRET TO RECORD THE DEATH AT Coonoor on Saturday last of Mr. W. Lee Kirby, from concussion of the brain. The deceased was out driving in a bullock-coach on Thursday when the bullocks took fright and in running away overturned the coach near Sim's Park. Mr. Lee Kirby was struck violently on the head, but did not appear to be much hurt on the day of the accident nor the day after, but on Saturday morning he became unconscious and remained so till his death. The late Mr. Lee Kirby was a very successful planter on the Nilgiris and owned "Brooklands," the present residence of Lady Wenlock, in Coonoor. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Lee Kirby, who left for England by the *Thames* in the latter part of March.

A WELL-KNOWN GERMAN FIRM OF EXCURSION agents, Messrs. Charles Riesel, of Berlin, have arranged for a great tour round the entire continent of Africa. The travelling party will be assembled in Lisbon, whence it will proceed *via* Tangiers, Mogador, Madeira, French Senegambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and the Gold Coast, to the German colonies of West Africa. Thus, after visiting many other places of note, the party will reach the gold fields of the Transvaal, and so make their way to Zanzibar and German East Africa, where they will spend four weeks making trips to certain towns and to the interior of the colony. Finally, the wanderers will find themselves, if all goes well, at Aden, Port Said, Cairo, and Trieste, where the tour will end.

A NOVEL CLAIM IS BEING MADE UPON ONE of the great French Railway Companies. A gentleman who went to Paris to have the body of his deceased brother cremated at the crematorium at Pere Lachaise cemetery, took the ashes away in a handbag, and, previous to setting out on his return journey to his home in the country, deposited the bag at the "consigne" or cloak room of the railway station. When he went back to claim it, it had gone. Someone had claimed a bag, and it had been given up, probably in mistake. Inquiries were instituted, but the missing bag could not be discovered. The gentleman has therefore brought an action to recover damages for the loss he has sustained, and the Judges will be called upon to decide what is the money value of a brother's ashes.

THE COUNTESS OF HOPETOUN HAS RECENTLY distinguished herself on the race-ground. At Camperdown her team in the tandem races proved successful. One of the Melbourne papers, recording the event, says:—"The Countess has for some time been most assiduous in training the team, and many mornings was first on the track with the ponies, which she personally schooled for the event. The excellence of her training was manifested by the steadiness with which the tandem raced the sharp corners of the course, which got almost all the other competitors into trouble, being negotiated with the utmost precision. The ardent interest displayed by the Countess in the preparation of the team for the event won the admiration of sportsmen throughout the district."

THE CYCLONE WHICH SWEPT OVER AKYAB damaged the majority of the houses, many being unroofed. All the telegraph lines but one were extensively damaged. The Superintendent and a party requisitioned a Government launch to effect repairs. Two native brigs, loaded with paddy, are a total wreck. The *Karadunan* in ballast was capsized, and one man was lost. Five cargo boats were wrecked or are missing. The barque *Erwen Rickmers* and the ship *Yorkand* grounded. The former collided with the *Benedict*, which grounded but got off at flood tide. Considerable damage was done to both. Pilot Mathews, who was on the look-out for a steamer, was caught in the cyclone. The boat capsized and five of the crew swam or drifted ashore. Pilot Mathews and three men disappeared. The paddy godowns were unroofed, and much paddy was damaged. The wind travelled at the rate of 36 miles an hour. The cyclone extended from Pabru to Maungdaw.

AS THERE SEEMS TO BE SOME MISUNDERSTANDING, the *Englishman* explains what has led to servants' quarters in connection with Government House, Calcutta, being rebuilt. "The accommodation has long been found insufficient both for the servants' quarters and the coach-house, and the arrangement by which forty of the Viceregal servants have now to live in the bazaars is highly insanitary. This was brought prominently to notice by the outbreak of small-pox, and we understand that the doctors laid great stress upon the danger of allowing so many of the servants to move constantly between the bazaars and Government House. Nor is the medical objection to be wondered at if it is true, as is stated, that a dhobi actually suffering from small-pox was found ironing some of the Government House clothes. For these reasons a reconstruction of the range of quarters has been deemed necessary and is now in progress. The probable cost is Rs. 75,000 and not two lakhs, as has been stated."

THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER A PERSON who is a common carrier can so contract with other parties as to take himself entirely out of the provisions of the Carriers Act was decided by Mr. Justice Hill, of the Calcutta High Court, on the 1st instant in the negative. Certain Companies entered into an agreement with the Rivers Steam Navigation Company and the I. G. S. N. Company that, in consideration of special facilities granted to them, they would send all their produce by one or other of those carrying Companies. The Carrying Companies now contended that this was an agreement made by them as private carriers, not as common carriers. The learned Judge, however, held that it was not competent to common carriers to contract themselves out of the Carriers Act, and further that there was nothing in the particular agreement before him from which it necessarily followed that the two Companies intended to contract otherwise than as common carriers; and that the agreement was merely a special contract within the custom of common carriers under the Act.

Sport and Anecdote.

(*By our own Correspondent.*)

THE A. A. A. AND THE N. C. U.

LONDON, *19th April.*—People thoroughly conversant with the inner working of the two bodies who preside over the destinies of amateur sport, the Amateur Athletic Association and the National Cyclists' Union, make no secret of the fact that before very long, unless the former of these organisations is willing to modify its rulings a little, a rupture must take place, in which case we shall probably find that the joint agreement come to on the occasion of their last dispute in 1886 will be abandoned, and each will map out a course of its own. At the present moment things are well-nigh at a deadlock in connection with racing cycling, a state of affairs brought about primarily by the tremendous influence the manufacturers of cycles are enabled to wield over the sport. To attempt to trace the manifold ramifications of this complex problem would prove most uninteresting to the ordinary reader, even if one were prepared to set down such facts as have come under personal observation, and therefore my remarks must be confined to a few plain and non-contentious statements. The basis of the agreement arrived at between the Athletic Association officials and those of the N. C. U. some eight or nine years ago was that all matters connected with athletics (as distinct from cycling), such as handicapping, entries, status, or suspensions, should be under the sole control of the A. A. A., whilst everything connected with the sport of cycling should be governed by the Cyclists' Union officials. It was further agreed that all suspensions, collectively and individually, should be equally and mutually binding upon each body. At the time such an agreement seemed perfectly just and honourable, and for some years the most amicable relations have existed. But whereas the athletic body has simply maintained its ground, and contented itself with an almost passive existence, the leaders of the cycling parliament have been slowly and slowly drifting through the shoals of makers' amateurism on to the rocks of professionalism; this plan has been tried, that scheme attempted, and all manner of restrictions have been enacted without effect, with the consequence that last season the makers' amateur was practically master of the situation on the path. To those unacquainted with the phases of modern cycling perhaps I may explain that a makers' amateur is a rider who, unwilling to join the professional ranks and compete openly for cash prizes, is prepared to accept pecuniary assistance and an endless supply of the latest pattern cycles in return for the services he renders to the maker in the shape of record or other performances.

WHERE THE RULING BODIES DIFFER.

Ever since the institution of the Amateur Athletic Association its officials have steadily and firmly refused to legislate for or recognise professionals in any shape or form, nor will they knowingly allow any of the fraternity to compete at gatherings under their laws. Their attitude of a dozen years ago is their attitude to-day. (Personally, however, I am inclined to doubt whether the conditions of the racing path and the frequenters thereof are as pure as they were a dozen years ago. Nor do I say this without some little knowledge of the subject.) With the National Cyclist's Union it is altogether different. Rightly or wrongly, it has permitted the intermixing of amateurs and professionals at sports meetings held under its supervision, and last year went so far as to admit the pro. into its ranks and undertook the control of the class as a whole. Speaking generally, I consider the professional cyclist has had all the worst of the bargain in being allowed to mix with the other class, for whilst a few unlucky individuals have been debarred from competing in amateur events, scores of others equally at fault have been able to pose as amateurs and take the cash which should more properly go to the professed professional. To all fair-minded and honourable sportsmen this must appear a very shabby and underhand method of procedure, but I have no hesitation in saying that these are the individuals who have brought all the trouble into the camp of the Cyclists' Union. Under the N. C. U. rules it is necessary to secure a licence to compete as an amateur, this being a kind of hall-mark as to the purity of the licensees' status, so that while the Union protects itself from actions at law by aggrieved individuals, it is on perfectly safe ground in debarring from amateur ranks any whom it considers unworthy. Thus at the present we have three distinct classes of racing cyclists, viz., the recognised professional, the licensed amateur, and the unlicensed rider who is willing to accept the emoluments of the pro. but desires to pose as an amateur. Judging by what has already transpired in the councils of the Union, the

...r seems destined to form no inconsiderable ...on of our racing cyclists. But who are to ...rtake their control? Denied the privileges ...N. C. U. license, will the A. A. A. authori... accept them as amateurs?

THE WORLD'S CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

...ot a few people who take an intelligent if ...tive interest in the doings of our young ... who ride bicycles and jump hurdles, etc., ... who are ordinarily well-disposed towards the ...rning bodies of amateur sport, fail alto...er to understand why the spirit of discord ...ways so prominent at the principal meetings ...the N. C. U. Our legislators certainly ap...r to be a most inharmonious group. One of ... latest of the many controversial subjects ...ch have cropped up of late is in connection ...h the World's Cycling Championships. On ... side it is urged that England cannot decently ...ain from sending representatives, seeing that ... home of the cycle trade is here; on the other, ...s pointed out that up to the present the ...etings have been singularly unrepresentative. ... have had up to the present a couple of ...orld's Championships run off—in 1893 at ...cago, in 1891 at Antwerp. This year it ...xed for Cologne, presumably in honour of ...gust Lehr, the German who last year carried ... the title in the mile race. It is not a sub... deserving of treatment at any length in ... letter; but as a spectator at last summer's ...test, and an eye-witness of the enormous ...ount of enthusiasm the racing created, not ...y in Belgium, but all over Europe, I am ...d to take my stand on the side of those ... desire to see England at the head of ...irs. Twice have these contests been ...d, but in America we were without a ...ary representative; whilst last year ... men were out-classed. The in...uction of cycling on the Continent has ...ight thousands and thousands of pounds in... this country which our capitalists would ...ably never have beheld but for the cycling ...e which set in. There is yet a magnificent ...d for British enterprise, and I for one should ...ery sorry if any opportunity were allowed ... pass without an effort being made to keep ... at Britain to the front.

CONTINENTAL ENTHUSIASM.

...fter witnessing the stirring scenes at the ...odrome d'Zurembourg, Antwerp, in August ..., on the occasion of the World's Champion..., I am convinced that for downright enthu...m, enthusiasm of the whirling, tempestu..., carry-one-off-one's-feet order, we must give ... to the Continentals. At the English ...ampionships a month or so before everyone ...med at war with his neighbour, the officials ...re defied, and for the time being the crowd ...doubtedly ruled the roost. How very ...ferent to be amongst the crowd at Antwerp. ...e chief event—the one mile championship— ...s fixed for Sunday, and the representatives ... the different cycling unions were early astir ... welcome visitors from England, Norway, ...nmark, Germany, France, and elsewhere. ... wonderful old city on the banks of ...e Scheldt was gay with colour. Flags, ...nners, bannerettes, festoons, and every de...rative device were requisitioned, and to the ...sitor fresh from a railway churn through the ...ns, with a lightning glimpse of quiet old ...terborough, Ely, March, and Harwich, fol...wed by the boat ride down the sluggish, ...mbre, monotonous Scheldt—to the visitor ...esh from the sleepy shores of Albion the life ...nd movement of the famous Belgian seaport's ...treets were marvellously exhilarating. Turn ...hich way one would, a procession of some kind or another was bound to be encountered, and what with the bands, the cycle bugles, the "cars clattering o'er the stony streets," and the festive spirit everywhere rampant, one lost touch with British notions of the Sabbath, and was soon swallowed up in the vortex of Continental enthusiasm. An official reception and welcome had to be got through at the Hotel de Ville, where the Burgomaster and the other big-wigs posed and strutted with all the pomps and vanities of a mediæval age thick upon them. More processions, followed by a service in the Cathedral—famed the wide world over for its magnificent Rubens collection. To steady-going Britishers, unaccustomed to the boisterous merriment of such a Sunday morn, the magnificent proportions of the interior of the sacred pile, the mellowed light, the stately boom of the organ, the rhythmical, devout responses of the worshippers, followed by the calm reposeful quiet, came as an ineffable boon. Everything out-side the Cathedral appeared rich in colour and gay even to garishness in the bright sunshine—inside everything was subdued reverent, peaceful and at rest. But for the curious costumes and headgear one might easily have imagined oneself at home again. That proved the one and only quiet hour of the day, for service over, a hurried meal (principally soups and sweets) was taken and away we were whirled for the cycle races on the outskirts of the city. Here we discovered for the first time what real enthusiasm was like. The blare of the morning's trumpets, the rattle and roll of the drums, the deafening shrieking of the fifes, were as nothing to the wild, tempestuous outbursts of applause when a German, a Danish, or a Belgian victory was announced. The scene beggars description. When this outburst came at the finish of the first preliminary heat for the championship—a race in which C. I. Petersen, the English amateur champion, was defeated—the English visitors naturally thought some exceptionally popular local rider was being honoured, but when it was repeated after each individual contest, with the singing of the National Anthem thrown in, we began to understand a little of the effusive enthusiasm of our Continental friends of which we had heard so much. It was pretty safe to predict that we heard a more varied selection of National Anthems played and sung that afternoon than we are likely ever to hear again. The events are of so recent a date that I do not feel called upon to go into details with the racing, especially as I have a little personal experience to relate in connection with our visit.

A CLIMB UP THE CATHEDRAL TOWER.

Rich as Antwerp undoubtedly is in ancient edifices, princely structures, and glorious statues and monuments, nothing in my opinion can equal its grand old Cathedral. Its lofty tower catches the eye of the visitor long before the weary plough down the muddy river is ended, and once in view it dominates everything else for miles around. We were only a small party, and a climb to the summit of the tower, once suggested, was quickly approved of. It was a delightful day when we essayed the task, and if not exactly in "the prime of summer time" there was plenty of blue sky and sunshine about. For some reason or other which I cannot explain, I have always been possessed of a mighty dread about descending a mine—iron mines, tin mines, coal mines, or salt mines, all have the same horror for me. But I have been on top of towers innumerable, Cader Idris and the Arrans are alike familiar, and I enjoy it. To stand on top of St. Paul's or the Monument, far away out of the smoke, to feel the fresh breezes, and catch the throb of the vast city beneath has a singular fascination for yours truly. I looked forward to a bird's-eye view from the spire of Antwerp with real pleasure. We tramped steadily upwards, winding round and round on the narrow stairway in utter darkness for the greater part, but with a welcome shaft of light penetrating here and there from the outer world as we left scores and scores of rounded steps behind us. Reaching the clock tower we had our first real glimpse of Belgium. At this height the breezes, so pleasant when sipping bock at the cafés, were piercingly cold, and it became necessary to hold our hats tightly to our heads. But the gorgeous panorama spread at our feet and all around more than repaid us for our toil. It is said on good authority that nearly 300 church steeples may be seen from here, and though we did not attempt to count them, I should not be disposed to doubt the statement. From here we mounted yet higher to the belfry, where another halt was called, and we stood under the gigantic bell whilst the hour of five boomed out, with every muscle of our bodies quivering, and every nerve tingling—a truly marvellous sensation. By this time we were fairly in cloudland, and our further progress was barred—unless special permission could be obtained. A few pieces of silver to the belfry attendant proved an efficient open sesame, and upwards still further we wended our way, the stairway narrower and the steps much more difficult. On the right hand ran a stout iron rail, to which one instinctively clung with real tenacity. Higher and higher and higher we stepped, till our limbs ached again. Round and round with a steady tramp, tramp, tramp, and round and round again. A darkness, the intensity of which may be felt but not described, prevailed, and the cheerful chirrup with which we commenced our uphill task had been silenced long since. Nothing could be heard save the monotonous tramp, tramp, of the feet, for at such a time, with such eerie surroundings, it seemed absolutely imperative for all to keep in step—isolation would have been unbearable. At last! There was a shout from the leader which came winding down to those behind as if from the throat of a ventriloquist. "Here we are! come along!" Firmly gripping the friendly railing, we were all soon within hail of daylight once more, the writer being the third of the party. One, two, three, and I was out on the narrow perch right under the flag-pole! Ugh! I shuddered as I looked over the seemingly frail parapet, for the whole cathedral was quivering in the wind. I put out my hand to grasp something to steady myself as I gazed on the wondrous scene. Without turning I gripped what I thought was a continuation of the iron railing of the steps. Standing bareheaded in the whistling breeze I leant forward, when—oh, horror!—the support I held came away with my weight. There was a gasp as I looked round, only to discover that I had grasped a long, slender pole—some 20ft. in length, perhaps—resting in a corner, used probably in connection with the furling and unfurling of the Cathedral flag which occasionally floats from the very peak of the spire. I am not going to attempt to describe the sickening thrill of that one atom of time when I found the pole give way. It had come to my hand so readily and so quickly after releasing the iron stair support, and I had been so eager for a lookout from this sublime pinnacle, that I had not distinguished the difference by the sense of touch alone. My companions intimated that I grew pale and unnerved. Perhaps I was. Certain it is that the scene beneath, with the river glistening in the sun like a silver thread strung with diamonds, the picturesque red-tiled houses, the noble buildings with their gilded ornaments positively glowing, and the whole country for miles around riotous with colour had not half the charm for me as it had before when viewed from the Clock Tower. It was too cold and boisterous to stay long by the flag-pole, and as we descended with many a weary jolt, the nearer we came to the drowsy old lady who guards the entrance the more composed and relieved I became. My first climb up the tower of Antwerp Cathedral provided one of the thrilling events of my experience.

Madras News.

TO-MORROW.

D'Arc's Marionettes, Victoria Hall ... 9-30 P.M.

THE OVERLAND MAIL of the 19th ultimo arrived in Madras this morning. Extracts from the English papers will be found on page 6.

PERSONAL.—*Departures on Saturday evening*:—The Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankara Nair, to Calicut. *Yesterday evening*:—Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, C.S., to Ootacamund. *Arrival this morning*:—Mr. S. Russell, C.S., from Chingleput.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.—Mr. S. Cunnoosawmy Pillay, one of the oldest Assistant Professors, Medical College, on returning from College to his residence on Sydenham's Road on Saturday was taken suddenly ill and died from heat apoplexy.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY PROVIDENT FUND.—The Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway has appointed Mr. Logan, the Officiating Agent, as Trustee of the South Indian Railway Provident Institution, *vice* Mr. W. S. Betts on furlough.

THE E. AND A. I. ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Council of this Association will be held in its rooms next Thursday, at 6 P.M., when the reports from the various Sub-Committees will be received and a Vice-President elected in the room of the late Mr. James Gray.

D'ARC'S MARIONETTES.—The first Matinée was given on Saturday. There was a very large gathering of children, the gallery being crowded. The performance from start to finish was a complete success and kept the little ones in roars of laughter. The same programme was repeated at night with equal success to a crowded house.

THE MADRAS SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Among the Exhibits recently sent from this institution to the Empire of India Exhibition, Earl's Court, London, are some chased ornamental copper jars and vases made at the School for the Earl of Abingdon, and Mrs. Bliss, and also a very handsome carved rosewood screen executed for Lady Wenlock from a sketch design by Lord Douglas Compton.

A STORM AT GUNTAKAL.—A correspondent writes:—"About the end of last week, a severe storm visited Guntakal. It began about 5 P.M. and lasted for some time. Tiles were blown off buildings and some of the thatched constructions came down. A number of waggons standing in the railway station yard were blown down the line, and some of them became derailed. No greater mishap occurred."

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—Of the three candidates for the Government of India scholarship of the value of £200 a year for three years one took up Biology, another Philosophy and a third History. The result of the examination is not yet known. Last year no scholarship was awarded as none of the candidates secured the minimum required, namely half the number of the total marks.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—To-day, upon the application of Mr. Vencatasubba Iyer, His Worship Mr. Sultan Modideen Sahib Bahadur, at the Town Court, sanctioned the release on bail of Visvasa Sastri, one of the alleged dacoits in the Jembukaswara Temple Case, who had been acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly but against whom there was a charge now pending in Court by the City Police of being in fraudulent possession of a quantity of diamonds silver and gold, which he could not satisfactorily account for.

OBITUARY.—We regret to report the death from fever on Saturday, at the General Hospital of retired Sub-Conductor Charles Albert Trutwein, aged 55. The deceased originally belonged to the Ordnance Artificer Corps from which his services were transferred to the Commissariat Department. He worked as Mechanical Engineer in charge of the machinery at the Bakeries at Rangoon, Bangalore and Teynampet from which last place he retired about two years ago on a pension. The deceased was an old Volunteer. His remains were interred in the evening with military honours at St. Andrew's Cemetery.

OBITUARY.—A correspondent writes under date the 4th instant:—"It is with the deepest regret that we learned by wire the untimely death of P. A. Lauchmana Chettiar Avargal, the late District Munsiff, Tindivanam, this morning at 5, at Mayavaram. Since this Court was formed in March, 1892, he presided over it till the 4th April last, when he left this station for Mayavaram, on transfer. It would appear that he was suffering from carbuncle for the last few days to which he succumbed. He was highly respected by all those that came in contact with him. As a Judge he was painstaking to a degree and was known as one of the most conscientious 'fact' Judges. He leaves behind a widow and a boy to mourn his loss and not a small circle of friends. The present Munsiff, Mr. M. Visvanatha Iyer, B.A., on taking his seat, was informed of this sad event and he, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Munsiff, closed the Court at 1 P.M."

THE LATE MRS. NICHOLAS.—We much regret to record the death at 1 A.M. this morning of Mrs. J. P. Nicholas, the wife of the present Sheriff of Madras. The deceased lady had been in a poor state of health for some years past, and a fatal termination to a recent severe attack of illness was not unexpected by her numerous friends. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. A. J. Higginbotham, founder and for many years principal partner in the well-known firm of book-sellers and publishers of the Mount Road. Gifted with an exceptionally fine contralto voice and possessing a refined taste in music, Mrs. Nicholas was one of the most valued members of the Madras Philharmonic Society and latterly of the Madras Musical Association, hardly a programme of any importance being considered complete without her name. She possessed also strong dramatic instincts, as was proved by her grand interpretation of the part of "Lady Jane" in *Patience*, when performed by the Madras Dramatic Society some twelve years ago. She was for upwards of a quarter of a century a member of the choir of the Scotch Kirk, where she rendered the most valuable services and where she will be greatly missed. The funeral will take place at St. Andrew's cemetery at 5 P.M. this evening.

THE CARNATIC STIPENDS OFFICE DEFAMATION CASES.—A short time ago in a petition addressed to Government by certain Carnatic stipendiaries certain charges of bribery were preferred against Mir Ghulam-i-Abbas, Manager of the Carnatic stipends office. The Government referred the petition to Colonel H. W. H. Cox for inquiry and report. Colonel Cox reported that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a criminal prosecution against Mir Ghulam-i-Abbas. On this report, Mir Ghulam-i-Abbas, with the permission of the Government, launched prosecutions against the petitioners who alleged that he had received illegal gratification. The first of these series of cases came on for hearing to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore. In this case the manager filed a complaint against Ahmad Mohi-Ud-din Khan Bahadur, (2) Ahmad Hussain Sahib, (3) Mahomed Hamid Khan Bahadur, (4) Ali Hussain Sahib and (5) Azam Hussain Sahib. Mr. J. G. Smith, instructed by Mr. Nizamuddin Sahib, appeared for the complainant and Mr. E. Norton, instructed by Mr. James Short appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Greatorex appeared for the other accused. Mr. Greatorex said that he was instructed by his clients to offer apologies to the complainant, who accepted them. The accused 2 to 5 were accordingly discharged. The case against the first accused is proceeding.

Notes from Ootacamund.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

OOTACAMUND, *4th May.*—The "merry month of May" has commenced right merrily for most of those who are fortunate enough to be located on these hills. Every one is remarking the exceptional heat, although of course it is as nothing to what you have to endure in the plains. The morning of the 1st May saw a goodly collection of men and ponies on the ground. There was a breakfast in the Pavilion at about 11-30 provided by the members of the Governor's Staff, to which several ladies were invited, and the party did not break up until considerably after mid-day. The same afternoon there was a large gathering at Mrs. Burlton's house, Harrington Lodge, for an "At Home,"—tennis, badminton and music. It was arranged that the final match in the Tennis Tournament, Ladies' Doubles, should be played off on Monday afternoon at Mrs. Burlton's, but unfortunately it fell through and Mrs. Burlton and Mrs. Gass had to hand over in the finals. This was a little disappointing, but it is impossible that everyone should be satisfied, and engagements must often clash when there are so many concerned.

On Friday evening the dinner to Major Kekewich came off at the Club, and His Excellency Lord Wenlock made an excellent speech. Everything went off well; even the chair in which Major Kekewich was uplifted did not give way. Thursday was a comparatively quiet day. The cricket match which was to have come off was postponed till Saturday. There was a meet of the hounds in the morning and a very large gathering at the Pavilion. In the evening the tennis court was occupied and players were standing out two or three sets deep. The weather this week has been perfect.

The second Cinderella Dance took place at Government House last evening and the rooms were literally packed. So great was the crush at about the 4th or 5th dance that some couples gave it up as they found it was impossible to find dancing room. This, however, did not last very long and by 11 o'clock the crowd cleared a little and dancing was as pleasant as possible. Lady Wenlock wore white brocaded velvet, and there were many other handsome dresses in the room. The feature of Ootacamund this season is the number of young and pretty faces one sees among the girls. After all, frocks have a good deal to do with the general appearance of the wearer, but a bright young face, with good English colouring, is more to be admired and desired than the best work of the *modiste*.

The Bazaar in aid of St. Bartholomew's Hospital was most successfully run this year, and great credit is due to those ladies who undertook the arduous task of holding stalls. The refreshment department was a success in every way. We got an excellent luncheon for ... liquor extra—and as champagne was flowing freely, there must have been a considerable profit. There were, I think, as many as 50 assistants at the various stalls, all the ladies being dressed in becoming costumes, the caps and aprons of the dainty serving maids being particularly "fetching." The Governor's table was "manned" by Mrs. E. B. Kindersley with some able assistants. The two little shows that drew a good number were first "Punch and Judy," which was admirably conducted by the two little Misses ..., and "the Cachuca" danced ... by four little girls, the two eldest ... Wintertons, Miss Walker and Miss ... These children had been well trained and did the step very prettily, waving their tambourines as they danced. I have not heard what the Bazaar realised; there will of course be considerable deductions for necessary expenses, but from what I gathered the Hospital will be benefited by a good round sum.

This afternoon there was a most exciting cricket match Military *vs.* Civil. After ... the Governor presented Major Kekewich with the presentation cup that unfortunately did not arrive in time to be given to him at the dinner at the Club. The cup is engraved with a suitable inscription and a parchment sent with it bearing the names of all the subscribers who joined in giving this handsome tribute of affection to the late popular Honorary Secretary of the Gymkhana Club. Lord Wenlock said a few words in presenting the cup, to which Major Kekewich replied. There was a large concourse of members present, including the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Mansfield Clarke. Lord Wenlock also presented the prizes won in the Tennis Tournament. Unfortunately Miss N. Wright was unable to receive her Challenge Cup in person, and the prize given by Mr. McIvor had also to be sent ... Most of the other winners were present.

Letters to the Editor.

The Carriage of Ice.

SIR,—I have pleasure in giving the Honorary Secretary, Mysore Club, my experience in carriage of ice. I got a one inch thick deal packing case and lined it with another zinc box, the zinc being about 1/16 of an inch in thickness. The inner zinc or box was so constructed as when opened the lower portion protruded about ¾ of an inch above the lower portion of the outer box, *e.g.*, if the depth of wooden box lid were 2 inches the depth of zinc box lid was 1¼ inch, inside measurement, the inner lid was screwed to the other lid and both opened together with one opening—only the wooden box had hinges. A small hole was made about a quarter of an inch above the bottom of both boxes to allow of drainage. The ice was put on a layer of sawdust and then completely imbedded in the sawdust to a thickness of about 1½ inch all round, the box was then closed with a gunny and over that again a good stout cumbly or coarse jhool. As soon as the ice arrived, if I wished to keep it a couple of days or more, I used to remove the sawdust and refill the box with fresh dry sawdust or paddy husks. My loss was very small, and I kept a box of 50lbs. in daily use for four days after I received it, with very little loss. Have the sawdust or the husks perfectly dry, and keep the box well filled and securely covered. Deadwood swells and keeps fairly air tight.

1st May. CHARLEY FAUST.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ANOTHER."—Declined with thanks.—ED.

"WHEN I grow up," said Bob, "I'm going to be an architect, and draw pictures of big houses and make other people build 'em, and pay me for letting 'em do it."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

The China-Japan Treaty of Peace.

THE RATIFICATION.

LONDON, *4th May.*—The *Times* announces that the Emperor of China ratified the Treaty of Peace on Thursday last.

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

LONDON, *5th May.*—Further telegrams received here from China show that serious trouble is brewing in the Island of Formosa. The Black Flags are getting turbulent, and British and German marines have already landed at Ankau to protect foreigners. British launches are patrolling the Takau harbour.

JAPAN ACCEPTS A MODIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, *5th May.*—It is stated here that Japan is willing to accept only the extremity of the Liaotong Peninsula, including Talienwan, but will require an increased war indemnity in order to compensate her for the curtailment of territory on the Chinese mainland.

Oscar Wilde Released on Bail.

LONDON, *4th May.*—Oscar Wilde has been released on bail, himself in £2,500 and two sureties in £1,250 each.

The Imbroglio in Nicaragua.

LONDON, *6th May.*—The Nicaraguan Government has accepted the modified British Ultimatum and pays an indemnity of £15,500 into the British Treasury in London for the alleged personal injuries to British subjects within a fortnight, but under protest. With regard to the settlement of the remainder of the questions they will be submitted to a Commission of Arbitration. In consequence of the arrangement arrived at, the British Squadron, excepting the cruiser *Royal Arthur*, has left Corinto.

Political Crisis in Austria.

VIENNA, *5th May.*—Count Kalnoky has resigned. His reason for doing so is attributed to the strictures passed by Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, on the interference of Monsignor Agliardi, Papal Nuncio, in connection with the Ecclesiastical Bills of the Hungarian Government. The remarks of Baron Banffy are in direct conflict with the views held by Count Kalnoky.

The French in Madagascar.

PARIS, *5th May.*—Advices from Madagascar state that the French carried on Friday the Hova position at Marovoay. The Hovas lost heavily. The lives and property of Indian residents in the place are safe.

The Troopship "Malabar."

LONDON, *5th May.*—The troopship *Malabar* arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

Obituary.

LONDON, *5th May.*—Lady Kimberley.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

The Chitral Relief Expedition.

NEWS FROM GENERAL LOW.

SIMLA, *4th May.*—The latest news from General Low reports that he inspected the Lowarai Pass on the 3rd instant and found that it would be practicable for mules in a few days. The road is nearly finished and the snow is diminishing daily. General Low and his Head-Quarters returned the same day to the camp at Dir to meet General Stedman.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A REST CAMP.

Orders have been issued for the establishment of a rest camp at Gubbi for the accommodation of British sick and wounded from the Chitral Relief Force proceeding to Cherat.

A FIELD TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A field Telegraph Office was opened at Sar on the 2nd instant.

THE LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

The sanction of Government was received to the revised scheme submitted for the line of communications of the Chitral Relief Force. The Staff of the line of communications is to consist of the following:—General Officer Commanding, Major-General E. Stedman, C.B.; Staff Corps:—Aide de Camp, Lieutenant H. W. Cooke, 24th Punjab Infantry. Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Colonel S. M. Hamilton, D.S.O. British Services: Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Captain G. V. Kemball, Royal Artillery. Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Adviser, Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, Indian Medical Service; Base Commandant, Major A. F. Barrow, C.M.G., 12th Bengal Infantry; Section Road Commandants, Base ... Khar, about 58 miles, Major F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers; Khar to Mundia Khan, about 42 miles, Brevet-Major S. C. H. Monro, Seaforth Highlanders (now Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, line of communications troops); Mundia Khan to Dir, about 43 miles, Major G. H. W. O'Sullivan, Royal Engineers; Dir onward, Major A. J. Watson, Suffolk Regiment. Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shone, D.S.O., R. E. Adjutant to Colonel Shone, Captain B. B. Russell, R. E.; Field Engineers, Major H. E. Sabbott, R. E., Captain G. Williams, R. E., Captain W. G. R. Carlue, R. E.; Assistant Field Engineers, Lieutenant A. J. H. Survey, R. E., Lieutenant A. W. Walpole, R. E., Lieutenant H. F. Thuillier, R. E., Lieutenant F. F. U. Rees, R. E., Lieutenant S. D. A. Crookshank, R. E.; Divisional Commissariat Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Yaldwyn; Assistant Commissary-General, Commissariat Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Harvey-Kelly; Assistant Commissary-General and Divisional Transport Officer, Major C. M. Fitzgerald, Assistant Commissary-General and Assistant to Commissariat Officer and Divisional Transport Officer. All the Commissariat Officers on the line except Brigade Commissariat Officers who are under General Officers Commanding Brigades, and in like manner all Transport Officers, will be under the General Officer, Commanding the Line of Communications, except Brigade Transport Officers, who are under the General Officers Commanding Brigades, unless Brigade transport is used on the line apart from the Brigades and the Transport Officer accompanies it.

Ordnance Officers:—All Ordnance Officers and depots as they stand will be under the General Officer Commanding the Line of Communications.

Veterinary Officers:—Veterinary Major R. Boyser, Inspecting Veterinary Officer, and all other Veterinary Officers will be under the General Officers Commanding the Line of Communications.

Treasure Chest Officer.—An Officer is to be appointed.

Political Officer.—Major Deane is to be asked to detail one of his Assistants as Political Officer with the General Officer Commanding the Line of Communications.

Officer of Telegraph Department and *Officer of Postal Department.* To be arranged for by the General Officer Commanding the Line of Communications on taking up the appointment.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAMMOND.

Brigadier General D. G. Hammond, C.B., V.C., D.S.O., in command of the Line of Communications, reverts to his appointment as Commandant of the Corps of Guides.

EXECUTION OF A GHAZI.

Lieutenant Robertson's assailant has been executed.

OVERCROWDED IN BARRACKS.

SIMLA, *4th May.*—Owing to the men being overcrowded in barracks, sanction was given for the return to Ranikhet of the detachment of (150) men, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, which rejoined the regimental Head-quarters at Bareilly on the 19th April last, on the regiment being warned for service.

THE G. O. C.

The General Officer Commanding the Chitral Relief Force and Head-quarters arrived at Gujar on the 2nd instant.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Up to the 2nd instant 80 cases of foot and mouth disease had occurred amongst the bullocks collected at Abbottabad.

DR. ROBERTSON'S DIARY.

SIMLA, *5th May.*—The following telegram has been received from Colonel Kelly, Commanding the Gilgit Field Force, dated Camp Chitral, 25th April, 1895, containing a summary of events in Chitral from 3rd March to 20th April:—

3rd March:—On news of Sher Afzul's approach a reconnaissance was ordered by Captain Campbell, Central India Horse, of 200 of the 4th Kashmir Rifles, under Captain Townshend and Captain Baird. The latter was ordered to move on the high ground on the left side of the valley. Orders were issued by Captain Campbell to take the house supposed to contain Sher Afzul, about 1½ mile to the South. The house was found empty, but the enemy was seen among the trees and houses, 500 yards further on. The attack on the latter village was repulsed, though an attempt was made to rush it with the bayonet. Captain Campbell was wounded. Captain Townshend took command and ordered retirement, as the enemy was gradually turning both flanks and casualties becoming numerous, General Bhag Sing and numerous others being killed. The retirement was carried out under heavy fire from all sides. The 14th Sikhs covered the retirement from the serai. Captain Baird was brought in later by Surgeon Captain Whitchurch, mortally wounded. Casualties:—*Killed*: Captain Baird, General Baj Singh, Major Bhikam Singh, Hospital Assistant Bhawanidass, 20 Non-Commissioned Officers and sepoys, 4th Kashmir Rifles. *Wounded*: Captain Campbell, C.I. Horse, Jemadar Rab Nawaz Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers, 28 Non-Commissioned Officers and sepoys, 4th Kashmir Rifles. Total of killed and wounded 56.

4th March:—Captain Baird died. Demolitions were made round the fort wherever possible under fire from sungars on the hills. Number of the garrison:—British Officers 6, excluding Captain Campbell, wounded; 14th Sikhs 99; 4th Kashmir Rifles 301; total population of the fort rationed, 543. Ammunition 300 rounds Martini, 14th Sikhs; 280 rounds Snider, 4th Kashmir rifles. Garrison put on half rations.

5th March:—A flag of truce with a letter from Umra Khan to the British Agent.

6th March:—A flag of truce and communication to the British Agent by Umra Khan's Dewan.

7th March:—Fortifications improved.

8th March:—Attack on water tower.

9th March:—Sungars erected by the enemy across the river below the village of Danee.

10th March:—Houses outside main gate demolished by night.

11th March:—Messengers and letter from the enemy.

12th March:—More demolition effected during the night.

13th March:—British Officers told off into watches.

14th March:—Attack on the east face of the fort.

15th March:—Water way improved. Letter from Sher Afzul saying that a party of sepoys had been defeated at Reshum.

16th March:—Letter from Lieutenant Edwards, forwarded by Sher Afzul, saying he and Lieutenant Fowler, with 20 Bengal Sappers and 40 Kashmir sepoys, were besieged in a house in Reshun and had concluded a truce for 3 days with the enemy after 3 days' fighting.

17th March:—Improved head cover of traverse and parapets.

19th March:—News received of Edwardes, and Fowler's capture.

20th March:—Edwardes and Fowler arrived in Chitral. Communications allowed through Munshi Amir Ali.

21st March:—Letter from Fowler asking for medicines.

23rd March:—Truce ended. Rain fell.

24th March:—Edwardes and Fowler taken to Drosh. Rain fell.

25th March:—Mountain guns in fort tried but found useless.

27th March:—Improvement of defence.

28th March:—Machicoulis galleries constructed in parapets.

29th March:—Letter received from Lieutenant Edwardes at Drosh.

31st March:—New sungar erected by the enemy opposite the water way.

1st April:—Improvement of defences.

3rd April:—The son of the Mehtar Bahadur Khan admitted to see his father. He said troops had arrived in Mastuj. Statements contradictory.

4th and *5th April*:—Enemy at work in summer house east of the fort within 50 yards of the tower.

6th April:—Enemy constructed a sungar within 40 yards of the main gate; also another commanding the water way; also one in the garden east of the fort.

7th April:—Daring attack on the north tower. The enemy managed to fire the gun tower. Fire not put out till 10 A.M.

7th April:—British Agent wounded and many men killed and wounded during this attack.

8th April:—Demolitions outside the main gate improved.

10th April:—Attack on the water way.

11th April:—Enemy began playing tom toms in summer house during the night. Bodies of men seen going in the direction of Mastuj.

16th April:—Suspect that tom-tom-playing in the summer house is to cover noise of mining. Put on men to listen at midnight. Noise of picking heard by sentry in gun tower.

17th April:—Sound of mining distinctly heard at 11 A.M. Lieutenant Harley, 40 Sikhs and 60 of the 4th Kashmir Rifles, told off with picks and bags of powder to destroy it. At 4 P.M. the party made a rush from the fort gate and attacked the mining party. Killed 35 Chitralis in the mine and 2 Pathans in the house. More Pathans killed while escaping. Entrance to mine found and mine blown up. Casualties:—8 killed, 13 wounded. The party got back at 5-30 P.M. Enemy's loss 60 killed,

18th April:—Enemy quiet. Working parties to countermine in case of further mining.

19th April:—At 3 A.M. man called out that enemy had fled. In the morning not a man to be seen. Letter received from Colonel Kelly announcing his arrival next day.

20th April:—Colonel Kelly's force arrived at 2 P.M. Casualties during seige, killed 41, wounded 62.

COLONEL KELLY'S ORDERS.

Orders have been issued to Colonel Kelly to remain at Chitral pending the arrival of General Low's troops or until further orders.

HONOURS FOR THE BRAVE.

ALLAHABAD, *4th May.*—The honours for the defence and relief of Chitral Fort will probably be notified immediately. Dr. Whitchurch of course gets the Victoria Cross; Colonel Kelly, a Companionship of the Bath, and other Officers are not being forgotten. Every sepoy of the garrison will probably get the Order of Merit.

EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION.

A return of the ammunition expended in the action at the Malakand Pass, where British troops used the Lee Metford rifle with cordite for the first time in any considerable engagement, shows that the 2nd Brigade, which bore the brunt of the fighting, had 2,825 men engaged, Europeans and natives, who fired 19,745 rounds, or on an average of seven rounds per man, which is remarkably small, showing that the men are beginning to profit by lessons in fire discipline.

UMRA KHAN AND HIS BROTHERS.

Umra Khan has gone to Kabul. His brothers Mahomed Shah and Abdul Majid Khan have not yet gone.

The Telegraph at Wano.

ALLAHABAD, *4th May.*—A Kajuri Kach telegram states that the telegraph wire connecting that place with Wano was completed yesterday, though it was cut on the previous day, and 300 yards carried off.

A Surveyor for Central Africa.

The services of Mr. W. Statesbury, Indian Surveys, are lent to Mr. Johnstone for service in British Central Africa.

A Sad Case of Suicide.

CALCUTTA, *6th March.*—Mr. G. C. Cowley Brown, of the Vacuum Oil Company, committed suicide at Mozufferpore yesterday evening. Bad news from home is said to be the cause. He was found dead in his bath, having opened a vein with a razor, which was close to the body when found. The deceased was a good horseman and singer, and was well known in Calcutta, being the nephew of Colonel Cowley-Brown, late of the Roorkee College, and of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tottenham, late of the Calcutta High Court.

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

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CORBET—April 12, at Addison-mansions, W., the wife of Frederick Hugh Mackenzie Corbett, Honorary Executive Officer for Ceylon at the Imperial Institute, of a daughter.

LAURIE—April 14, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of H. M. Laurie, B. A. Oxon., Barrister-at-Law, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

RADFORD—At Secunderabad, on the 27th April, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. T. Radford, Comt. Dept., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COMBES—FITZGERALD—At the Holy Emmanuel Church, Madras, on the 29th April, George Gilbert Huddleston, to Edith Florence Alice, widow of the late Patrick Fitzgerald, Assistant Engineer, Hyderabad District.

FOWLER—GAHAN—On the 29th April, at St. Peter's Church, Tanjore, by the Rev. W. H. Blake, B.A., Watson, second son of J. T. Fowler, late Inspector of Schools, Madras, to Minnie Beatrice, third daughter of the late G. F. Gahan, Madras.—English and New Zealand papers please copy.

MACFARLANE—CUTHBERT—At the London Mission Tamil Church, Coimbatore, on the 2nd May, by the Rev. John M. Ure, Cuddapah, the Rev. George Hannah Macfarlane, London Missionary Society, Cuddapah, to Agnes Stuart, London Missionary Society, Coimbatore, third daughter of J. G. Cuthbert, Braco, Perthshire, Scotland.

STORRS—HENDERSON—April 15, at Florence, H. T. S. Storrs, to Clara F., daughter of the late Col. J. R. S. Henderson, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD—At Waltair Station, on the 2nd May, Ellen, wife of Samuel Arnold, Assistant Surgeon, East Coast Railway, aged 62 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.

BURNEY—April 16, at 61, Cambridge-terrace, W., Susan Allen Burney, daughter of the late Col. H. Burney, H. E. I. Company's Service.

CHAMIER—April 13, at 39, Philbeach-gardens, S.W., Margaret Constance, youngest child of Major-Genl. F. E. A. Chamier, Indian Staff Corps.

PELLY—April 13, at Lee, Kent, Surg.-Genl. S. M. Pelly, C.B., Bombay Retired, aged 76.

SKIPTON—On Easter Day, at Liscard, Cheshire, Deputy-Surg.-Genl. Samuel Stacey Skipton, M.D., (retired), youngest son of the late George Skipton, Surgeon, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, and Member of the Medical Board, Calcutta, aged 65.

Commercial.

Finance and Commerce Department.

SIMLA, *30th April.*—Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1895, to 27th April, 1895	1,457,500
Balance to be remitted from 28th April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	15,542,500

London Telegram.

REUTER'S] LONDON, 3RD MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market quiet.

Good Westerns Cotton	3 1/32 d.
Middling Ceylon	101.
Bar Silver ... ... 30 5/16. Consols	105⅝.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.ct....58. 4 p.ct.	Unquotable.
Sterling Loan	114¼.

Manchester Market quiet but steady.
The demand is for Light qualities for India.

London Coffee Market quiet but steady.
Prices generally 1 lower.
East Indian descriptions. Not much competition and prices were a shade easier. Prices generally 1 lower.

Good Middling average (B) size	101
Nilgiri average (B) size ...	94
Wynaad do. ...	92
Middling Ceylon ...	101
Mysore average (B) size ...	95
Rio Coffee ...	16

Shipping Intelligence.

MAY	ARRIVALS	FROM
5,	*Avoca*, S.	Calcutta.
"	*Hochheimer*, GER. S.	London.

Madras Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals.—Per s. s. *Avoca*, yesterday:—
From *London*—Mr. and Mrs. Watkinson, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Wilson and child, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Bolther, Miss Faggins, Rev. L. Davids, Mr. W. Carroll, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. G. Uren, Mr. Diacona, Mr. E. B. Brennardt, Mr. C. Aitken, Mr. W. Young, and Mr. Fienberg.

Steamer Reports.

COLOMBO, 4th May, 12-37.—The Mail Steamer *Ravenna*, from Bombay; and 5th May, 10-14, the *Arcadia*, from Aden, arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, 4th May, 12-37.—H. M. S. *Bonaventure* and *Marathon* sailed for Colombo last night.

COLOMBO, 5th May, 10-15.—H. M. S. *Marathon* & *Bonaventure*, from Trincomalee, arrived; and 10-17, H. M. S. *Cossack*, from Bombay, arrived yesterday.

LONDON, 4th May.—The *Manora* left here this morning.

Telegraphic Information.

Latest dates of Foreign Telegrams received at Madras from the United Kingdom at 1 P.M. to-day:—

Via Teheran ..	6th	6-49 A.M.	Time*	0 52
Via Suez ..	5th	8-50 P.M.	"	0 44

* Occupied in transmission (Difference in Longitude allowed for).

MADRAS, 6th May.—Communication with Burma restored.

Madras Military Movements.

Arrival.—Lieut. H. H. Norman, 1st Northampton Regt., at the Buckingham Hotel.

Departure.—Capt. R. G. Iremonger, 33rd (3rd B.) M.I., to Poona.

The Madras Observatory.

Mean Meteorological Results.	*4th May.*	*5th May.*
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·821	29·854
Mean temperature of air ...	86·9	86·5
Do. of evaporation ...	81·5	78·0
Percentage of humidity ...	78	67
Maximum solar heat *in vacuo*.	148·1	145·6
Do. in shade ...	96·6	94·0
Minimum in shade ...	82·1	82·5
Do. on grass ...	80·9	82·0
Daily velocity of wind in miles	225	189
General direction of wind ...	South	S. E.
Depth of rain in inches ...	None	None
Rain since January 1st ...	None	None
Percentage of cloudy sky ...	25	55
Hours of bright sunshine ...	9·5	6·4

General weather on the 4th...Fine with passing clouds. On the 5th...Passing clouds.

At 8 A.M.	*5th May.*	*6th May.*
Unreduced barometer reading	30·024	30·034
Attached thermometer ...	87·0	85·3
Reading reduced to 32° F. ...	29·867	29·832
Rain since midnight ...	None	None

C. MICHIE SMITH,
Government Astronomer.

Mail Days in May, 1895.

Latest safe dates for posting letters, &c., at Madras:—

Daily, 5-40 A.M.—Ceylon by B. I. Steamer *via* Tuticorin.

7th, 5-40 A.M.—Penang, Singapore and Malacca by B. I. Steamer *via* Negapatam.

8th—Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China (Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, &c.), Japan (Nagasaki, Yokohama, &c.), by French Steamer *via* Madras.

8th, 10 A.M.—Northern Coromandel Ports by B. I. Steamer.

9th, 5-10 P.M.—Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom *via* Bombay.

9th, 5-10 P.M.—Zanzibar *via* Bombay.

9th, 3-30 P.M.—Burma by B. I. direct Steamer to Rangoon.

9th, 5-10 P.M.—Karachi and Persian Gulf, Bagdad and Busrah *via* Bombay.

Mails for places in the extreme north of Ceylon are forwarded daily *via* Point Calimere. No steamer leaves Tuticorin on Sundays with Mails for Colombo.

NOTE.—The day of departure of the Homeward Overland Mail will change from Thursday to Wednesday on and after the 22nd May, 1895. The last despatch on Thursday will be on the 16th May, 1895.

Two Irishmen tramping along the road came to a mile post, when one of them exclaimed—"Tread aisy, Pat; here lies a man who was 108 years old. His name is Miles from London."

BINGS—"So your father declines to continue sending you money? I thought he was liberal." Glibe—"Oh, he's liberal. This is an example—sort of "unremitting kindness," so to speak."

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR LONDON AND THE CONTINENT.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	date.
Clyde	4136	4500	H.T. Weighell,	11th May.
Sunnat	4209	4500	T. Creery,	18th "
Thames	4113	4500	W. A. Seaton,	24th "
Carthage	5280	5250	M. de Horne,	31st "
Clyde	4136	4500	H. T. Weighell,	7th June.
Sutlej	4286	4500	W. J. Nantes,	14th "
Oriental	5152	6000	R. G. Murray,	21st "
Peninsular	5152	6000	R. F. Briscoe,	28th "
Thames	4113	4500	W. A. Simons,	5th July.
Caledonia	7558	11000	W. R. Andrews,	12th "
Clyde	4136	4500	H.T. Weighell,	19th "
Oriental	5152	6000	R. G. Murray,	26th "
Clyde	4136	4500	H.T. Weighell,	2nd Aug.
Shannon	4189	4500	E. Crewe,	9th "

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

Coupons for the return journey must be obtained in London.

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

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

"Hansa" Line.

For Calcutta Direct.

S. S. *Hochheimer*, about 6th Instant. For Freight or *deck* passage only, apply to ARBUTHNOT & Co., Agents.

Messageries Maritimes Company.

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

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

The S. S. *Eridan* for Colombo in connection with S. S. *Oxus* to Marseilles & S. S. *Ernest-Simons* to China on or about 8th Instant.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld.

FOR RANGOON direct weekly on Thursday.

Patiala, on Thursday, 9th May, at 5 P.M.

During S. W. Monsoon departure on Wednesday, commencing 22nd May.

FOR RANGOON *via Coast* every Wednesday. Next sailing *Huzara*, 8th May, at noon.

FOR CALCUTTA *via* Coast Ports weekly. *Kerbela*, about 10th May, at 2 P. M.

FOR BOMBAY *via* Coast Ports weekly. *Chyebassa*, about 7th May, at 4 P. M.

BINNY & Co., Agents.

British India Line.

TO NAPLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	About.
**Dunera*	5402	J. Smith,	11th May.
**Avoca*	5324	A. Sanders,	25th "
**Dilwara*	5402	A. W. Mann,	8th June.
Manora	4797	J. Henderson,	22nd "
Goorkha	4164	A. Morris,	6th July.
Golconda	6038	W. Burkitt,	20th "

Supplied throughout with Electric Light.
* One, two & three berth cabins First Class.

FARES TO LONDON (by sea.)
First class Rs. 625 | Second class Rs. 375.
First class fare to London *via* Naples including Continental Journey Rs. 750.

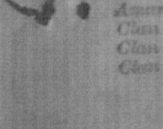
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
Dilwara, about 20th May.

For Cabin plans of steamers and all other particulars apply to

BINNY & Co., Agents.

Clan Line Steamers.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.



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

FOR LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	About.
Ameer	2451	R. K. Cowie,	7th May.
Clan Campbell	2550	C. Jones,	11th "
Clan Mackinnon	2258	A. J. Barham,	18th "
Clan Stuart	2984	D. Smith,	25th "

Fares to London Rs. 450.
Carry no Doctor or Stewardess.

For London (Calling at Plymouth).

Steamers.	Tons	H. P.	Comdrs.	About.
Clan Matheson	1900	300	S. Beer,	9th May.

Carry Doctor and Stewardess.
Cabins Amidships and fitted throughout with Electric light.

Fares to London.
First Class Rs. 600 | Second Class Rs. 350.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
S. S. *Clan Macintosh*, about 18th May.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GORDON, WOODROFFE & Co., Agents.
Cargo & Packages received, shipped, cleared and forwarded by the Agents.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Ld.
Holiday trips by Sea 20 or 30 days.

THE Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.'s Royal Mail S. S. *Shahjehan*, Capt. W. H. EDDIS, for Andaman Islands, Rangoon and Calcutta. Next sailing from Madras, about Monday, 20th May, 1895.

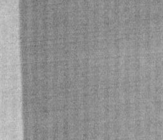
The Steamer stays about 11 days at Calcutta, but passengers are not permitted to remain on board during that time.

Accommodation most comfortable, forward of engines. Ports never closed.

Fares first class with diet, but without wines. Entire round about 30 days on board...Rs. 300.
To Rangoon & Calcutta and back to Madras, *via* Coast Ports { about 20 days on board } Rs. 250.

FOR CALCUTTA *via* COAST.
S. S. *Nizam*, will sail about 8th May.
For further particulars, apply to WILSON & Co., Agents, Madras.

"Anchor" Line.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, AND LONDON, 1894.

Vessels	Tons.	Commanders.	Departures from Bombay.
Persia	3547	R. Hutchison,	11th May, 1885.
Hispania	3380	S. Abrey,	1st June.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

PASSAGE-MONEY.—To Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 600. To Marseilles Rs. 550. Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Ticket at current rate of Exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700.

N. B.—Special rates for Families, Missionaries, Hospital Nurses, Railway Employés, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Graham's Buildings, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1894.

Leighton's Parcel Express.
Next Pack leaves 11th May.
LEIGHTON & Co., Madras.

Orient Line.
Florio-Rubattino Steamers.
LEIGHTON & Co., *Passage Agents.*

The Friend-in-Need Society.

President—A. T. ARUNDEL, Esq., I. C. S.

THIS Society (1) supplies nearly three hundred destitute European and Eurasian families with the bare means of subsistence, (2) houses and supports about one hundred and seventy infirm persons at present in the "Home" in Poonamallee Road : besides boarding out some 60 children in different institutions and schools paying for each child Rs. 4 a month, and (3) gives light work and three annas daily to able-bodied persons who are temporarily out of employ.

Subscriptions and Donations may be paid to the Treasurers, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., or to Mr. E. C. WOODS SCAWEN, The Hony. Secretary, [illegible]

Dawk News.

HYDERABAD.

THE LATE MR. HODSON.—The following appreciative notice of the late Mr. Hodson's services in the cause of Education has appeared in the *Jarida* :— "H. E. The Minister regrets exceedingly the death of Mr. Hodson, Principal, Nizam College and Head Master, Madras-i-Aliya, by cholera, on Saturday, the 18th *Ramazan*, 1312 *Hijri*, corresponding to 25th [illegible] 1894. The late Mr. Hodson's services extend to a period of fourteen years, and during which he performed his duties with such excellence, labour, and earnestness as is evinced by the present condition of the College and School. There has not only been an increase of 800 per cent. in the strength of the pupils, but every year under his efficient instruction a very satisfactory number of pupils passed out the University Examinations. Besides the intellectual education, he laid the foundation of physical training, and developed it to a great extent. He, as Commissioner, Government Examinations, gained the approbation of the Government by his good work. The Middle School Examinations, which was under his control, has an increasing number of candidates every year, the success of which can be ascribed to his labour and disinterestedness. In the training and education of some respectable minors entrusted to him by Government, he has achieved the greatest success. In short, his death has caused a shock to the Educational Department, and His Excellency the Minister sincerely regrets at it, and sympathises with the members of his family."—D. B.

BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling exchange has steadily dropped during the week. Speculators were most persistent every day in buying all that they could, and their policy succeeded because merchants have not been able to offer any bills in quantity. There was further a large enquiry for English Bar gold, and Banks were able to lay down funds cheaply. Everyone knew that the market would fall until speculators re-sold a portion of their purchases. This began on Thursday and has continued more or less ever since. This gambling in exchange is increasing very much in Bombay and is now of hourly occurrence. It suits the Banks very frequently to buy from or sell to the bazaar, for often the bazaar are the only sellers or buyers. Legitimate trade is so deadly dull that the market would be starved without these large operations. If therefore anyone wishes to know whether exchange is likely to rise or fall let him ascertain which faction in the bazaar is the stronger. It may be considered a very deplorable state of things to have arrived at, but it is not nearly so deplorable as the serious falling off in legitimate trade with Europe this season.—T. I.

THE NEW BRITISH DOLLAR.—The dies for the new British dollar that will shortly be coined in the Bombay Mint for circulation in Hongkong and the English possessions in the Straits Settlements have now been received. The design of the former dollar coined in 1863 has been made the basis of that of the one now shortly to be put in circulation. The new coin will weigh 416 grains and will be of similar weight, size, and touch to the Japanese yen. The new dollar has a milled edge; and on the obverse side, the head of the Queen, which formed a feature of the previous issue, has been replaced by a figure of Britannia standing erect and holding in her right hand a trident. The design of the latter coin has been somewhat marred by the head of the trident being hidden in the open border of Chinese pattern that surrounds the central figure. Under the latter is placed the date 1895, and on each side of Britannia are the words in bold letters, "One Dollar." The reverse of the coin consists of a Chinese scroll design, which is a modification of that in use formerly, and is enclosed with a border similar to that on the obverse side. The words "one dollar" in Malay characters are placed in two of the four quarters into which the reverse side of the coin is divided, while in the remaining two quarters the denomination of the coin is similarly expressed in Chinese characters.—T. I.

BENGAL.

LUNACY.—A strange freak of lunacy was brought to light on Tuesday. A lunatic of Rajpore suddenly determined to deprive himself of one of his hands. Arming himself with a *dao*, and unknown to any one, he chopped off his left hand, and nearly bled to death. He was admitted into the Alipore Hospital, where his condition is said to be critical.—I. D. N.

A NEW STATUE.—The white marble statue of Sri Chandra Prabh, the 8th Tirthankara, measuring 27 inches, beautiful in itself, and enhanced by being adorned with costly jewels, was yesterday (1st) placed on the *vadi* (the altar of knowledge) for worship in the new temple built by Baboo Kapoor Chand in the Manicktolla gardens. The temple itself cost nearly a lakh of rupees, and stands close by the *Sital Nath* Temple, built long ago by Rai Badridas Bahadur Mokim.—I. D. N.

BAY WEATHER AT SEA.—The Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Maharani*, which came into port on Tuesday from Rangoon, experienced very bad weather on the way out. Shortly after leaving Rangoon she encountered a small cyclonic storm, which passed inland. Although about two hours in the storm, the steamer behaved splendidly and sustained no damage, except losing a boat which slipped out of the davits during the night while the vessel was rolling. The British India steamer *Africa*, which also arrived on Tuesday, encountered bad weather, being just behind the cyclone, but experienced no difficulty in proceeding on her voyage.—S.

THE LATE MR. H. W. HALLETT.—It is with great regret that we record the death in London on the 1st instant of Mr. H. W. Hallett, late senior partner in the old established firm of Messrs. Watts and Co., Wellesley Place. Mr. Hallet had been connected with that business since 1865, and by his energy and excellent business qualities secured a name for his firm second to none in Calcutta. The deceased gentleman was at one time a Municipal Commissioner, and did good service on the Public Squares Committee. He was also an Honorary Magistrate and Vice President of the Dalhousie Institute, in which he at one time took a lively interest. In 1874 he joined the Committee of the Trade Association and soon after proved himself a very sound and useful member. He eventually passed through other offices, and in 1888 became Master, a post which he looked forward to filling with keen interest, believing it to be the duty of everyone desiring to increase the welfare of the association to render himself eligible and fit for the post of honour. He well sustained the dignity of the presidential chair during his year of office. Some time ago when Mrs. Hallett died, great sympathy was felt for Mr. Hallett, and now a similar sympathy will be extended towards his two daughters. No particulars of Mr. Hallett's illness have yet been received from home, but it is certain that the sad event was not looked for. The deceased had rather a severe attack of illness at Christmas time, but the left India some four weeks ago in fairly good health and in high spirits at the thought of enjoying a rest in the old country.—E.

The Indian Emigration Act.

The following draft of the proposed addition to Rule 99 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, is published in the *Gazette of India* by the Revenue Department :—When a vessel which has carried a salt cargo on her last previous voyage is engaged, such vessel shall not be permitted to embark emigrants within fourteen days of the date of discharging such cargo. Provided that if salt was carried the lower hold only and the hatches between the upper deck and 'tween deck were battened all round at the sides. During the discharge of a salt cargo from the hold the vessel may be permitted to embark emigrants within fourteen days of the date of discharge, provided also that in no case shall the vessel which carried the salt cargo on a previous voyage be permitted to embark emigrants without consent in writing from the Protector of Emigrants, who may, if he considers that the state of the vessel is likely to affect injuriously the health of the emigrants, postpone embarkation to such time as may seem necessary. When any salt was carried by a vessel in the 'tween decks the master of the vessel shall, on the day after discharge of the salt has been completed, furnish the Protector of Emigrants, for his satisfaction, with a certificate that such discharge has been so complete.

The draft will be considered by the Governor-General three months from date. In the meantime suggestions should be sent in.

Moral Training in Indian Schools.

The London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* writes :—"Mr. Caine, M. P., appears to be concerned about the morals of the pupils of Indian educational institution. Soon after the recess, he purposes to ask Mr. Fowler, or if the right hon. gentleman is still unable to be in his place, his representative, what steps have been taken by the local governments and administrations with respect to the recommendations of the Viceroy in Council under date 17th August, 1889, relating to the discipline and moral training in India schools and colleges? Mr. Caine will also request the Secretary of State to call for a return, showing in what respects the several suggestions and desires of the Viceroy in Council contained in the above mentioned document, especially in the desire that each local Government and administration should either by the appointment of a committee or by employing selected individuals who need not be officials, or by the offer of suitable prizes, effect a revision of readers in the Government schools in the direction indicated have been carried out and with what result." Mr. Caine's phraseology like his views on Indian questions generally is rather singular, but possibly there is some one at the Indian Office who will be able to tell Mr. Fowler what it all means. I trust I shall not be considered disrespectful if I venture to suggest to the authorities the desirability of appointing Mr. Caine as Director-General of Moral Training for all India. Of course, this a very "large order" and it would moreover necessitate his disappearance from Westminster, but considering the mischief he is committing in a transpontine constituency by his hostility to a Liberal member who wishes a little mercy to be shown to despised publicans, … I am sure, would not be inconsolable … Caine's superabundant energies were removed to another sphere."

A P. & O. Steamer in Collision.

Shortly before midnight on Monday (April 8th) about 15 miles south-west of Eddystone, a collision occurred between the P. and O. liner *Coromandel*, bound from Calcutta to Plymouth and London, and the steamer *Cycle*, 1,254 tons net register, proceeding in ballast from Antwerp to Barry Docks. There was a thick fog at the time, and the *Cycle*, was slowed down. Suddenly the *Coromandel*, came up from the southward and crashed into the *Cycle*. The impact was so great that 50ft. of the port side were stove in, part of the bridge carried away, and the plates on the starboard side were bulged out. The *Coromandel's* stem was twisted to port, but she did not leak at all. Immediately after the collision the water rushed into the *Cycle*, No. 2 hold being quickly filled up to the level of the sea, but the watertight compartments prevented her from sinking. Immediately after the mishap the *Coromandel* went astern, and then brought up near the *Cycle* with the object of assisting her and saving her crew if necessary. The crew of the *Cycle*, who were not on the watch had rushed on deck, and at first it was feared the ship would sink. Captain Deans encouraged the crew, but Mrs. Deans, his wife, was taken off, as well as four foreign seamen who feared that the ship would founder. The rest of the crew remained on board. The compass and steering gear of the *Cycle* were put out of order, and Captain Deans decided to make for Plymouth, the P. and O. boat acting as pilot for the other ship. They arrived at Plymouth about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning (April 9th). Mrs. Deans and the four members of the crew were taken back to the *Cycle*, which will probably be repaired at Plymouth. The *Coromandel* landed a large number of passengers. She was detained by the fog until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when she left for London. The *Cycle* is owned by Messrs. J. Nicholson and Co., Liverpool.

Railway Construction in India.

The following has been addressed to the President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Allan Arthur's letter No. 234, dated the [illegible] February, 1895, containing an expression of the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, upon the more immediate requirements of the mercantile community of Bengal in respect of the extension and improvement of railway communication between Calcutta and the districts to the east and to the west of Calcutta, as well as in regard to the construction of feeder lines and the provision of improved terminal arrangements in Calcutta.

I am to convey the thanks of the Government of India to the President and Committee of the Chamber, for this valuable expression of their views upon the important question of railway extension in India, and to say that, in connection with contemplated arrangements for the execution of one of the projects referred to in the letter under reply, an opportunity has been taken of placing Mr. Allan Arthur's letter before the Secretary of State for his consideration.

In connection with the question dealt with in the letter now under reply, I am desired to invite attention to the discussion which took place in Council soon after the receipt of the Chamber's representation, in which the Honourable Sir Charles P. Playfair, the Honourable Sir J. Westland, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Excellency the Viceroy took part. In the course of the discussion it was explained that in addition to the schedule of railways, which were to be undertaken by direct State agency, and of which … had been published in Mr. Fowler's … 5th January, 1895, to Sir James Kitson, the Government had placed before the Secretary of State a further schedule of railways as yet unsanctioned, considered to be suitable for execution through the agency of Companies, among which the connection of the East Coast Railway to connect Calcutta and Madras has a prominent place. The … includes a branch from Midnapore … the Bengal-Nagpur Railway with a … that railway an access to Calcutta and the … pore Docks independent of the East Indian. It is confidently hoped that terms will be arranged, which will enable the construction of these much needed extensions to be pushed on at an early date.

In paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of your letter, he refers to the great … to Calcutta, of breaking through, what he … as the virtual monopoly without the … attaching to a monopoly, which at present … the trade of Calcutta by forcing it entirely … a single entrance.

In urging this upon grounds the force of … recognised by the Government of India, Mr. Arthur pays a generous tribute to the success of the efforts made by the East Indian Railway to … the vast traffic which enters Calcutta from … and west, but deprecates the further choking … single entrance, and enlarges upon the … to trade which must follow the provision … native routes, and of improved facilities … direct delivery of rail-borne goods along … side in the docks at Calcutta.

I am to say that these views have received the fullest consideration by the Government of India in proposing negotiations … scheme referred to in paragraph 2 above, and they will be borne in mind in discussing … posals that may come before Government … important developments of railway enterprise … are referred to in paragraph 8 of Mr. Allan … letter.

The consideration urged in paragraph … of Mr. Allan Arthur's letter, with regard … proposed connection of the Assam-Bengal … the Bengal Central Railway, will be duly … in mind, and will be fully considered … Railway Administrations concerned in … with the difficulties which the survey reports … ed to Government show to exist—in regard … proaches from Chandpore, the terminus … Assam-Bengal Railway, and from the main … for river traffic—to the proposed terminus at Madaripur, which have not perhaps been prominently brought to the notice of the Chamber. Upon this question the Government of India will be glad to have a further expression of opinion of the Chamber which contains among its members many firms connected with inland navigation. The matter is, I am to say, still under consideration, and when a decision has been arrived at the views of the Government of India will be furnished to the Secretary of State.

The Chamber are no doubt aware of the desire of the Government of India to encourage the construction and extension of railways by the agency of Companies, and in their Resolution No. … C., dated 15th September, 1893, … by Resolution No. …—R. C., dated … March, 1895, they have explained the … and conditions on which offers for the construction of branch lines and extensions would be considered. Since then a Bill has been passed by the Indian Legislature to provide for the payment by Railway Companies, registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882, of interest on capital during construction, and it is hoped that this measure, together with the concession by main line of the full net earning from interchange traffic till 3½ per cent. has been earned on the capital, will materially tend to encourage private enterprise in the construction of branch railways in India.

I am to take this opportunity to remind you that while the Chamber's letter was doubtless transmitted direct in view of its urgency and special importance, it should, in accordance with the usual procedure, have been submitted through the Government of Bengal, which has now been furnished with a copy of Mr. Allan Arthur's letter and of the Government of India's reply thereto.

The Chingleput Reformatory School.

The annual sports and distribution of prizes at the Chingleput Reformatory School took place on Friday last. The grounds and school buildings were prettily decorated with bunting and evergreens. Most of the prizes for the sports were won by the Reformatory boys. The principal proceedings of the day took place in the evening. Mr. S. Russell, the District and Sessions Judge, presided; and there was a large gathering present, including the district officials and their families.

Mr. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, read a *résumé* of report of the school's work during the past year. This showed that the school in its eleventh year of existence had a strength of 147 boys, there being 35 admissions during the year, made up of 30 old offenders, 5 juveniles on first conviction, one Moplah State prisoner. The greatest number of Mahomedans were contributed by Madras, while the largest number from the criminal classes came from Tinnevelly. A noteworthy feature was that none of the admissions were Native Christians, and that there was only one Brahmin, thus raising the total number of Brahmin boys to … The Director of Public Instruction had determined that the School should continue at Chingleput and that the additional accommodation and improvements required should be provided. The health of the boys was good throughout the year and the physical development received attention. There was an improvement in the conduct of the Madras boys, and it would appear that the worst characters from that city had already passed through this School. A great improvement was effected in the moral training of the boys by the separation of those of thirteen years and under from the rest during leisure and recreation hours. Literary instruction was confined to the Primary Grade, and at the Sub-Assistant Inspector's Examination, of the 102 boys presented all but six secured merit passes. At the Primary Examination 8 out of the 18 presented secured complete certificates. Of the boys discharged during the year 12 had obtained Primary Examination certificates. English was taught as an optional subject and 50 per cent. of the boys were studying it. The physical training drill was practised by the boys with much interest. In the various industrial subjects 76 boys passed the Elementary Technical Examination held by Government and the results were declared to be satisfactory. Of the 33 pupils discharged during the year ten followed the trades they learned in the School. Reformatory boys after their discharge found it difficult to pursue their trades as they were wanting in means and influence and had an unfortunate stigma attached to their character as Reformatory boys. Yet the fact that 30 per cent of the boys discharged were following their trades was satisfactory and compared favourably with similar results in the Alipore and Aurangabad Reformatory Schools. The total number of passed or discharged pupils reported on favourably was 101 and the percentage of good reports therefore stood at 80—a percentage which compared favourably with the Reformatories in England. The number of discharged pupils who had enlisted in the Madras Native Army was 6, and of one of these, Kuppusawmy, in the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, Major Wilkieson wrote that he was very favourably regarded by his Officers, and that he (Major Wilkieson) would be delighted to enlist any number of men of a similar stamp that the Reformatory might be able to send him. Kuppusawmy had been appointed a Drill Instructor in his regiment and was at present engaged in the Chitral Expedition.

The Chairman then distributed the prizes. Of the three money prizes for good conduct given by Rajah Sir Savalay Ramasawmy Moodelliar one was given to the Moplah lad who was a State prisoner.

The Chairman then addressed those present, the address being translated by one of the masters. Mr. Russell said that he was glad to learn that under the careful superintendence of Dr. Nailer and Mr. Lewis the sports had been conducted in a manner satisfactory to all. He knew that institution well, having been a regular visitor for three years; and he was pleased to know that the physical training which the boys got there was of a good quality. Most of the boys there would in all probability have to earn their bread by their own labour, and for that purpose a sound healthy body produced by hard physical training was almost essential. He congratulated Dr. Nailer and Mr. Lewis upon the success of the year's work, as seen from the Annual Report. The year had been one of steady progress. The boys were exceedingly fortunate in having a man like Mr. Lewis over them. Mr. Lewis's heart was in his work. He was sorry to observed from the Report that 5 boys tried to escape during the year 1894 against none in 1893. The boys should know that it was impossible to escape for more than a few days, when he must be caught and then came the inevitable whipping. If therefore any of the boys at any time knew of the intention of a boy to escape, they should at once give information to the peons or the masters. By so doing they would be that boy's best friend and a friend of that Institution. He was pleased to know that that school was likely to remain in Chingleput. He saw from the Report that the Director of Public Instruction had considered Chingleput the best place for the School. He (the speaker) always had been of that opinion, and he still thought that there was a purity about the atmosphere of Chingleput which made it peculiarly suited for a school of this kind. The only argument he had ever heard seriously urged in favour of its being removed to Madras was that Official Visitors to it would find it more convenient. He had never thought that argument was entitled to much weight, because he knew that any Official Visitor who wished to visit the School could always have done so at least once a year if he had been so inclined. If the interest taken in the School was not sufficient to induce a man to go an hour and a half by train once a year to see it, it occurred to him that nothing was lost by such a man not visiting the School. He believed all those who were immediately connected with this School were well satisfied that it was to remain in Chingleput, for the present at any rate.

Dr. Nailer thanked the Chairman for presiding and giving away the prizes, and paid a fitting tribute of praise to Mr. Lewis for the success of the School. The singing of the National Anthem and three cheers for the Chairman and Dr. Nailer terminated the proceedings.

The Prayer Book Examination.

The Madras Diocesan Prayer Book Examination will be held on the 27th and 28th August. All candidates must be baptised members of the Church of England and must be regular attendants at Church. Candidates for the Higher Grade must also have been confirmed. Application for admission to the Examination must be made on or before the 1st June, 1895, to the undersigned, from whom proper forms of application can be obtained. These forms must be filled up and signed by the applicant, and the accompanying certificate signed by a Clergyman in Priest's orders. In the *Higher Grade*, prizes of Rs. 60, 40, 30, 20, 15 and 10 are offered. The entrance fee is 12 annas and candidates must be under 19 on the 1st September, 1895. The Subjects of Examination are :—

Standard.—History of the Prayer Book.
Standard.—Holy Communion with Articles 28, 29, 30, 31 and the corresponding portion of the Catechism.
Special.—The Offices for the Ministration of Holy Baptism.

In the *Intermediate Grade*, Prizes of Rs. 30, Rs. 20, three of Rs. 10 and ten of Rs. 5 are offered. The entrance fee is 8 annas and candidates must be under 16 on the 1st September, 1895. The Subjects of Examination are :—

Standard.—The Order for the Administration of Holy Communion.
Standard.—Order of M. and E. Prayer.
Special.—The Penitential Psalms, Nos. 6, 32, 38, 51, 102, 130, and 143.

In the *Elementary Grade*, twelve Prizes in Books are offered by the C. K. S. of the following value, viz., two of Rs. 5, four of Rs. 4, and six of Rs. 3. There are no money prizes in this grade. The entrance fee is 4 annas and candidates must be under 14 on the 1st September, 1895. The Subjects of Examination are :—

Standard.—The Church Catechism.
Special.—Morning Prayer to end of 3rd Collect.

To qualify for the first two prizes in each grade, candidates must obtain not less than two-thirds of the marks; for other prizes, not less than one-half. All other candidates who obtain one-half marks will receive certificates of merit, and all who obtain 30 per cent., pass certificates.

All communications to be addressed to the Rev. JOHN BLACK, M.A., Vepery, Madras.

Yours
Henry [illegible]

The Madras Native Christian Association.

The eighth anniversary of the Madras Native Christian Association was celebrated on Saturday, at 6 P.M., in the Memorial Hall. There was a very large gathering of Native Christian ladies and gentlemen present in the Hall, besides a number of European ladies and Missionaries. Mr. N. Subramaniam, President of the Association, was in the chair. The first part of the programme was entirely devoted to music, vocal and instrumental, in which Messrs. Alfred and Percy Martyn, Miss Subramaniam, Mr. W. Lameah and the Rev. H. D. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Doraisawmy Brothers and the S.P.G. High School Choral Society took part. The business part of the programme opened with a prayer followed by a hymn, after which the President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report, from which we make the following extracts :—

The Committee of the Madras Native Christian Association, in presenting their report to the public, think that the year under review has been one of steady progress.

Members.—The year began with 69 Madras and 161 Mofussil members. During the year 5 in Madras and 48 in the Mofussil were duly admitted as members. Three of our members died during the year, and the names of twelve were struck off owing to non-payment of subscriptions. So that we have on the whole 268 members as against 230 in the previous year. The accession of members from the Mofussil is larger than that from the city of Madras; but at the same time the Committee would express a hope that a larger number of residents in Madras will join the Association during the present year. The Committee would earnestly appeal to educated Native Christians throughout the Presidency to do all in their power to increase the usefulness and efficiency of this organisation. During the year a Branch Association was formed at Tanjore, and there is a prospect of a Branch being formed at Bangalore as well.

Finance.—The financial condition of the Association is very satisfactory. The income of the Association during the year was Rs. 460-6-0 as against Rs. 257-11-3. The sum of Rs. 327-8-6 was realised from subscriptions from Local and Mofussil members as against Rs. 176 in the previous year. A special subscription of Rs. 80 was also raised to meet the expenses of social gatherings. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 314-14-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 144-7-9 as against Rs. 7-5-0 in the previous year. There is also the sum of Rs. 198 representing the balance of the Famine Fund.

Committee Meetings.—The Committee held 8 Ordinary meetings during the year, which have on the whole been well attended. At these meetings questions relating to the interests of the community at large were also discussed with a view to taking any action that may be found necessary. At one of the meetings a proposal for the formation of an Indian Christian Missionary agency was brought up by one of the members. The scheme which was drawn up only in outline was fully discussed and it was resolved that it should be worked out in detail before it is brought up again before the Committee. A small sub-Committee was appointed to carry out this object. The Committee had also under consideration the judgment delivered not long ago in the Chief Court of Mysore in the full Bench case of Dasappa *v.* Chickammah where the majority of Judges held that a convert to Christianity forfeits, by the fact of his conversion, the right to the custody and education of his children, which he would have had if he had remained a Hindu. The Committee resolved that a Memorial should be sent to the Government of India requesting that Act XXI of 1850 should be made applicable to Mysore. This Memorial has since been submitted to the Government of India, and copies have been sent to the Madras Government, to the Resident of Mysore and to the Dewan of Mysore for information. As the Missionary Conference of Madras and Bengal and the Roman Catholic community have also sent similar Memorials it is to be hoped that the Government of Mysore will see the advisability of placing Act XXI of 1850 on the Statute Book of that Province.

Social and Legal Rights of Native Christians.—In the last Report mention was made of the appointment of a joint Committee of the Madras Missionary Conference and of the Madras Native Christian Association to investigate and report on the social and legal disabilities of the Native Christians in this Presidency. The joint sub-Committee issued an important circular calling for information and has received several replies. These replies will be carefully considered by the sub-Committee with a view to the preparation of a code and leading cases of Native Christian Law. Mr. J. P. Fiddian, District Judge of Ganjam, who had his attention drawn to the work of this Committee offered a prize of Rs. 50 for the best collection of cases affecting the Native Christians as such, given in the Courts of British India and Mysore. This prize has been won by Mr. Satya Joseph, B.A., B.L., and the Committee expects to have Mr. Joseph's paper published for circulation.

Employment of Native Christians.—As in the previous years something has been done by the Committee towards securing employment for qualified Native Christians, and the Committee are glad to state that 4 Native Christians have secured suitable employment through this agency, on salaries ranging from Rs. 30 to 70. There is a desire on the part of heads of offices to employ Native Christians more largely than hitherto. This is partly the result of the excellent work done by some of our promising graduates. The Committee earnestly desire that every one of the members will regard his position in life whatever it may be, not as an end in itself but as a means to the advancement of the interests of the community.

General Meetings.—Eight General Meetings were held during the year, including the Annual general meeting and the adjourned general meeting for the election of officers, as against 7 in the previous year. Advantage was taken, during the Congress week, in December, of the presence in Madras of Native Christian friends from other provinces to hold two meetings where papers were read and discussions held. The general meetings have all been well attended and the discussions have been animated and have been marked by thorough earnestness and sound judgment.

Publications.—The Committee issued five publications during the year as against two in the previous year on the following subjects :—(1) Social Customs of Native Christians. (2) Thrift among Native Christians. (3) Present Position and Future Prospects of Native Christians. (4) Privileges and Responsibilities of Native Christians. (5) The Position of the Native Clergy in the Indian Church.

The "Christian Patriot" and the Benefit Fund.—Mr. K. Krishna Rau, the Editor and Manager of the *Christian Patriot*, furnishes the following information in regard to the *Patriot* :—"In 1893 an increase of 35 per cent. in the number of subscribers was reported. In 1894 there has been a further increase of 17 per cent. The paper circulates throughout the length and breadth of the country, and scarcely a week passes without my receiving letters appreciative of the work done by the *Christian Patriot.*" The following information regarding the Benefit Fund is furnished by its Secretary :—"The total number of shares on the rolls during the year was 377. Rs. 5,266 were granted as loans, raising the amount thus invested to Rs. 21,984. The profits amounted to Rs. 1,308 as against Rs. 1,026 in the previous year."

Conclusion.—The Association has entered upon the eighth year of its existence and the Committee have reason to be thankful for the work that it has done in the past in the interests of the community the organisation represents. They are fully conscious of the shortcomings of their work, but they feel confident that with greater co-operation of the members of the community both in the Presidency town and in the Mofussil a greater measure of success will attend their efforts in the future. The one main object of the Association is to promote the welfare of the Native Christian community by every legitimate means in its power, and if only Native Christians would realise aright their duties and responsibilities they would leave no stone unturned to make the community a real power for good in the land.

Mr. Joseph Gnanavolivu, in proposing the adoption of the Report, said that the Association having come to its eighth anniversary it needed no apology from him for its existence. The period of its trial was over. On account of so many denominations existing in the Christian Churches they were obliged to have an Association of that sort to bring all the members together. On account of the human elements concerned in the introduction of Christianity there was in it an apparent division. As there were several denominations among Christians differing from each other in ritual and minor points of opinion, they were assembled together at that meeting on the same platform for the one purpose of bringing about unity of action, unity of purpose and love among Native Christians. Their presence on the occasion was an illustration and result of the objects of the Association. There was some misrepresentation made in looking upon the Madras Native Christian Association as nothing but a pushing body, or body pushing the interests of the Native Christians, even against European Missionaries. But if people would take the trouble of attending that meeting and see the number of European Missionaries and ladies present and taking part in the programme, they would see that there was no ground for any misrepresentation. The Native Christians were made to feel what their responsibilities were and they hoped to attain the end for which European Missionaries were working in the land, viz. to make the native church self-supporting and self-governing. They were at the commencement. They had their own faults. But they had to congratulate themselves that they had made considerable advancement. On behalf of the Association he offered congratulations to the President, Mr. Subramaniam, and the Secretary, Mr. S. Sathianadhan, on their appointment as Fellows of the University of Madras. If the objects of the Association were well-understood and preached, if a large number of members were to join the Association and encourage it with their powers of co-operation and work, they might really become a power for good in the land.

Mr. Aiman seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

A formal Resolution was proposed and seconded adjourning the meeting to next Saturday for the election of office-bearers.

Mr. W. L. Vencataramiah offered votes of thanks to all those who took part in the musical part of the programme.

After some further music and the singing of the National Anthem, the meeting terminated.

Sporting Notes.

Golf in Madras.

THE VIZIANAGRAM CUP.

The competition for this Challenge Cup, and the accompanying gold medal, took place at Guindy on Saturday. The conditions were one round of the links, 14 holes, handicaps limited to a stroke a hole. There were only 11 entries, and Captain W. E. Kerrich romped in an easy winner, thanks to his very liberal handicap of 10 strokes, with a net score of 61. The following were the scores :—

Captain Kerrich	...	...71 – 10 = 61
Mr. Ll. Jones...	...	...68 – 3 = 65
,, J. G. Hunter	...	...82 – 13 = 69
,, J. H. Peebles	...	... Scr. 70
,, Ellison ...	...	... Scr. 71
,, A. E. Lawson	...	... Scr. 71
,, E. J. Firth	...	...79 – 8 = 71
Surgeon-Captain Fitzgerald		...82 – 10 = 72
Mr. F. M. Bowden	...	... Scr. 73
,, R. J. H. Arbuthnot	...	...84 – 8 = 76
Surgeon-Major J. Smyth		...83 – 6 = 77

The Cup becomes the property of the player who wins three competitions for it ; but so far no player has won more than one competition. The following are the names of other present members who have each won one competition :—Messrs. Bowden, Foster, Lawson and Matheson.

Trap Shooting.

There was a good attendance on the Island for trap-shooting on Saturday and in the early part of the afternoon the shooting was exceptionally good. In the Extra Sweepstake, for instance, no less than three tied with "possibles." Some slight confusion arose at times over the shooters taking birds out of wrong traps, sprung by mistake. It would, we think, be pleasanter for all parties if some clear and distinct bye-law were laid down on this point, as nothing puts a man off his shooting more than a dispute, however slight and trivial it may be. Now that trap-shooting is becoming popular in Madras, we would suggest to the Sub-Secretary the advisability of drawing up certain rules of the ground dealing with points not referred to in the general rules. On Saturday there occurred one or two points which might have lead to unpleasantness had an individual with a liver or a kink in his disposition been present. The following are the results of the several events :—

OPENING SWEEPSTAKE.—Rs. 2-8. 18 yards rise. 5 birds each. Entrance As. 8.

Mr. Harrison ...	0 1 1 1 1 = 4
Mr. Nethersole...	1 0 1 1 1 = 4
Mr. Higginson ...	1 1 0 1 1 = 4
Mr. Oakes ...	1 0 1 1 1 = 4
Mr. Hussain ...	0 1 1 0 0 = 2
Mr. Marsden ...	0 0 1 0 0 = 1

THE TIE.

Mr. Harrison ...	1 1 1 1 1 1 = 6
Mr. Nethersole ...	1 1 1 1 1 0 = 5
Mr. Oakes ...	1 1 1 0 retired
Mr. Higginson...	1 1 0 retired

THE FIRST OF MAY HANDICAP.—A Sweepstake of Rs. 2-8 each. 5 birds each. 18 yards rise. Entrance As. 8.

Mr. Nethersole ...	1 1 1 1 1 +3 = 8
Mr. Marsden ...	1 1 1 1 0 +2 = 6
Mr. Leake ...	0 0 1 1 1 +2½ = 5½
Mr. Harrison ...	1 0 1 1 1 +1½ = 5½
Mr. Higginson ...	1 0 1 0 1 +2 = 5
Mr. Young ...	0 0 0 1 1 +2½ = 4½
Mr. Mansell ...	0 0 retired +3
Mr. Michael ...	0 0 retired +2½
Mr. Hussain ...	0 retired +2½
Mr. Lynn ...	1 0 retired +2
Mr. Oakes ...	1 0 retired +1½

EXTRA SWEEPSTAKE, 5 birds each. 18 yards rise.

Mr. Nethersole ...	1 1 1 1 1 = 5
Mr. Leake ...	1 1 1 1 1 = 5
Mr. Hussain ...	1 1 1 1 1 = 5
Mr. Higginson ...	1 1 0 1 1 = 4
Mr. Harrison ...	1 1 1 1 0 = 4
Mr. Young ...	1 0 0 0 1 = 2
Mr. Stopford ...	0 retired
Mr. Mansell ...	0 retired
Mr. Marsden ...	1 0 retired
Mr. Lynn ...	0 retired
Mr. Oakes ...	0 retired
Mr. Campbell ...	1 1 0 retired

THE TIE.

Mr. Nethersole ...	1
Mr. Leake ...	0
Mr. Hussain ...	0

TEAM SHOOTING.—A Handicap Sweepstakes of Rs. 15 with Rs. 15 added. 10 birds each at 18 yards rise. Teams of three shooters from the Fort, Club, Gymkhana or any Regiment or Battery can compete. Second Team to receive 25 per cent. of the stakes. Entrance Rs. 3 per each Team.

CLUB TEAM.

Mr. Michael	... 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 +5 = 13
Mr. Campbell	... 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 +3 = 11
Mr. Harrison	... 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 +3 = 7
	31

GYMKHANA TEAM.

Mr. Lynn ...	... 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 +4 = 11
Mr. Hussain	... 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 +5 = 10
Mr. Oakes...	... 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 +3 = 8
	29

15TH M. I. TEAM.

Mr. Higginson	... 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 +3 = 10
Mr. Mansell	... 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 +6 = 9
Mr. Marsden	... 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 +4 = 9
	Total ...28

THE FORT TEAM.

Mr. Nethersole	... 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 +6 = 12
Mr. Leake ...	... 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 +5 = 11
Mr. Young	... 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 +5 = 8
	31

THE TIE.
THE FORT TEAM.

Mr. Leake ...	... 0 1 1 0 1 +2½ = 5½
Mr. Young	... 1 0 1 1 0 +2½ = 5½
Mr. Nethersole	... 1 0 0 0 0 +3 = 4
	15

CLUB TEAM.

Mr. Campbell	... 1 0 1 1 1 +1½ = 5½
Mr. Michaell	... 0 1 1 1 0 +2½ = 5½
Mr. Harrison	... 1 0 0 0 0 +1½ = 2½
	Total ...13½

THE LADIES' BRACELET.—Value Rs. 15. With Sweepstakes of Rs. 2-8, each added. 18 yards, 4 single rises and 3 doubles. Prize to be given to the lady nominating the winner. Entrance As. 8.

	Nominated by	Singles. Doubles.
Mr. Stopford	...Mrs. Stopford	... 1 1 0 1—½ ½ ½=7
Mr. Marsden	...Mrs. O'Donoghue	1 1 0 1—½ ½ ½=5
Mr. Campbell	...Mrs. Martyn	... 1 0 1 0—½ ½ ½=4
Mr. Mansell	...Mrs. Mackenzie Kennedy...	1 0 0 1—½ ½ ½=4
Col. Shelley	...Mrs. Hazelton	... 1 1 0 0—½ ½ ½=4
Mr. Michael	...Mrs. Black	... 1 0 0 1 retired.

Cricket at Ootacamund.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OOTACAMUND, *4th May.*—The match, Club *vs.* Dorsetshire Regiment, fixed for Wednesday and Thursday last, having fallen through, a very interesting one day match, Civil *vs.* Military, was got up for to-day. H. E. the Governor played for and captained the military side. The weather was perfect and all the conditions were propitious, but as will be seen from the high scoring on both sides, the wicket was a batsman's wicket and gave the bowlers very little chance whatever. The match commenced punctually at 10-30 and was witnessed, especially in the evening, by a very large crowd of spectators. Like most one day matches, however, the result was undecided, the match ending in a draw very much in favour of the Civil. The Military team winning the toss sent in Darbyshire and Wintour to face the bowling of Sidney and Ranking. Darbyshire succumbed to the former bowler with the score at 16 for a contribution of 9 runs. Major Simpson succeeded him but shortly after lost Wintour, who was bowled by Ranking for 11 runs. Captain Owens filled the vacancy and kept Major Simpson company until he had scored 11 runs, when he was held by Atkins off Ranking. Lord Wenlock joined Major Simpson and the first really good stand of the day was made. Simpson plays remarkably free and correct cricket, and with Lord Wenlock raised the score from 26 to 115 runs when Deighton found his way to His Excellency's wicket after he had scored a useful 26. Graham was in next and played his usual careful game while Simpsom piled on the runs with a refreshing freedom. At 1 P. M. Simpson scored his 100, after giving a chance at 80. He signalised reaching triple figures by immediately hitting Sidney for 5. Shortly after the second century was reached and at 210 a double change of bowling was tried, R. Kindersley relieving his brother and Ring relieving Sidney. The batsmen still continued to play the bowling in their own characteristic fashion, till at 245 Major Simpson was bowled by Ring for a grand innings of 139. Ogg was next in, but seven runs later lost Graham, who was nicely held by Atkins off Ring for a carefully played innings of 21 runs. Cubitt went in but did not trouble the field long, being bowled by Ring after he had made a couple. Reynolds joined Ogg, when another fairly prolonged stay was made. When the adjournment was made for lunch they had brought the score to 287. Shortly after lunch Reynolds was out l b w off Ranking for 11 runs. Colonel Pennycuick went in and when he had scored 10 runs and the total had reached 310 runs the Military innings was declared closed.

At 3-30 P. M. the Civil started their innings with the two Kindersleys facing the bowling of Darbyshire and Wintour. Both batsmen got to work at once and scored 49 before Graham, who had temporarily relieved Darbyshire, bowled R. Kindersley for a useful 25. Ranking joined E. Kindersley, when some capital cricket was witnessed. Both batsmen got to work and collaring the very limited change of bowling pitted against them, scored with quickness and freedom. The score was raised from 49 to 214 before Ranking was l b w to Bingham, who had just come on to bowl. Of this total E. Kindersley contributed 113 not out and Ranking 68, his score, however, was spoilt by a couple of very palpable chances. With the fall of this wicket stumps were drawn and the match ended in a draw in favour of the Civil.

Appended are the scores :—

MILITARY.—*1st Innings.*

Darbyshire, b Sidney	9
Wintour, b Ranking	11
Simpson, b Ring	139
Owen, c Atkins, b Ranking	11
H. E. Lord Wenlock, b Deighton	26
Graham, c Atkins, b Ring	21
Ogg, not out	36
Cubitt, b King	2
Reynolds, l b w, Ranking	11
Pennycuick, not out	10
Bingham, did not bat.	
Extras	34
Total	310

CIVIL.—*1st Innings.*

E. Kindersley, not out	113
R. Kindersley, b Graham	25
W. Ranking, l b w Bingham	68
Ring, A. J. Wright, L. Rivett-Cormac, H. Deighton, F. Sidney, H. Irwin, Marsh, Atkins	Did not bat.
Extras	8
Total	214

BRITISH TOURIST : "I say, what makes you Americans talk with your noses ?" American : "I say, what makes you Britishers talk with your don't-you-knowses ?"

"I PERFORMED four marriage ceremonies in twenty minutes on one Christmas Eve," remarked the Rev. Mr. Tiemup. "That was at the rate of twelve knots an hour," added Miss Yachtly.

The Royal Commission on Opium.

The following is the summary of the Report of the Royal Commission on Opium :—

The Report is signed by eight of the nine Commissioners. The ninth, Mr. Wilson, has written a minute of dissent in the main questions referred for inquiry.

More than 730 witnesses were examined, of whom about 180 were presented on behalf of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. The majority of the Commissioners consider that the mass of evidence was of a representative character, forming a complete and trustworthy basis for the conclusions they have arrived at. The Government of India consistently and loyally carried out its duty of enabling them to fully ascertain the actual facts of the case. Mr. Wilson's minute of dissent is the only one in the main questions referred for inquiry.

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In the two former, the use of opium is more prevalent and more widely spread than in any certain locality than elsewhere, but there is no part of India in which the drug is not used at all. The habit results on the one hand from the mixture of British and Native States, the main difference being that in the latter, wherever Rajput or Sikh rule extends, the consumption of opium is small, and that of bhang or ganjah of opium is used, than in the adjoining British Districts.

Throughout India, the almost universal form in which opium is used is that of pills. In tracts where Sikh or Rajput custom sets the fashion, a decoction is occasionally drunk, but this use of the drug is restricted in prevalence, and is said to be yielding to widely extended habit of pill eating.

The habit of smoking opium is rare, and confined to certain classes in the larger towns. It is generally discouraged and condemned by the people, mainly on account of its comparative novelty, and not on account of its injurious effects. It is, however, based on a fallacy that it is free from intoxication, and that in the Straits and in China, where tradition and practice are different, the popular view is that smoking is the more harmful method of taking opium, every other form being condoned as reprehensible and injurious. In recommending, therefore, some slight extension of the present restrictions in British India on the possession and sale of opium prepared for smoking, the Commission point out that they do not wish to deprecate or to in any way qualify the distinctly expressed public sentiment on the subject, and refrain from drawing any conclusion as to the effects of the habit from the evidence of the regular form of consumption. In the memorandum on the medical aspects of the opium question by Sir William Moore, which is appended to the Report, the author sums up the case from a professional point of view.

In reviewing the evidence as to the purposes for which opium is taken, the Commission find that in addition to the popular use in many parts of India as a remedy in cases of specific disease, it is largely consumed for its own sake, and also in the ceremonial observances mentioned just now, there is an almost equally prevalent use in the greater part of India of a stimulant, or rather a sedative, either after middle life or in cases of special stress of fatigue or weather.

As to the facts of the drug, as thus used, the Commission rely much upon the testimony of the medical men who appeared before them in considerable numbers, and to whose qualifications and experience they pay special compliments. The purport of this evidence they sum up in the words that, if opium be harmful, or beneficial, according to the measure and discretion with which it is used. The direct evidence of the numerous habitual consumers, witnesses of the agricultural, military and commercial classes who presented themselves for examination, together with the remarkable testimony of the experienced officials, merchants, mill-owners, planters, and others who are in continuous and close contact with large classes of the people, is considered by the Commission to be satisfactory in its general independence in the rule, and that intemperance, on the rare occasions when it occurs, is severely condemned by public opinion. Statements as to certain specific results, alleged to follow the use of opium, were tested by the Commission, and they arrive at the conclusion that the habit is neither productive of insanity, nor promotive of suicide crime, or abnormal sexual mortality. Nor, generally, is the opinion of the Commission, any trustworthy evidence that opium is more widely used as an aphrodisiac than other drugs or intoxicants, or that it is specially associated with efficacy in that respect.

Mr. Wilson's views as regards the use of opium are based on the fact that, in the cases which came under his observation, it was almost invariably used to excess, and that, in consequence, the habit is ruinous, and leads to sexual perversion, which is unrelated, and leads to sexual deterioration; while the moral effects of the habit are in proportion to the extent to which it has taken hold of the consumer to protect himself against it. Mr. Wilson considers that there are sufficient grounds to be come to the conclusion that a case is made out for the prohibition of the production and sale of opium except for purposes strictly medicinal, and would have the power of sale restricted to officials on medical certificates. He would have the drug invested with discretionary powers of refusal to sell. He would have all opium sold labelled *poison*, and a prescription of a qualified medical man be required for other than medicinal purposes.

The majority of the colleagues, however, are of opinion that in view of the very serious political and financial considerations which have to be taken into account, as well as of the "practical difficulties of forcing a policy of prohibition in the present circumstances of India, it would be impositive, possibly even grave, to attempt to introduce a measure of the character suggested by Mr. Wilson. They feel that the general sense of the community recognised that it was urgently needed for the protection of the public health and the public morals.

No proof of this necessity has, in their view, been given before them. They are of opinion that opium, as used in India, leads to no apparent physical or moral degradation of the consumer, nor is it abused to an extent at all comparable to the manner in which alcohol or any other drug is misused. They are not different from those deemed necessary in the case of alcohol or any other stimulant in general use, and especially in the case of European communities. It is recognised that opium, like all other narcotics and stimulants, is liable to abuse, but that the habit of opium is not, under any exceptional in India, and the advantage of placing opportunities for such excess out of reach cannot, on any reasonable ground, be placed on the same scale against the practical objections to the attempt to secure it.

In the first place, there is no agency qualified, either by medical knowledge or by position, to be intrusted with the discretionary powers implied in the scheme suggested. Even if such an agency were found of the terms, are not found outside the largest towns, where there is a considerable European colony. Medical practitioners, in the districts, are rarely to hold liberal views as to the use of opium, and the lower ranks of these schools are recruited without any test, or any adequate training. The examination of the medical witnesses before the Commission proved that the medicinal and other uses of opium are as well demarcated as in any country, and only in popular opinion but in that of the professional classes in India, that it is impossible to assign uniformity of practice in the matter of the dispensing power with which the local licensed vendors would be invested. European practitioners and native officials of standing are not as a rule, or by no means in full possession of the popular favour. The great majority of the people never call in professional medical aid at all, and the habit of offering doses sufficiently numerous to meet the wants of so large a population in the matter of opium for the purposes for which it is now, in the opinion of the Commission, legitimately used, would be costly and even if provided, it would not, it is held, be trustworthy.

The temptations to smuggle would be much enhanced wherever the present demand was not fully met by the supply of licit opium, and a stimulus would be given to production in the tracts adjoining India, where, as in Kalat, Nepal, and the hill tracts of Assam, a considerable quantity of opium is even now produced. None of these States are directly under British influence. As to the States in India Itself, the Commission find that, looking at their geographical position, no measure of prohibition could be effectively carried out in British provinces unless it were also extended to the territories of Native Chiefs.

A considerable amount of evidence was taken on the question of such extension, and it was found that, with the exception of two petty chieftains, one of whom was severed from the administration of his State, no native ruler or minister, or people, or any all the more important chiefs declined to admit the right of the British Government to interfere in such a question. The Commission find that, looking at the mass of that a habit of this sort should be prohibited, especially in the face of the opposition of both ruler and subject, by pressure from outside, is a thing lying beyond the free or interference marked out by Treaty obligations and public pledges, and would constitute an absolutism of the most pronounced type. The Government has adopted even in the case of reforms carrying behind them the weight of civilised opinion. In these circumstances the Commission do not think it is prudent for local consumption within the States, or that it would be impossible, even with an extensive and burdensome system of preventive establishment to keep it out of the way of the population across the frontier of British India, or the habits as those to whom the indulgence is still allowed.

The financial aspect of the question is thus thoroughly interpreted. The Commission consider from the evidence of some of those best entitled to development of every possible source of revenue. It has compared to all the witnesses they have examined, that the loss of the present revenue, if the sale of opium for consumption were to be prohibited, would not be confined to the actual consumers, but would entail the maintenance of large preventive establishments, and also, to certain provinces, some reduction in the land revenue, and the remission of enhancements. These, it is conceivable, both offilment. The Commission, however, are unable to accept such a view. They think that such a loss could not be made good except by taxation to a limit which would create universal hardship and discontent. They consider that the main suggestion repeatedly made to them by witnesses by the representatives of the Anti-Opium Society that the burden would be undertaken by the British Exchequer, as shown by the Commission to have been entertained by no responsible statesman, and to have been specifically repudiated by the representatives of the present Government, when it was formally proposed to him.

But at all the objections to the introduction of prohibition, that which in the eyes of the Commission is most worthy of consideration, is to be found in the difficulties of the people of India. The Commissioners hold that the representative character of the evidence before them enables them to give an unhesitating opinion. The people are the support of no important class of the community by whose opinion a Government would be justified in shaping its action. From a religious point of view it was proved that whilst all the great prevailing creeds of India tolerate opium, they are explicitly adverse to the use of alcohol, which the representatives thought would most probably be substituted for the drug, if the latter were to be placed out of reach. These grounds, and the motives for which its introduction would probably be misunderstood by the people of India, or by those responsible for the government and welfare of the country.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

London, 19th April.

General News.

Obituary of the Week—Major-Gen. R. C. Rorrington, Mad. Ret. ; Surg.-Gen. S. M. Peile, C.B., Bom. Ret. ; Lt.-Col. Battye ; Capt. A. B. Peebles ; Lt.-Col. J. Matheson, R.E. ; the Rev. J. Marcus ; Lieut.-Col. C. Cowan, C.B. ; Mr. Henry Joynes ; Rev. G. W. Collins ; Prof. J. Dana ; Dr. Taubert ; Mr. L. Gane, Q.C., M.P.

Recently Proved Wills.—Mr. Phillip Swift, £25,029 (gross) ; Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess, £125,655 (gross) ; Miss Elizabeth Dugdale, £17,881 ; Mrs. Frances Anne Daniell, £16,000 ; Mr. Richard John Griffiths, D.L., J.P., £21,000 ; Mr. Thomas Allgood, £9,460 ; Capt. Alexander William Maxwell Clark-Kennedy, £3,611 (gross) ; Mr. Mark Marcus, £32,857 ; Rev. James Peyroft, £9,236 ; Comte Dalmace de Rosnay, £38,645 ; Capt. Thomas Kavanagh, £9,000 ; Mr. Wm. Kay, £4,258.

At the opening of the Baltic and North Sea Canal, foreign Powers will be represented by some fifty warships, with Admiral Gervais in command, and 9,000 sailors. They will meet there twenty-eight German warships, and five hundred officers and 9,407 men. The projected review at Rendsburg had to be abandoned for want of time.

In a Congregation held on the 17th April, first day of Easter Term, the following degrees were conferred :—Masters of Arts—The Rev. Snook, Scholefield, S. Rolleston, S. Ball, and E. H. Winder, New College ; F. J. Haverfield, and W. H. M'Pherson, Lincoln ; A. E. Jolliffe, Corpus Christi ; C. N. Farquhar, Christ Church ; Rev. J. H. Minton, St. John's ; T. Ward, Worcester ; B. B. Murray and C. Steel, Keble ; H. M. Browne, R. W. Craddock, G. B. Gray, C. A. Smith, and Rev. J. Wood, Exeter ; Bachelors of Civil Law—G. W. Keeve, Trinity. Bachelors of Arts.—G. G. Pinbury, W. G. Reeve, Trinity ; G. F. Peppin, Nonegiate.

Niagara, like the Falls of Foyers, is to be used with another disfigurement in the shape of greed and curiosity. The Aerial Railway Company proposes to erect a line of cars, each to hold six, and suspend a double tramway to be worked by electricity between the cars are to be open at the sides, and run thirty feet above the water. They will convey passengers a close view of the water just before it plunges into the gorge. After the State of New York and Canada have both granted the Company a sale of their shares, as reserves, it is proposed to understand how such an act of vandalism can be projected with every appearance of success.

The Times contains an interesting letter from its American correspondent reporting the completion of four out of the six huge caissons to be installed on Sandy Hook for the defence of the entrance to New York Harbour. Four pits are placed at each of the four corners of the caissons, and these pits are filled with concrete, and furnished with four mortars. The pits are connected by subterranean galleries. These galleries, including the pits, are to contain all the devices, each throw a projectile weighing 1,000 lb., with a charge of eighty pounds of powder, a distance of over six miles. A twelve-inch gun is to be placed on the top of each pit. The energy of the recoil is to be utilised to withstand the temptation of adding to their emoluments by themselves indulging in contraband dealing.

In regard to Burma, the Commission deal at some length with the local history of the question, and they join in the view that the policy of the present active adoption of a system there widely differing from that of which they approve in respect to the rest of India, and under the Bombay Government, have been found to be less tolerant and more prone to excess in their indulgence than Natives of India, and the restriction in the case of opium is not only based on the practice of some of their former rulers, but has the further recommendation, in contradistinction to the case of India, proper, of being in harmony with the views of their priesthood and the leaders of their community. Where these views are not in accordance with those of the people, the Commission consider that the system proved not to have the same attraction, or to be not equally liable to abuse, that is, amongst the hill tribes of Upper Burma and the Shan States, and the immigrants, no restrictions beyond those adopted in the rest of India are considered necessary.

So far, the Commission deal only with the opium question as it affects the population of the provinces and States of India ; but the evidence of the people of Ceylon and of opium presented to the Commission by the Government of India will be found to be many of the same features in country and in the smaller centres the Calcutta are not under good discipline, and will part in the elections without scruple. The ex in certain districts, the Catholics and the Buddhists make common cause. In other parts of India, especially considerable confusion exists. There will Bombay, the Hindus and Mahomedans cannot be seen, as they will be dictated by personal local interests.

An article published in the New York *Independent* deals with the increase of heresy in various American religious bodies during the four years. It appears that the Roman Catholic Church is the largest growth, her increasing by upwards of 2,000 ; and the communicants by 1,252,245, Irish immigration considerable extent accounts for this. Among Protestant religious bodies, the Methodists, 552,245, communicants. The third largest, with the consuls. The Commission conclude that the habit is generally practised, as India, in moderation, and that when so practised, injurious effects are not apparent. The habit, in fact, is largely comparable with that of using alcohol in the United Kingdom. There is not, therefore, in the opinion of the Commission, any more special and urgent need for the discontinuance of the traffic in opium on the part of this country, on moral grounds, than there would be in the case of the other stimulant.

The Commission then set forth the existing situation of the trade from a political standpoint. They find that in giving a twelvemonth's notice, the Chinese Government can impose what internal duty on imported opium they may think fit, and that after 1885, they are at liberty, under the Treaty of 1858, to include the drug in the category of contraband, and thus exclude it from the country altogether. They are, accordingly, masters of the situation, and free to take their own course in the matter.

The arguments that by the discontinuance of the opium trade the gold value of silver would be reduced, that the money now spent by the Chinese on opium would be spent on the native produce and manufacture, and that the conversion of China to Christianity would be greatly facilitated, Commissioners do not regard as of importance. They find the first disproved by the financial and commercial experts examined on the subject, whilst the second and third are considered to be matters with which India can be expected to sympathise, or to further which she can be called upon to place herself in financial embarrassment.

The evidence before the Commission shows, again, that the prohibition of the export of the opium from British India would be accompanied by the upon the supply imported into China. In the first place, the Commissioners think it not to the interest or politic to interfere with the export of opium from Malwa. If, therefore, the Bengal supply were to be withdrawn from the market, the whole of the China demand would willingly and without difficulty be supplied by the Native States of India. The Commissioners have ascertained that the Indian opium has already most entirely given place to that from Persia, whilst in any case Indian opium at the present time only finds its way to the treaty ports and in the only two provinces, of the 18 which compose the Empire, where the cultivation of the unknown.

The inutility of the discontinuance of the Indian supply in reducing the area of cultivation is also fully supported by all the witnesses they have examined by all the witnesses they have examined on the subject. Mr. Wilson, however, dissents from this view, contrary to the whole of the evidence, and in opposition to the general opinion of the people of India, he considers that the Government would be undertaken by the Government of India, if it were to take it up. Mr. Wilson differs also from his colleagues in holding that if the export trade in opium from India were stopped, the transit trade in the supply from the Native States might justly be prevented without any legal claim on the part of the latter to compensation, and with equitable claim which he still to be proved.

In summing up, the Commission point out that the whole case against opium rests upon the assumption that the drug is essentially a poison, and whether, if not taken for special maladies, is widely held to be used for vicious and injurious purposes. This assumption is not, in the opinion of the Commissioners, been justified by the evidence recorded in their course of their sojourn in India, and in the course of the habit in China is a matter in which, in the circumstances, it is for the Government of the Empire to take the initiative, and with which they do not consider it fair to interfere. So far as India is concerned, the movement in England against the opium habit has proceeded from an exaggerated conception of the nature and extent of the evil to be controlled. The descriptions of the moral and physical degradation due to the habit which have been presented to British audiences have not, the Commission consider, been confirmed by medical experience, by the testimony of the by the people of India, or by those responsible for the government and welfare of the country.

Imperial Trade.

Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., speaking on trade and labour at Halifax, on the 17th April, contended that the interests of the masses were the keeping of the Conservative and Unionist Party in the front of their opponents. It behoved the electors, if they were concerned for the welfare of the country and for its old reputation as the workshop of the world, to grapple with the problem of employing the people by giving them the employment at reasonable wages, and enabling them to utilise markets of the Empire. He held aloft a couple of goods manufactured in that district, the first of which was 10per cent. in 1890 and 1.50 per cent. in 1890. Here they found an instance of legislation adopted, not alone by the reduction of English goods in the markets of the world, and to deprive English manufacturers of the advantage they hitherto enjoyed. Under the present system we had no power to enter into negotiation with any foreign nation holding diplomatic and Consular agents with power to negotiate. They were at present in the position of asking for favours to foreign countries, "If you don't do the same privileges of free access to our markets we have given you for many years, then we shall actively oppose your position, not for the purposes of international warfare, not to injure American, French, or German workmen, but in the far more important interests of the home working and industrial classes." The President of the Board of Trade, in a letter to Sir Henry Parkes, had said it was a mistake to suppose the Australian colonies had any sympathy with the Colonies. Whatever might have been the case years ago, he called upon the Government to use their influence to establish with the colonies of the British Empire those preferential trade relations which the Colonies had offered themselves anxious to establish with the Mother Country. The Government had not appointed a Departmental Committee on the subject, simply as a means of marking time, in so doing had exposed themselves to the imputation of every working man.

France and Madagascar.

The greatest enthusiasm was shown at Marseilles on the morning of the 12th April, on the departure of the transports *Cachar* and *Rio Negro*, bearing troops for Madagascar. The Paris correspondent writes :—"All the streets were bright with flags flying from every window, the French and Russian colours being amicably blended. In the bitom of the gulf lies Fatasson, it is said that a shower of flowers fell upon the 40th Battalion of Chasseurs." In the Boulevard des Dames a little girl clad in white handed to the officer commanding, who had halted his company with two bouquets of flowers tied with tricolour ribbons, and the officer, much moved, kissed the child. Lifting his képi, he cried, "Five cheers for the President of the Republic !" and the crowd applied them. On the Quai de la Joliette it was with difficulty that troops succeeded in making their way through the crowd. The regimental band played *Partant pour la Syrie*, and the troops marched on board the *Cachar*, was received with loud cheers from the crowd. He inspected the vessel, and then went on board the *Rio Negro*. At 10 P.M. the transports left their anchor. "At this moment," says the Reuter's telegram, "the spectacle is superb. To the cries of 'Vive Marseille !' from the troops the quays answered by 'Vive l'Armée !' Handkerchiefs and hats are waved, and in the midst of the applause the two transports get under way, while the band of the 40th plays the 'Marseillaise' and the 'Chant du départ,' the soldiers joining in." On the quays the Generals, with General Duchesne at their head, and all round them a dense crowd. Besides the garrison, "mingling their acclamations with those of the public and the civil authorities, were black with people. An amusing episode is reported of the 40th let his colonial helmet fall into the water, and, as he passed by the General, he called out to him, 'Mon Général, mon casque !' A good Samaritan of water bestows the helmet on the owner." The Paris correspondent of the Japanese Government, has given to a representative of Reuter's Agency some interesting information concerning the military expedition to Madagascar. The Duchesse left, on the 12th April, for Marseilles, accompanied by a battery of artillery, and 110 artillerymen and 4 officers, and 110 artillerymen and

Easter with the Volunteers.

Various Volunteer Brigades assembled for easter manœuvres had their first spell of on Good Friday. The South London Brigade, including the Queen's Westminsters, Surrey Brigade at Brighton, and the East London Rifle Brigade at Metropolitan Volunteers at Aldershot, and by Lord Wolseley's staff from Aldershot, and by Lord Methuen's staff from Chatham. General Commanding-in-Chief. Colonel Gascoigne acted as chief of the staff. The official remarks of the General Commanding (Lord Methuen) state that the South London was still the centre of gravity, which Life Guards took part with the Volunteers, considerably strengthened by recent events watched by the Duke of Connaught in Parliament. On Saturday the troops at Windsor were reviewed by the Great Park into position on the Long Walk, and fired a rear guard action was fought through Cranbourne Chase to Cumberland Common. The Earl of Dundonald commanded the rear guard, which, inclined to regard the removal of the retiring southward, and Colonel Campbell, quarter staff to Brigadier-General Aylmer, and the Scots Guards, was his opponent. The Scots Guards took part with the Volunteers on Saturday was "Fighting Monday." On Monday rendered Military instruction impossible, and that was the only day in place can be selected free from the civilian element gathering can never prove a means of instruction to the many.

The Surrey Brigade at Brighton, on Saturday, engaged in operations which culminated in the Royal Pavilion, where Brigade-General Lord Methuen read the lessons. On Monday, troops marched out from Brighton to Ditchling Beacon and Plumpton Plain, where they entered and engaged in operations which resulted in a battle on Plumpton Plain. A marchpast afterwards took place on Brighton Racecourse.

Heavy rifles were also engaged in on Saturday day by the East London Brigade at Purfleet, where the artillery at the coast and forts went through a week's practice and gun drill. At Chatham there a series of lectures with demonstrations on such practical subjects as trenches, bridges building, redoubts and firing. Most of the troops returned to on Monday night.

The Indian Cotton Duties.

Having his constituents at Oldham last John Hibbert, M.P., said, with reference to Indian import duties on cotton, it represented that he had voted with Government in favour of the imposition of duties and that in doing so he had contrary to his declaration at the Oldham Chamber of Commerce at the opening of Parliament. He was blamed nor afraid of saying that what did openly from the very first. He dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, if there came to be a question duties between the Government constituents, no should be on the constituents. (Cheers.) He had acted up to that statement. When the division took place upon Sir Lepel Griffin's motion he did not vote with the Government, but abstained from voting. What was the only course which, as a member of the Government, he could take to maintain the principle of free trade, and that they should be wherever possible. (Hear, hear.) difficulties arose in India, and allowance be made for them. He thought Mr. Lancashire people had been rather hasty in condemning the Government. He thought Mr. Ritchie had managed this very difficult question as much by India as by Lancashire people said he had sacrificed India for Lancashire. (Hear, hear.) He had sacrificed India for Lancashire. (Hear, hear.) He had done both. (Hear, hear.)

He thought they were sooner these duties would be better ; but in confessed Government had any chance of getting rid of them unless they could bring pressure to bear upon the Indian Government to reduce their expenditure and relieve them of the difficulties before them, was tackled. If the Government had desired him to vote with them for the duties, he should have been willing to do so, but that he should resign his post the next day. (Cheers.) The question was one which deeply affected the cotton trade of Lancashire, but he trusted that the cotton trade would not be serious an injury to the trade as was expected. Mr. Fowler said the principle on which the Government acted was that there should not be protection, but that if the Lancashire manufacturers would prove that there was any injustice done to them he would do his best to remedy the injustice. No promise could be given to that, but he was convinced that if an injustice was proved Mr. Fowler would be willing to consider and relieve it. Personally he felt perfectly comfortable on the point, and if the matter had to be gone over again he should repeat the course he had already taken. (Cheers.)

Earthquakes in Italy and Austria.

Severe earthquake shocks visited Austria and several parts of Italy on the night of Sunday (April 14), causing widespread panic and destruction. The disturbance affected an area of over 500 miles, roughly speaking, from Ferrara to Vienna. The "seismic focus" is described as having been a triangle, which is formed by Trieste, Fiume and Laibach. The shocks came in sudden succession. The second is the worst of any, or, as some reports say, swirl. Buildings rocked, cracked and fell. Railway trains were shaken almost off their lines. The only meteorological disturbance of Austria recorded exact observations on Sunday night was the Naval Academy in Fiume. According to the figures it publishes the first shock lasted forty-four seconds ; the second, five ; the third and fourth, three seconds ; the fifth, forty seconds ; the sixth and eighth, fifteen seconds ; the ninth and tenth, five ; the eleventh eight seconds. Reports of the unexpected observers gave the maximum duration as twenty-five seconds, and, instead of the eleven shocks registered in Fiume, they asserted that there were than thirty, of which the first was the strongest, were felt in Laibach between half-past eleven and seven o'clock in the morning.

Considering the severity and suddenness of the shocks, the loss of life has been remarkably small, not more than about a dozen persons having been killed throughout Austria. Telegrams have been received from almost all the southern provinces describing the great damage done. At Laibach, where further slight shocks were felt on Monday and Tuesday, two persons were killed and four injured. Several villages in the vicinity of Laibach seven other persons were killed, while three children lost their lives at Roslica.

According to observations made at the Maine Observatory at Pola, the seismic vibrations were preceded for two days by a rapid fall of the barometer, by a hurricane of wind, by a thick mist covering the sea, and by a fall of the thermometer. Four severe shocks were observed, at seventeen minutes past eleven P.M., at twenty-five minutes past four A.M., at seven A.M. and at 8 M. According to the observations made at the Marine Academy, there were eleven shocks at Fiume. The first lasted forty-five seconds, the second fifty seconds. It is feared that the disturbances will cause the extensive caverns in the district of Karst to collapse. The inhabitants of several neighbouring districts spent the night in the open air. Venice was the scene of a panic, and the great Square of St. Mark was filled with tents, where the people passed the night. The public gardens were also crowded with inhabitants, who were afraid to sleep in their houses. There were renewed shocks of earthquake at Laibach and Trieste early on Wednesday morning, but not much damage was done. The distress at Laibach is very great.

China and Japan.

A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Among the various rumours relating to the situation in the Far East is one to the effect that the Emperor of Germany intends to visit the Emperor of China at Pekin to discuss the question of an alliance, in which Siam will be asked to join. Reports from various sources at present in London as to the terms of peace agreed upon with both China and Japan, Japanese Government, has given to a representative of Reuter's Agency some information concerning the Japan plan of reforming China. He said :—"We have but many propositions concerning the reform of China, and we have arrived at an opinion that if suddenly woke up she would overrun the world, but "if" is a very big one, and a dangerous one. She is by no means competent for the undertaking. China is not really a nation in any more than India is. She is an agglomeration of provinces, with some curious idiosyncrasy has always acknowledged one Emperor. It is true that perhaps the Japanese dynasty might reign at Pekin as the Americas do, but I doubt whether it would affect Chinese civilisation more than the latter have done. It seems conceivable that Japanese and other Asiatic Governments may be employed in instructing the Chinese for a time, but I am not think there is the slightest probability of it.

A telegram from St. Petersburg to the usually well-informed *Frankfort Gazette* asserts that Russia and France have decided to summon to voke a congress of the Great Powers for the purpose of revising the terms of the treaty of peace concluded between Japan and China on the ground that the conditions said to have been imposed upon the Chinese Government infringe the rights of Europe. The correspondent adds that the Russian Government just now is displaying a very pacific demeanour towards England. No credence is attached in authoritative quarters at Berlin to these statements. Russia, it is thought, may possibly make some sort of protest against the cession of the Liao Tong Peninsula, but joint action by Russia and France is held to be altogether out of the question for many and patent reasons. Nor is any action in contemplation to a statement in the *Cologne Gazette* to the effect that in accordance with orders from an exalted quarter, presumably from the Emperor, the German squadron in the Far East will forthwith to be reinforced by several powerful cruisers. If such reinforcements have been decided upon, it is not the consequence of any intention to take action as between Japan and China, but as the result of the discovery, upon which the Emperor has prided himself emphasis, of the lamentable weakness of the German navy in Chinese waters.

MARSHAL YAMAGATA : A CONTINUED RUMOUR.

A rumour has been prevalent in Berlin this week to the effect that Field Marshal Count Yamagata is now residing Austrian Archduke Albert ("John Orth") and is regarding as a possible of Japan. On this matter a correspondent writes to the *Daily Telegraph* of April 17 :—

Why, Sir, is this so ? Why—less—much less—ridiculously seriously to state that Marshal Yamagata, the man was a Turkish Pasha, deeply connected with the Armenian atrocities, I have the honour to know Count Yamagata, I have dancing at the official balls given by the Emperor at Tokio, and dined at his yashikin in its suburbs. He is a great many things, but he is not capable of being on that account in the least an Austrian Archduke. He led a division of the Imperial army to victory in the Satsuma war of Japan seventeen years ago, when the missing Archduke was still quietly residing in the Carunther-Strasse at Vienna. Yamagata is an Austrian ! He only talks Japanese and a little Chinese, has never been out of Japan, and is descended from the oldest blood in the Land of the Rising Sun. After this, Japan may well be forgive some among her Western critics any.

The Armenian Question.

A correspondent of the *Feather Lloyd*, writing from Constantinople, professes to have received trustworthy particulars about the flight of the Sultan on the 9th April. Referring to this account, the Sultan informed the British Ambassador that he would pardon the sixty-five arrested Armenian Bishops and priests on condition that they promised to live in future, provide a correct and loyal attitude in the Armenian Patriarch and priests in their former posts. The Sultan also promised that by signing such a promise the Bishops and priests would be admitting their disloyalty in the past, and that, in his opinion, the unconditional release of the ringleaders of the Armenian ecclesiastics would be the proper course to take, and should be taken without delay. The Sultan informed Sir Philip that a commission of reform for Armenia. They upon the British Ambassador mentioned that the British, directed by the Queen, and by Lord Salisbury, his Russian and French colleagues, would shortly be laid before his Majesty. The writer, in conclusion, states that the Sultan was rather disagreeably impressed by the language used by the British diplomatist, a remark which appears to indicate that the correspondent derived his information from a Turkish source.

A *Reuter* telegram from Constantinople (12th April) says :—A Ministerial Committee, consisting of the Grand Vizier, the Minister of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Marine, held a first sitting on the 10th instant, to discuss the question of administrative reforms in Armenia. The committee sat for five hours, but nothing has transpired regarding the nature of the proceedings. The impending arrival of a United States squadron on the coast of Syria has produced a certain sensation in Ottoman circles. Mr. Herod, the United States Minister, has replied to a question, said that the vessels were only going there for the protection of American being sent solely for the protection of Americans subjects in case of need.

The Porte, after having been endeavouring for some years to find a solution of the Armenian question, has at last come to the conclusion that the disquieting state of affairs in the Armenian provinces is exceedingly prejudicial to the interests of the Ottoman Empire. The pressure exercised by the authorities upon the Armenians being more severe than ever, notwithstanding the promises made by the Porte. In view of this state of things, the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors are holding daily meetings to consider a scheme of reforms which they propose to submit to the Porte to give effect which they propose to submit to the Porte to give effect which they propose to submit to the Porte to give effect to delay. The proposals have been drawn up by delegates appointed by the three Embassies, and the draft is all but completed, the delegates having held what will probably be their last sitting.

A well-known officer who has just returned from Constantinople writes to the *Globe* that he has failed to find people in England thinking that the evidence brought against the unhappy Turks is conclusive, and that the whole thing is so absolutely one-sided that there is no necessity for anything further. Now I affirm that when you read over the letters from the correspondents of the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*, and the evidence of the *Times* and *Telegraphe* correspondent at Tiflis, they are so absolutely contradictory that little dependence can be placed upon them. The *Times* correspondent states that there were 2,000 Turks and Kurds killed. The *Telegraph* says that there were no Turks killed except some in the disguise of Kurds, and at the same time says the Armenians have nothing but a few flint muskets to contend with and they succeed in killing 2,000 Turks and Kurds ? Again, the *Times* correspondent says there were 15,000 regular troops and 15,000 Kurds in the field, the *Telegraph* says there were 15,000 regular troops. It is a well-known fact that the commanding officer of the Turks was Colonel Ismail Bey. Is it likely that 15,000 regulars would be entrusted to the command of a Turkish Colonel ? The same correspondent says there were thirty guns used against the Armenians. It is a well-known fact that the roads, if any such can be called, are such that not the smallest mountain gun could be used. The fact is that only 1,200 men were sent from Erzingan, the headquarters of the Turkish army, and the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* laughs at any question of revolt being on the *tapis*. The correspondent of the *Times* acknowledges that some months ago the Armenian revolutionators had arranged to attack Monkli. Is it fair, or is it honest, while an inquiry by commission, accepted by the Powers, is going on, that a letter should be published insinuations should go about receiving evidence from tainted sources, evidence which has undergone no sort of check by cross-examination, and which is unfavourable to bias the minds of the delegates ? In English law anyone attempting to prejudice a Court by writing of a thing that is *sub judice* would be punished for contempt of Court. Why should the Turk be treated differently from the Christian ? At Constantinople, which is described as absolutely quiet, and where thousands of Europeans and of the Turkish soldiers, ladies walk about without any fear. At no time has life in Constantinople been considered safer than at present. It is, indeed, safer than in many parts of London. It is perfectly true that a lunatic named Hagopian some time ago struck and killed two people—one of them a European. He has been tried by Turkish law, and sentenced to death. The same thing in the same suggestion exists. Mr. Hamill of one of the Embassies was reported to have had his family, who lived at Sassoun, all murdered. This turned out to be an absolute fabrication. It must not be supposed that Armenian outrages are believed in by all the foreign officials at Constantinople. Some of them consider that the whole affair has been grossly exaggerated for political purposes, but there is very little rohable evidence.

The Constantinople correspondent of *Reuter's Agency*, who has been engaged for months in investigating the situation in Armenia, says that as the result of prolonged and careful inquiries he is able to affirm that the Armenian question will soon reach a most critical and painful crisis. Goaded into frenzy by the oppression cruelty with which they have been treated, the Armenians have resolved to strike a blow which shall mean freedom or extermination. The revolutionary party are now furnished with plenty of money and arms ; they contemplate a general rising of the Armenians throughout the Turkish Empire, which is to take place during the month of May, and they deliberately calculate on the outrages and cruelties of which the Turkish Government will be guilty in combating the movement will render a vigorous European intervention inevitable.

REFUGEES AT HAWARDEN.

On Saturday, the 13th April, a party of Armenian refugees now arrived in England arrived at Hawarden on a private visit to Mr. Gladstone's residence. The refugees included Mr. Bedross, a farmer and blacksmith ; his wife, Mrs. Bedross ; and their child, Vartan—all of whom escaped from the Sassoun massacres. They were accompanied to Hawarden by Mr. E. Atkins, one of the Honorary Secretaries and founder of the Anglo-Armenian Association ; and by the Rev. F.D. Greene, an Armenian missionary, and author of "The Armenian Crisis of 1894" ; and Mr. Bagrad G. Aslanu, an Armenian from the United States. Mr. Aslanu and Mr. Greene will be the American delegates to the demonstration to be held in St. James's Hall, London. The party were met with them the chalice which was presented to Mr. Gladstone by the Armenian deputation some time ago, and which also bears an Armenian inscription engraved upon it.

On the 15th April the refugees had an interview with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle. Mr. Gladstone, in receiving them, expressed his deep sympathy with them, and declared that unfortunately the Turk was an old offender. The present situation was that useful action might cease, owing to the promises of reform given by the Turk, which were not worth the paper spent in uttering them. The Sultan should not have a penny worth's credit for anything which he had not actually performed. The horrible sufferings which those refugees had undergone, as stated in their depositions, which he had had the painful duty of reading, must appeal to every one who recognised his duty to Christendom in distress. He was now eighty-five years of age, and an old man, and had no longer the same keenness of sight that he once had, and he had altogether retired from public life, but so long as his life and he was able to use a few words humanity. At the conclusion of the interview Mrs. Gladstone summoned the servants of the household in the presence of the Armenian refugees and informed them that these unfortunate Armenian people had experienced almost untold sufferings. Mrs. Gladstone then presented the refugees with photographs and bouquets of choice flowers, after which Miss Dorothy Easter hymn.

India Office.

From April 12 to April 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON :—

Lieut. R. C. Simpson, R. Capt. S. G. Barrard.
Lieut. F. L. Moore, 6 inf.
Capt. A. H. Wilmer.
Lieut. E. A. Dawes, R.
Surgt.-Major H. Manser, M.S.,
Medl. Staff.
Engineer R. O. Bunyer,
Royal Indian Marine.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Maj. J. W. Martin, Mad. Staff Corps, 6 months on private affairs.
Lieut. F. L. Moore, 6 inf., 1 month.
Lieut. T. S. Barnes, 10 days.
Lieut. T. A. L. Delferry, 4 mon.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

None of the many, much advertised preparations for the cure of contagious discharges and inflammations can compare with Dr. Hertzay's Sandal Pearl. An unimpeachable guarantee in every bottle. A test of its genuine merit. The original and only manufacture of these Pearls is specially approved by the French Academy of Medicine.

tional ; that opium, when not taken in cases of specific ailment, is inefficient in producing the results with which it is credited, and leads to moral deterioration ; whilst the physical injury it entails is in proportion to the amount taken and the ability of the consumer to protect himself against it by

comparatively small. The highest maximum reported is 116° at Jacobabad. Rain has fallen in Bengal, Assam,

local commission of inquiry in 1883.

As regards the present system of retail sale, it appears to the Commission that what with the high price which has to be fixed on opium and the extent to which the co-operation of the vendors is enlisted in the prevention of smuggling, all is done that

WELL sagely observed to the Scotch Minis-

wasted in the way it is, when highly p

and al

The *Times* contains an interesting

from its American correspondent reporti

completion of the mortar battery the lower

has established on Sandy Hook for the def

the entrance to New York Harbour. Four

pits are placed at each of the four corners

Today & as far as I can see every statement we published was true. Nothing will save the Springs that have been sucked dry by the Eucalypti plantations, but there seems no reason why the woods should not be kept pure by keeping up & strictly preserving the various drains gullies & valleys into it. Wa passing over kept top manured tea & potatoes cannot be health

Yours sincerely
Henry Reeve

2/
2433 part 95

In the margin & compen-
sation was paid both
for the land at 450/- an
acre and for the buildings
at more than their value
In return a document
was signed by Mr Morgan
to the effect that nothing
would be built anywhere
within the watershed, an[illegible]
nothing wd. be done to po[illegible]
the water. This docum[illegible]

was taken charge of by
the P.W.D. by Capt. Sergeant
& Major Morant. Dr Cleghorn
or Col Beddome were the
Forest Officers. I believe
Mr Ouchterlony was in
the same way asked to
remove sheds above the
swamp now owned by
Mr Wapshare. With regard
to sholas the rules Mr
Morgan informs me, were
[illegible]id

I have personally
[illegible]ed round the reservoir

affect any right of inheritance by reason of his or her renouncing or having been excluded from the communion of any religion or being deprived of caste, shall cease to be enforced as law in the Courts of the East India Company and in the Courts established by Royal Charter within the said territories." It has been assumed by some that this legislation was brought about solely in the interests of converts from Hinduism to

the present owner bought these, or whether he supposed they bel[illegible] him, I do not know; the fact remai[illegible]ly sholas were destr[illegible] wood [illegible]ong, and the gro[illegible]d up. [illegible]f eight sholas hav[illegible]mov[illegible] owners of the Tu[illegible] Esta[illegible]

now stationed at that place, during the course of which a sepoy was killed and two others wounded. From the fuller particulars which we have now received it looks as if this has been a disgraceful affair, and so serious a character has it assumed, that two Companies of the 2nd Welsh Regiment at Secunderabad have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start at a moment's notice. These troops are fully equipped in

2
2433 [illegible]

The Madras Mail.]

Madras, May 13th 1895.

CHIEF SECRETARY 15 MAY 1895 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

My dear Price,

Re Marlimund Reservoir—

Our correspondent referred me to the former owners and I have since heard from Mr Morgan. He says that when the reservoir was about to be built in '69 or '70 the [illegible] valued the building

---

affect any right of inheritance by reason of his or her renouncing or having been excluded from the communion of any religion or being deprived of caste, shall cease to be enforced as law in the Courts of the East India Company and in the Courts established by Royal Charter within the said territories." It has been assumed by some that th[illegible] legislation was brought about solely in t[illegible] interests of converts from Hinduism [illegible]

the present owner bought [illegible] he supposed they belonged to him, I do not know; the fact remains, the lovely sholas were destroyed, the wood sold for a song, and the ground planted up. [illegible] of eight sholas have been remov[illegible] owners of the [illegible]lor Hall Est[illegible] this took place [illegible] intervals [illegible] there was ample [illegible] for preven[illegible] next [illegible] that [illegible]ted itself [illegible] proprie[illegible]

now stationed at that place, during the course of which a sepoy was killed and two others wounded. From the fuller particulars which we have now received it looks as if this has been a disgraceful affair, and so serious a character has it assumed, that two Companies of the 2nd Welsh Regiment at Secunderabad have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start at a moment's notice. These troops are fully equipped in

2 / 2433 Aug 95

Letter from Editor Madras Mail

dated 13.V.95.

No. 2367.

Executive Engineer's office,
Coimbatore Division,
Coimbatore, 17th June 1895.

From,

W. B. de Winton, Esq.,
Executive Engineer,
Coimbatore Division,

To,

The Superintending Engineer,
Fourth Circle, Coimbatore.

Sir,

With reference to your Endorsement No. 314 C.J., dated 25th May 1895, I have the honor to report that a careful search has been made in my office for the required document, but, I regret to say, without success. There are, indeed, no records of the late Nilgiri Division in existence in my office prior to 1884, and I am told that all earlier records were destroyed, though this seems very incredible.

2. The Nilgiri Division had a chequered existence, and was, I believe, abolished and revived more than once. It was attached at one time to the West Coast Division

Division and it is possible that some of the earlier records may be found at Calicut.

3. I may add that I carried out the Cotacamund water works in the years 1887-88 and never, to my knowledge, saw or heard of the document referred to. I remember submitting a strong recommendation that the whole Catchment of Marlimund should be purchased outright by Government, and the Tudor Hall tea Estate abolished, which would not of course have been necessary if the existence of an agreement with Mrs. Morgan had then been known.

I have &c.,

(Sd) W.B. de Winton,

Executive Engineer.

No. 243 W dated 21st June 1895.

Copy submitted to the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. with reference to his memorandum No. 210 D, dated 21st May 1895.

2. The Executive Engineer, West Coast Division, has been requested to make a careful search among his records for the document and when found, to submit it as soon as possible.

[illegible]

Supg. Engineer, 4th Circle.

P.W. CURRENT No. 4823

(2d)

From

The Supg. Engineer
4th Circle.

Recd: 24.6.95

Dated 21st } June 1895
Despd. 22nd }

No. 243/W.

Marlimund Reservoir:

Reporting that the document relating to — is not forthcoming in the records of Coimbatore Division.

Await the result of the search in the West Coast Division office

3/2433 M of 95

OLS 171

C.W.M. 26/6/95

No. 335 S.E.

Executive Engineer's office
West Coast Division.

From

H. O'Connell Esqr.
Executive Engineer
West Coast Division.

To

The Superintending Engineer
4th Circle Coimbatore.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 297/W.C dated 21st June 1895, I have the honor to report that a careful search has been made but the document is not forthcoming among the records of this office.

I have &c
(Sd) H. O'Connell
Executive Engineer

No. 280/W. d/20th July /95

Copy submitted to the Chief Engineer P.W.D. with reference to para 2 of this office E No. 2435 dated 21st June 1895.

No 596 D 19.7.95 at Ootacamund

[signature]
Supg. Engineer 4th Circle.

P. W. CURRENT No. 5670

From

The Supg. Engineer,
4th Circle.

Rc 23-7-95.

Dated 20th
Desp. 22nd } July 1895

No. 280
W

Marlimund Reservoir
at Ootacammd

Repeating that the document is not forthcoming among the records of the West Coast Division office in connection with ——

4/2433 Supt 95

O.L.S. 247

No. 631 D.

Government of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2433 M

MEMORANDUM.

Ootacamund
Dated Madras, 26 July 1895.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer IV Circle
No 243 W. dated 21st June 1895.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer IV Cir.
No 280 W. dated 20 July 1895.

Transferred to the Honorable the Chief Secretary with reference to his office note dated 20 May 1895 in the Local and Municipal Department.

C. A. D. Morkin

Under Secretary to Government
P.W.D.

To
The Honorable the Chief Secretary
with original papers returned.

41-2,000—11-3-95.

Cuo 1530 R/95 Rr

1895.

Public Works Department.

Local ...

PR

CURRENT No. 2433 M

PR

No. 63 PD

Dated 26-7-95

Despatched 26-7-95

Received

Encl. 4

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
26 JUL 95
CURRENT

SUBJECT.

Marlinund Reservoir

Transferring letters from the Supdg Engineer IV Circle stating that the document required in connection with the lands taken up for the ——— is not forthcoming

50—2,000—21-12-94.

order. No. 1809 A mis. 1-11-95

Recorded with ref. to G.O. 1809 mis. / 1-11-95

(on cur. 2953. 2589).

[illegible]

... given for copying ———
... copied ———
... examined ——— 189 .
... signed ———

... AGAIN G.O., No. DATED 189 ,

...ENT No.

...LOSURES TO C. No.

...ER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. | A | A | A | A | A | A | A

...TTER OF GOVERNMENT.

...TATEMENT WITH DITTO.

...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.