L. & M.
2,000-8-8-96.

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 973 m

DATED 12th June 1895.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Fishing in the Cooum.

Forwarding the papers to the Sanitary Commissioner, for a brief statement of his opinion, on the suggestion of the Presi-dent, Municipal Commission, Madras, that the prohibition of---- should be absolute.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Cnf 2133 24/95							

Miscellaneous.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPT.

G.O., DATED 12.6.95

No. 973 M.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Fishing in the Cooum

Forwarding the papers to the Sanitary Commissr for a brief Statement of his opinion, on the Reggtn of the President Municipal Commission Madras, that the prohibition of ——— should be absolute.

ACT PAPER, No. OF 189 .

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
189 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

OTHER PAPER, No. Cn. 2133 M/28 OF 189

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

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

Copied by

Examined by

Questions by the Honorable A. Subbaroyalu Mudaliar:

V (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article published in the Madras Mail of the 21st instant complaining against the nuisance caused by fishermen disturbing the waters of the Cooum River?

(b) If so what measures have been taken or intended to be taken to prevent fishing in the said river and of the sale of fish caught in the said river on sanitary grounds?

Copy forwarded to the Local & Municipal Department for favour of the preparation of a note for the information of the Honorable Member.

It is requested that the note may be forwarded at an early date to the Legislative Department.

W Francis

for Under Secretary

To

The Local and Mun.l Dept.

the out-fall of the sewers of some most insanitary Municipal divisions.

THE FOLL... Indian Club, Poona, a fey. which Lieutenant... First Life Beach,

viting friends to a late dinner and calling it supper reminds me of a story I once learnt of a traveller who went into a large hotel late at night with the view of getting the cheapest meal that could be supplied to him—though this, I must hasten to add, was by no means the object of my fellow member, the supper-orderer. "What do you charge for dinner?" asked the hotel-guest. "Five shillings, sir," was the reply. "And for lunch?" "Three shillings." "And for breakfast?" "Two shillings." "Bring me a breakfast," said the belated and impecunious hotel-guest.

I am glad to see that that delightful vocalist, Madame Adelina Patti, is going to sing again in opera. Of late years she has sung only at concerts; and it is impossible to form any just idea of her talent from hearing her in a few conventional operatic airs and in such familiar ballads as "Home, Sweet Home," "The last rose of Summer," and "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town." She is a great actress as well as a great singer, and she cannot be fully appreciated by those who have not seen her in great parts. Sir Augustus Harris has engaged Madame Patti for six performances and three different impersonations—two impersonations of Zerlina in "Don Giovanni;" two of Rosina in the "Barber of Seville;" and two of Violetta in "La Traviata."

A friend of mine, a well known English painter—not a celebrated painter, nor a good one, but a member of the Royal Academy all the same—said to me a day or two:—"I have just come from Paris. Things there are very bad. They have formed a Ministry at last." I replied:—"Yes, of course." He answered:—"But I was thinking of the number of painters and sculptors who have been occupied on portraits and busts of Casimir Périer, which they will now be unable to sell. These portraits and busts will probably be sent, while there is yet time, to the French Colonies, as portraits and busts of M. Faure.

The Silvery Cooum.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT, and not the Madras Municipality, is responsible for the conservancy of the Cooum, and it is, therefore, to the Madras Government that we appeal to put a stop to a nuisance which has existed for a long time now and to which their attention has been repeatedly called. We refer to the fishing which is allowed to take place in the Cooum. Our readers who have occasion to pass the Island any morning will have noticed a number of unclad natives wading waist deep in the stagnant waters of the river fishing with hand nets of various descriptions. One form of net is stretched on a triangular frame of bamboos and as the fisherman sinks as deep as he can, usually till it reaches the slimy, filthy deposit at the bottom, and advances up or down stream for a considerable distance, when he raises the net and gathers in the miserable result of his catch. This primitive method of fishing is universal in the Cooum and its waters from above the Penitentiary down to the mouth of the river beyond the Bridge. The objection to this fishing is obvious. In the first place it rakes up the bed of the river, disturbs the sewage sediment that has formed and brings to the surface the putrid matter, which probably accounts, in a large measure, for the unsavoury odours that linger in the neighbourhood of the Cooum and which have been such a constant source of complaint in our columns. Secondly, it brings in an element a greater portion of which is the out-fall of the sewers of some of the most insanitary Municipal divisions.

fetching 1s. 1d. and Telegraphic transfers 1s. $1\frac{1}{16}$d. Calcutta, where money is tight, took Rs. 25,00,000 of wire and Rs. 5,40,000 of Bills; Bombay Rs. 9,00,000 of wire and Rs. 18,50,000 of Bills while Madras came in for only Rs. 3,00,000 of transfers. The situation is perplexing. Will the legitimate trade of the Empire come in and support Exchange? For, resting only on speculations in Enfaced Rupee Paper on the Continent, the basis is precarious. Temporarily money must be an important factor and a degree of firmness in that market necessarily supports sterling rates. The unexpected rise in the Bank of Bengal minimum rate of interest from 6 to 7 per cent. is explained by the telegraphic report received to-day of the Bank's position, showing the cash down 49 lakhs, due to an increase of 45 lakhs in the Trade demand. The cash at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal stands now only at 56 lakhs, about the same as the corresponding period of last year. The Statement of the Bank of Madras issued yesterday showed the Cash Reserve to be 96 lakhs against 106 lakhs last week and the percentage of cash to liabilities reduced to 32·91 against 35·57 the previous week. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged and the Eastern markets for three and halfs are quiet, Bombay at $103\frac{3}{8}$, Calcutta at $103\frac{1}{4}$ and Madras at $103\frac{3}{16}$.

Occasional Notes.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL V. G. EYRE, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the Service, with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has sanctioned the revised establishment for Professor Lingard, the Imperial Bacteriologist, from the 1st April, when the establishment will be removed from Poona to the new premises on the hills.

MR. GARSTIN is to meet at Assouan a Committee of English Egyptologists to take their opinion as to the best means of preserving such of the Philæ monuments as will be partly submerged by the modified scheme for the Nile reservoir.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR of Schleswig-Holstein, who is staying with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, will not return to India upon the expiration of his leave, but will, says an English contemporary, probably join a home battalion of his regiment, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

A MEETING OF THE INDIAN SECTION of the Society of Arts was held at the Imperial Institute on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo when a paper on "India and its Women," by Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, of Calcutta, was read by Sir Alexander Wilson. The chair was taken by Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne.

THE STEWARDS OF THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB have shown a very grateful and gracious acknowledgment of the gratuitous services of Mr. H. Stuart in acting as Secretary for some months, during the absence on leave of Mr. Beresford, in the very pretty form of a handsome diamond bracelet presented to Mrs. Stuart.

COLONEL GILDEA, Commanding the Gordon Highlanders, left Lahore on Wednesday night, his time being up. His departure was marked by a regular ovation. The horses were taken out of his carriage, and, headed by the band and pipes, he and Mrs. Gildea were escorted to the railway station, the men of the regiment cheering him loudly all the way.

THE FOLL[illegible]

to decide Moslem religious questions. Several Mullas of the masjids are memorialising the Nizam praying for the appointment of a Mahomedan, as it would be against the doctrines of Islam and the traditions of the country, and revolting to the feelings of the Moslem nobility and gentry alike."

AN EXCITED AND NOISY DEBATE took place in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 31st ultimo, on the proposal of the Government to sanction a vote of credit for the obsequies of the late Marshal Canrobert. The motion was vehemently opposed by a number of Radical Deputies on the ground that the Marshal had taken part in the *coup d' état* of 1851, and had been an accomplice of Marshal Bazaine in the surrender at Metz. Insulting remarks were bandied from one side to the other of the Chamber, and the President had the greatest difficulty in obtaining a hearing for some of the speakers. Finally, the credit asked for was carried by 288 votes against 152—a majority of 136 for the Government.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"An unfavourable impression has been produced at the India Office by the attitude of certain Russian newspapers in advocating the movement of troops to the new frontier agreed upon by the Anglo Russian Demarcation Commission in Central Asia, but not yet ratified by the Powers concerned. The result of any such action would embarrass the Commission, and tend to frustrate the friendly settlement of the points in dispute; and it is satisfactory to know that the suggestions of the Russian newspapers are not inspired from the highest sources. The Czar, we understand, is interesting himself in the matter, with the result that the remaining points in dispute will probably be settled within a few days."

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT has disposed of the appeal by Kumar Jogendra Nath Roy, of Nattore, and his *amla*, Mathuranath Pal, against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Rajshahi, sentencing the former to rigorous imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 25,000, and the latter to rigorous imprisonment for six months, for having extorted a hand-note for Rs. 5,000 from Dr. Ganga Gobind Sircar, an Assistant Surgeon in Government service, by putting him in bodily fear. Their Lordships passed the following order:—"The conviction and sentence with regard to Mutharanath Pal must be confirmed; he must undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and surrender to his bail. With regard to the first accused, we must take time to consider the judgment."

THE PROSPECTUS of the Rhodesia Goldfields, Limited, has just been issued. The capital is £1,000,000 in 500,000 Preferred shares and 500,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each. The Company has been formed to acquire by subscription or purchase shares or other approved securities in Companies or Associations in, or having an interest in, the territories of the Chartered British South Africa Company, and generally to promote the development of the industries and enterprise already inaugurated in Rhodesia and British South Africa. The Company will in short carry out in the Chartered Company's territories what has been so successfully accomplished on the Rand and elsewhere by the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, Limited, and the South African Gold Trust, Limited.

A FATAL ACCIDENT OCCURRED at the Western India Club, Poona, a few [illegible] which Lieutenant [illegible] First Lan[illegible]

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

DEPARTURES FROM MADRAS FOR MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	About.
Simla	5700	4500	C. L. W. Field,	26th Feb.
Coromandel	4499	4500	W. A. Wheler,	9th Mar.
Chusan	4496	4500	W. E. Thompson	24th "
Peshawur	3927	4000	C. Gadd,	7th April.
Nubia	5700	4500	V. W. Hall,	21st "
Shannon	4189	4500	E. Crewe,	4th May.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Thames	4113	4500	W. A. Seaton,	2nd Mar.
Sutlej	4205	4500	W. J. Nantes,	9th "
Clyde	4136	4500	C. F. Preston,	16th "
Caledonia	7558	11000	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
Thames	4113	4500	W. A. Seaton,	30th "
Oriental	4045	6000	L. H. Moule,	6th April.
Clyde	4136	4500	C. F. Preston,	13th "
Himalaya	6898	2000	A. Adamson,	20th "
Thames	4113	4500	W. A. Seaton,	27th "
Caledonia	7558	11000	W. B. Andrews	4th May.

Special Steamer to London.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Peninsular..... 5045 1200 R. F. Briscoe 16th Apl.

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.

MADRAS TO CALCUTTA (about.)

Chusan, 3rd March. *Peshawur*, 17th March.

For further particulars & passages, apply to

ARBUTHNOT & Co., Agents, Madras.

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.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld

FOR RANGOON direct weekly.
Nerbudda, on Thursday, 28th Feb., at 5 P. M. and every Thursday thereafter at 5 P. M.

FOR RANGOON *via* Coast every Wednesday.
Next sailing *Henzada*, 27th Feb., at noon.

FOR BOMBAY *via* Coast Ports weekly.
Patna, about 25th February, at 4 P. M.

FOR CALCUTTA *via* Coast Ports weekly.
Madura, on 1st March, at 2 P. M.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE *via* Coast fortnightly.
Secundra, about 22nd February, at 5 P. M.

BINNY & Co., Agents.

British India Line.

TO NAPLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	About
Manora ...	4707	J. Henderson,	2nd Mar.
Goorkha ...	4104	A. Morris,	16th "
Golconda ...	6036	W. Burkitt,	13th Apr
Rewa ...	4107	A. Hansard,	27th "
Dunera ...	5402	J. Smith,	11th May.
Avoca ...	5324	A. Sanders,	25th "
Manora ...	4707	J. Henderson,	8th June.
Goorkha ...	4104	A. Morris,	22nd "

Supplied throughout with Electric Light.

FARES TO LONDON (by sea.)

First class Rs. 625 | Second class Rs. 375

First class Overland Journey Rs. 750.

DIRECT.

[illegible] February.

SCOTCH CONCERT,
in aid of
ST. ANDREW'S POOR SCHOOL,
in the
SCHOOL, KIRK COMPOUND,
Friday, February 22nd,
Commencing at 6-15 P. M.
Admission 1 Rupee.

Acknowledgment of Subscriptions.

The Manager of the *Madras Mail* begs to acknowledge receipt of the following remittances (not exceeding Rs. 20) from Mofussil Subscribers, from the 18th instant inclusive :—

Messrs	Rs.	A.
Ahmed Cootty, K.	8	0
Allardice, D. O.	5	0
Ambooty, K.	18	0
Amirtanayakam, A.	1	13
Andrew, Rev. A.	18	0
Appachoo, P.	3	10
Aspinall, C. E.	12	1
Atkinson, A. J.	2	2
Barralon, Rev. P.	10	14
Blake, Rev. W. H.	18	0
Blanche, J. W.	3	0
Brass, A. W.	3	0
Burn, J. G.	9	12
Connor, T. W.	1	14
Donaldson, R.	6	6
Dwane, H. M.	3	0
Ephraim, S.	1	13
Findlay, Rev. W. H.	18	0
Fletcher, Mrs. E. M.	2	2
Gnanamuthu, S.	7	0
Gnanasambunda Mudr, T	8	0
Godfrey, H. W.	3	0
Gorman, J. E. W.	3	0
Gould, H.	4	4
Goveas, Rev. A.	9	0
Hiller, Rev. E.	6	0
Hitchcock, D.	12	1
Johnston, Rev. S. H.	3	0
Kullapiram Pillai, S. V.	1	13
Kunhi Kannan, C.	1	13
Lanagan, T. E.	1	13
Lewis, W.	9	0
Lincoln, W. J.	4	15
Lobo, J.	16	0
London, J. K.	1	13
Mahomed Jaffer	3	0
Mohomed Saib	1	13
Monteiro, J. J.	1	13
Munro, H.	2	9
Nice, J. W.	19	8
North, Lieut. B.	8	0
O'Neill, Sub-Condr. R.	1	13
Paranzoti, Rev. S.	6	0
Pereira, J. E.	2	2
Pinto, F.	4	0
Plummer, Major S. C.	3	0
Ponceno, R. G.	2	14
Ramachendra Iyer, S.	5	7
Rama-swmy Iyer, C. S.	13	8
Ramaswmy Iyer, S.	11	10
Raymond, Asst.-Surg.	3	0
Reading Club, Tripatur.	16	10
Rideout, Capt.	7	1
Roberts, Henry	3	0
R. Room, Kodaikanal	3	14
Rungasawmy, S.	3	0
Ry. Room, Sawerpuram.	3	14
Samuel, D.	3	0
Senthevaloo Pillai, N.	7	8
Short, F. D. W.	2	0
Sivasubramaniayer, T. R	1	13
Soondram, P.	1	13
Srinivasa Iyengar, M.	20	0
Stewart, R.	3	0
Surfaraz Alikhan, S.	11	0
Swanston, Capt. N.	12	0
Sylk, C.	10	0
Varada Chari, M.	3	10
Vasudeva Row, T.	5	7
Verghese, M.	3	0
Vernide, Mrs. H.	3	0
Walsh, J. W.	5	5
Ward, E.	0	11
Watts, W.	3	0
Woodhouse, A. C.	15	0-6
Wynter, Lieut.	4	8
Young, Mrs. J. E	4	14

N. B.—Stamped receipts are forwarded for remittances above Rs. 20. 21*st Feb.*, 1895.

Dawk News.

BANGALORE.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—Though we are just in the commencement of the hot season, yet the difficulty of getting water is already much felt in parts of the Petta. The wells are almost all going rapidly down, and the prospect is by no means pleasing.—S.

ALLEGED LUNACY.—Miss Mary Sell, a European young lady, aged 20 years, was this day (20th) brought up before the District Magistrate, Mr. E. Hewetson, at the instance of Mrs. Norris and Mrs. Perkins, residents of St. John's Hill. It was represented to His Honour that by her actions she was exhibiting alarming symptoms of insanity. His Honour directed her removal to the Bowring Civil Hospital for medical observation.—S.

GARDEN PARTY AT THE RESIDENCY.—The retiring Resident, Colonel P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., entertained a select party of the European and Indian society of the station, to a social gathering last evening (19th), at the Residency. The Mysore State officials were all present, including Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., the Dewan of Mysore; the members of Council and the Judges of the Chief Court. Miss Henderson was the hostess. Light refreshments were served under a shamiana and after enjoying a pleasant evening the guests dispersed at 6-30 P.M.—S.

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE.—The Advocates of Bangalore have not been backward in appreciating the good services rendered by Colonel Henderson, our late Resident, as Judge of a High Court in the Station and in Coorg, and in giving public expression to their sentiments, as will appear from the accompanying letter forwarded to him through Mr. John C. S. Lawrance, the Public Prosecutor of the Station :—"Sir,—We had hoped to have met you in Court this day to wish you good bye, before you on hand over the Judicial Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and of Coorg; but we regret to find that you will not presice again before you finally leave the station. We have, therefore, decided to address you by letter and in a few words to express to you our thanks for the invariably courteous manner in which you have treated those Advocates who have professionally appeared before you, as the British Resident in Mysore and the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg you will leave, assured that your proceedings have always given the most complete satisfaction to the Public, even in the case of unsuccessful litigants, who have accepted your decisions with confidence and the knowledge that their cases have received at your hands a very patient hearing and [illegible]. We are conscious that by your [illegible] who, while he

it is seldom that they dine together at one table, partaking of the same description of food cooked by Parsees or Hindus. Such a cosmopolitan gathering deserves to be noticed, as showing the increasing tendency to sociality amongst the different classes of people who reside in Bombay. The guests having dined together, His Highness Sir Waghjee, K. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi, proposed the health of the host in a few appropriate words and wished the newly-married couple every happiness and prosperity in their wedded life, adding that such a union was calculated to enhance the *cordiale entente* among different sects of the native community. Mr. M. H. Mody, in responding to the toast, thanked His Highness personally, and the guests generally, for the kind manner in which the toast in honour of his wedding was received, and for the honour they had done him in taking the trouble of going to his house for the purpose. An excellent regimental band was in attendance and played a selection of music during the evening. The bungalow and its extensive garden grounds were beautifully lit up for the occasion. Amongst those who honoured Mr. Mody with their presence were H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, with his son the Prince of Morvi, Messrs. Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Noor Mahomed Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Balkrishna W. Kirtikar, Shamrao Rele, Wasudev Jagannath, Ratanshah Dadabhoy, and several others.—G.

THE LASCAR AND HIS FRIENDS.

The following petition from the lascars of Bombay is so naturally worded and obviously genuine that it fully deserves reproduction :—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., &c., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The humble Memorial of serangs, lascars and on behalf of other native seafaring men.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—We, your Lordship's humble petitioners, have heard with alarm and dismay that there is a proposal before your Lordship's Government for amending the Merchant Shipping Act, whereby the accommodation allotted to us in vessels will be increased and made equal to the space fixed by law for European seamen.

We gratefully appreciate the benevolent intention underlying the proposal to place us on the same level with our European brethren in respect of accommodation. But we beg respectfully to say that the object of such a proposal, if carried, will never be accomplished; that the law providing what is intended as a blessing for us will ever remain as dead-letter; and that its only effect will be that it will throw us out of employment, and we shall be brought to ruin and death.

The proportion of native lascars to European seamen required for a vessel is nearly 2 to 1, and under existing circumstances it will be impossible for the Shipping Companies to provide the requisite accommodation for us on the European scale. The inevitable result of the proposed legislation will, therefore, be that our employers will be compelled to dispense with our services which, they find, has been rendered by us faithfully and well, and to employ European sailors in our place. We beg leave to point out that in augmenting the space for the lascars the only persons who would be benefited are the foreign European sailors and not English sailors, as the latter are scarce and mostly employed in the English men-of-war.

Our accommodation, under existing regulations is 6 superficial feet and 36 cubic feet per head, and we have never felt it to interfere, in the least, with our health, comfort or convenience. To us, poor people, the vessels in which we sail, are like palaces and our quarters there are far and away, superior to what we can ever hope to obtain for ourselves on land, where many of us live with our families amidst comparatively unsanitary surroundings, in a room which is used as bed-room, living room, and kitchen, all rolled into one.

Had we ever had any reason to be dissatisfied with our quarters, we could certainly have made representations on the subject to our employers or Government officers on shore. In London and at other British ports, English gentlemen (Padre Logues we call them) and others sometimes come on board and make kind inquiries about us; and when we are asked about our accommodation our reply to them has invariably been this that it is perfectly sufficient, and that we have no complaint whatever to make on that score. We have never suffered from death or disease in consequence of our present accommodation, a fact, to which the ships' doctors and the Shipping Masters Books will testify.

Though poor and ignorant, we are human beings and when anything seriously interferes with the health of comfort, we feel the grievance like other men, and have never been slow to express it. We beg leave to give a few instances. We ask for a burial ground for our people in London, and a piece was reserved for us. We represented that, by the tenets of our religion, we were bound to bury the kins for the beef required by us on our own hands, and our prayer was heard and permission was granted. Some years ago our allowance of rice was reduced. We made a complaint against the reduction, and the old scale was restored. It was at one time decided that we lascars should be discharged at any port in India, [illegible] a serious grievance, and some of us

H & CO.,
BANGALORE. OOTACAMUND.
EUTICAL CHEMISTS

RAPHIC SOCIETY OF MADRAS.
RASS BOUND CAMERA.



W. E. SMITH & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For India.

Strength with lightness, rigidity, yet easily opened out or closed, compactness but of greater extension than usual, swing movements, no complicated mechanism great length of focus which can be reduced to the shortest focus of Lenses.

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g base board, and *Three* double dark slides fitted with impro.

d, has a revolving *turn table* which can be clamped at any point,
Lens with Iris Diaphragm complete in Canvas Case.

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plate ($6\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$) Set.

e board, adjustable front, rackwork focussing adjustment, swing
Rectilinear Lens with Iris Diaphragm.
aterproof Travelling Case.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

SPONGE BAGS IN VARIOUS SIZES.



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No. I	5½ x 6½	Rs.	0 12
„ II	6½ x 7½	„	1 0
„ III	7½ x 8½	„	1 8
„ IV	6½ x [illegible]	„	[illegible]

Furniture

Teak Wardrobe with trays & 2 drawers 4x7 Rs. 40
Teak book cases 5 x 3' 6" ... Rs. 18
Washstands with or without hole 4'x2' Rs. 10
Dressing Table with 2 drawers 4' x 2' ... Rs. 12
Wooden Commode with Enamelled pan Rs. 9
Chest of Drawers 3'-6" x 3'-6" ... Rs. 24
Dinner Wagon 4' x 4' ... Rs. 12

WENLOCK & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.

ALL suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches". These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston U.S., European Depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

RUNGEE LAUL AND CO.,
SHAWL, JEWELLERY AND INDIAN CURIOSITIES MERCHANTS.
21, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Have just received a fresh consignment of Assorted Stone Necklaces.
Diamond and Pearl Rings.
Emerald and Ruby Rings.
Pearl Setted Bangles.
Sapphire and Pearl Bangles.
Gold Brooches, assorted kinds.

Silver Ware! Silver Ware!! Silver Ware!!!

Assorted sizes Silver Bowls.
Tea Sets, Tankards.
Powder Boxes, Pin Boxes.
Assorted kinds Buckles.
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Et on plation the formation of a harbour of safety at Dover, the cost of which is put at £3,000,000. It is notorious that our coaling stations at home and abroad require very extensive strengthening. These and other works have all been before the Cabinet in connection with the loan scheme, and several of them should be met by the loan.

THE SEQUEL TO A DIVORCE CASE.

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

The case was continued on the 29th January, when Mrs. Barrett was recalled, and stated that, in addition to two visits to the Empire, to which she had alluded on a previous occasion, she went to the Alhambra with the prisoner Watson. Mrs. Watson introduced her at the Alhambra to gentlemen. Mrs. Watson suggested that the witness should go with one of the men. The witness refused. Mr. Newton proposed to cross-examine the witness, who stated that she was taken to India when she was three or four years of age. Her mother died in India when the witness was twelve years old. Her father died previously. After her mother's death she lived with her brother, Lionel Bird.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

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

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

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

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

M. Ribot, in replying, pointed out that M. Bourgeois had not succeeded in forming a Cabinet, whereas he had—one of Republican union destined to enlist the support of all men of good will for a policy of defence, social order and democratic reform. M. Goblet should get his friends to avoid wasting time by useless interpellating. Among the reforms waiting was the lessening of the cost of Justice, but the most urgent question at present was the Budget, the discussion of which would be lightened by making the proposed succession duties a separate measure. Urgency was voted.

ing of English moslems expresses to His Majesty Abdul Rahman Khan, Amir of Kabul, their congratulations upon his safe recovery of health, and trusts he will long be spared to grace the throne of Afghanistan." Mr. Syed Hadi Hassan seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. A special thanksgiving service was subsequently held in the mosque, at which special prayers were recited in Arabic by Moulvie Mahomed Barakat-Ullah who officiated as Imaum, Mr. A. Hassan Radford acting as Muezzin, and giving the Azan in both English and Arabic.

GENERAL NEWS.

(*By the Mail of 1st February.*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Emperor and Empress of Germany visited the Empress Frederick [illegible] on the 25th January, [illegible] with a magnificent

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

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

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

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

Madras News.

TO-MORROW.

Football, Mounted Infantry *vs.* Mr. Firth's XI, Island ... ... 5. 0 P.M.
Lotteries, Gymkhana Stand ... ... 6 0 P.M.
Scotch Concert, St. Andrew's School, Scotch Kirk ... ... 6.15 P.M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE MADRAS SCHOOL OF MU... prize giving of the Madras ... take place this year in the ... Technical Institute on T... proximo, at 6 P. M. The... Lady Wenlock will be ... will distribute the pr...

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

Departure of Colonel Henderson, C. S. I.

(From our own Correspondent.)

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

The M. V. G. Regimental Dinner.

Last night, for the first time for several years, the Officers past and present of the Madras Volunteer Guards gave a Regimental Dinner at the Masonic Hall, Mount Road, Lodge Perfect Unanimity, which was kindly lent for the occasion, and the success of the gathering was so great that it is to be hoped that the Annual Dinner will not again be allowed to fall into abeyance. The past Officers were but poorly represented, but all those now in the regiment were present, and as each Officer invited a private guest the gathering was a large one. The guests of the Mess were His Excellency Lord Wenlock, Honorary Colonel of the regiment, Major the Honourable R. T. Lawley, the Officers on H. E the Governor's Staff, Brigadier-General T. van Straubenzee, C.B., R.A., Commanding the District, and Major F. W. Bromfield, Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras. The hall was embellished with military trophies and the Band of the regiment was stationed in the compound and played a very fine selection of music during dinner. A small Guard of Honour was drawn up under the portico, and on his arrival H. E. the Governor was received with fitting honours. ...ner, the toast of the Queen having been ...dged and drunk, Colonel H. ... Commandant of the regiment ... assembled company as follows ... encouraging and bright feature ... progress of the Madras Volunteers ... have the honour of being C... Colonel, H. E. Lord ... benzee, and other honoured guests. The re... of this function (which owing to paucity of ... and unavoidable circumstances had been allo... many years past to fall into disuse) is, I think, ... move. In the absence of a building of our ... "Drill Hall (which, let us hope, will not alw... main a visionary but stately castle in the a... more suitable place could have been chosen fo... Regimental Dinner than this comfortable and ... modious Lodge P. U. which has been placed a... disposal by the courtesy and kindness of our wo... Masonic Brethren. I am right glad to welcom... many of the Craft here this evening, especially R... Worshipful Brother Colonel Moore, District Gr... Master. I think that the "festive board," like ... good things, if rightly cultivated is not only a me... of cementing friendship and *bon camaraderie* ... promotes that virtue of hospitality for which ... good Masons of this Lodge, and like all Freemaso... are so peculiarly and justly noted, which we wou... be glad to emulate. I will now call on our gue... and my brother Officers to fill their glasses a... drink the health of H. E. Lord Wenlock.

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

Letters to the Editor.

The Viavi Company.

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

Madras, 20th Feb. ONE INTERESTED.

Cycles and the Municipality.

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

MOFUSSIL CYCLIST.

The Bangalore Water Supply.

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

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

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

... Southern Pa... Church, Chintadrepetta, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 6 15 P. M. The Rev. A. H. Arden, M A., and Mr. S. Sathianadhan, M. A., L. L. B., will address the meeting. The Lord Bishop of Madras will preside. A collection in aid of the Native Church Fund will be made at the close of the meeting.

THE LATE SIR T. MUTHUSAWMY IYER, K.C.I.E.—Mr. T. M. Sundara Iyer has addressed the following reply to Mr. T. Ramasawmy Iyengar, Sub Judge and Chairman of the Public meeting at Negapatam:—"Dear Sir,—Lady Muthusawmy Iyer, myself and family feel very thankful for your kind expression of sympathy in our sore bereavement. In our deep affliction it is a source of great comfort to us to know that we have your warm sympathies."

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

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

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

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

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

QUININE AND CINCHONA-BARK.

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

In the first place it may be pointed out that there is some trouble brewing in Amsterdam, on the headquarters of the cinchona trade. Some years ago, when the exports of cinchona from Java began to assume a certain importance, a kind of cinchona clearing-house was started in that city, in which by far the greater portion of the Java bark has since been warehoused, and where buyers have been supplied with samples upon a system that has generally been considered to surpass the London fashion of dealing with the drug in accuracy, cheapness, and expediency. The clearing house, or "Kina establishment," as it is called, is ostensibly a limited company, but 98 per cent. of its shares are held by two closely allied firms, of which one acted also as the buying agent of a foreign quinine factory. Gradually this firm has acquired the buying-agencies for several other quinine-makers, and at present it represents all except the four German and the one Amsterdam factories. Last year this firm was by far the principal buyer in the Amsterdam market, and it is said that its proprietors have made overtures to the German makers which, had they been successful, would have placed the whole bark-buying business in Amsterdam under its control, and placed it in a fair way of controlling the whole market. Such a prospect was naturally distasteful to many importers, and meetings of the cinchona-trade were convened at which the alleged sinister designs of the firm in question led to warm discussions. The outcome of the trouble has been that several importers and others have decided to start a new "clearing-house" in which there shall be no dangerously predominant partner sampling and sorting the bark, of which he himself is the largest individual buyer. The dissentients, however, are by no means unanimous, for the firm against which their action is aimed has just received an emphatic vote of confidence from a large section of the trade in the shape of a circular, signed by about a dozen firms, expressing full confidence in the fairness of the management of the old clearing-house, and the intention of continuing to use it. Thus matters stand now. But, whatever the outcome of the quarrel, it is certain that Amsterdam just now presents a typical instance of a house divided against itself, and divided at a time when loyal co-operation of all the cinchona powers is more than ever necessary to restore the industry to a point of moderate remunerativeness.

The establishment of the projected quinine-works in Java appears to be nearing consummation. The capital asked for has, we understand, been promised, but doubts are entertained that the sum with which it is intended to embark upon the enterprise will prove far too small to secure a reasonable prospect of success. Granting the possibility of producing quinine in Java at a competitive price (it is argued), the works should be started upon so large a scale as to be able to absorb the bulk of the bark output of the island. A factory which will only be able to turn out a small quantity of the drug will merely add another to the brands already on the European market, and at once become an object of special animosity on the part of the existing makers. That, we should think, is an exceedingly reasonable view.

The quinine-stock in London, as our warehouse statistics show, has undergone a very slight reduction in 1894. It amounts now to about 2¾ million ounces, which is not much more than double the quantity represented by an average Amsterdam cinchona-auction, and, as it is mostly controlled by firms who can afford to wait for better times, its existence cannot stand in the way of an improvement in value should an impetus come from outside. On the Continent there are probably fairly large supplies in second-hand, and it is an open secret that many of the parcels of quinine sold in London last autumn belonged to Dutch houses. The London stock of bark is dwindling rapidly, and is now only very little larger in number of packages than that in Amsterdam, while in point of effective quinine-value it is much smaller. The two stocks may roughly be represented as follows:—

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

Amsterdam: Twenty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-five packages, of which 22,000 may be considered manufacturing bark, representing, at an average unit of 4½ per cent., about 3,500,000 oz. of quinine.

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

THE MONSON EFFIGY AT TUSSAUDS.

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

THE SCOTS GREYS AND THE CZAR.

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

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

THE GOLD CRISIS IN THE STATES.

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

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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

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

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

In my opinion the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorised to issue bonds for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and for the redemption and cancellation of United States legal tender notes, and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of the 14th July, 1890. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative, and because there would now probably be a difficulty in favourably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of 25 dols. and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum. As a constant exit of gold from the Treasury, our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the Government to be paid in any other form of money.

LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

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

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

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

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

A New York telegram from the correspondent of the *Standard*, dated 31st January, says:—To-day's *Commercial Bulletin*, after an elaborate review of the monetary crisis, concludes that there are no signs of hoarding gold. Withdrawals were, however made yesterday elsewhere than in New York, and in petty sums to such an aggregate that the Treasury's reserve to-day is almost probably below forty-two millions. But the sterling exchange to-day fell a half cent, and money is a half per cent. dearer. Stocks were also decidedly strong, showing that Mr. Curtis's negotiations have been successful, not a moment too soon. It appears that not a single New York banker called upon him. Their boycott of Mr Secretary Carlisle's deputy absolutely explains Mr Carlisle's absence. Among the callers were Messrs. August Belmont, Morgan, Speyer, Seligman, Wormser, and Thalmann. It is understood that they modestly ask for Four per Cents. at par. The Treasury's reputed figures are Fours at a premium, reducing the income to a rate, with possibly a banker's commission. A hundred million in bonds will probably be placed, though one version says that it may be 100,000,000 dols. each, as one side of the Atlantic. It is quite probable that the arrangement that will be arrived at between the Treasury and the Syndicate will be for an advance of gold upon the mere pledge of bonds, instead of their sale at present, leaving it in interval until the new Three per Cents. expressly payable in gold are authorised. Meanwhile the dealings in the pledged bonds are to be through certificates issued by the Syndicate with their added guarantee of gold.

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

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

It is officially announced from Constantinople that the Porte does not prohibit foreign correspondents from going to Armenia, but merely declines to provide an escort for certain English correspondents, in order that the Investigation Commission may pursue its labours uninfluenced by any outside influence. The Turkish Government has, however, intimated that no newspaper correspondents will be permitted to visit Sassoun until the Investigation Commission has presented its report. It is reported that the Court of Cassation at Constantinople has confirmed sentences of death passed in November by an Erzinghian Court on twenty-four Armenians.

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

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

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING REQUIRED.

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

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

	Spencer's 5 Years Programme.	'93-94.	'94-95.	'95-96.	Naval Defence Act.
First Class Battleships	7	1	7	—	2
Second Class Battleships	2	—	—	—	2
"Terrible" Cruisers	2	—	2	—	—
First Class	3	—	—	4	9
Second "	8	3	6	4	29
Third "	4	—	—	2	4
Torpedo Gunboats	20	—	—	20	16
Sloops	4	2	2	—	—
Torpedo Boat Destroyers	40	—	42	20	—
Torpedo Boats	10	—	10	—	—

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

It will be seen that three new first-class cruisers are needed to bring up the value to nine *Edgars* as in the Naval Defence fleet. The four "improved *Blenheims*," to be laid down this year will be longer by about 30 feet than the *Blake* and *Blenheim*, making them about 400 feet, and their displacement will be correspondingly greater, as two it 21,411 indicated horse-power was required to give 21.6 knots as in the *Blenheim* on trial, something like 25,000 indicated horse-power will be necessary to give the desired 22 knots. Single-ended boilers of the multitubular type are to be used as in later vessels, and as the greater length of ship is to give more space for these as well as more bunker space for greater radius of action, the *Hermione* and the representatives of the second-class cruisers sixteen yet require to be laid down to come up to the Hamilton Programme. The proposed four new vessels are distinct advances on the Naval Defence *Talbot* class, and will be larger vessels of 5,600 tons, and probably a lengthened *Talbot* of 355 feet length, with about 20½ feet draught and displace 5,600 tons. With 9,600 indicated horse power they are to attain 19¼ knots speed. They carry 550 tons of fuel, and have eleven quick-firers, and a good installation of machine guns. The twenty gunboats to be built by contract are to be of about 1,300 tons displacement, being enlarged *Dryads*; but here also it is intended that there will be an improvement in the boilers, though these five boats were distinctly better than either the *Sharpshooter* or *Alarm* type. As to the torpedo-boat destroyers, the feature is an increase in speed. The Spencer Programme, as it now stands, is divided as follows:—

	Portsmouth.	Chatham.	Pembroke.	Devonport.	Sheerness.	Private Contract.
Battleships	3	2	1	1	—	2
"Terribles"	1	—	—	—	—	1
1st Class Cruisers	1	1	2	1	—	3
2nd "	2	2	—	2	—	6
3rd "	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gunboats	—	—	—	—	—	20
Sloops	2	—	—	—	—	2

All destroyers are being built by contract.

The work to be completed within the next financial year, according to the Naval Estimates, is the second class cruiser *Eclipse*, at Portsmouth, two sloops, *Phœnix* and *Algerine*, at Devonport, and two at Sheerness—*Torch* and *Alert*. All these craft have been launched. The new money vote is said to exceed considerably last year's total of £7,000,000. The loan is to extend over twenty years, and, as at present arranged, is for £5,000,000 sterling, perhaps extra pressure may raise it into £10,000,000, as was at one time contemplated by some sections. The money is for works other than shipbuilding. Under Vote 10 of last year's Navy Estimates, certain works were estimated to cost £5,000,000 sterling, of which £4,500,000 still remain to be laid out. There is abundant need for the whole sum. At Chatham there is extensive dredging. At Portsmouth £400,000 for dredging, £310,000 for two new graving docks and a new basin for the Steam Reserve. At Devonport £550,000 for dredging, as well as reconstructing the basin and £3,000,000 for a coaling jetty. At Keyham Yard, including a coaling jetty. At Portland £170,000 for coaling arrangements, groyne, and dolphin. At Gibraltar £770,000 for docks and moles, and a trifle for each of the foreign stations. For the continuance of these works the sum £700,000 is to be voted, independent of the loan. The necessity for a large loan will, according to experts, be easily established. Indeed, the position in respect of docks is not fully realised. Hong Kong is particularly disturbing for reasons needless to specify. There Britain has not a dock to put a gunboat in, and the private docks to which we have to resort are very much in demand by private shipping and exorbitant charges are made upon us for their use. Our establishment is wholly inadequate. It is too small, and there has been a long controversy as to the acquiring of the land to put the yard right in the right place. The plant is not enough to build a tramp steamer, and should sufficient to build a tramp steamer, and should two or three of our cruisers get damaged it would be a very difficult matter putting them right. The money considered necessary for the work is at least £500,000. Again, in the Mediterranean we have only one dock to take in the *Terrible* and *Powerful*. At home, too, there is no dock in the private docks except at Portsmouth and two graving docks are being constructed at Portsmouth; and when completed, one, No. 15, will let in these new battleships with their bilge keels. No. 13 and the north lock—the latter is practically one of the entrances to the principal floating basin—are the only docks at Portsmouth for a battleship of the *Magnificent* class. The docks at Chatham will have to be lengthened; even the dock where the *Majestic* was built will not take her in again, for it is one thing to float a complete ship out and another to float a complete ship in. At Chatham, too, three graving docks are building, but only for ordinary cruisers. At Devonport there is one dock only for our battleships. At Sheerness and Pembroke there is none. The amount voted for Portland is quite inadequate—£700,000 more will be needed, and a similar increase in the sum for Gibraltar is absolutely indispensable if our fleet in the Mediterranean is worth maintaining. On the south coast of England there is not a harbour in which a large fleet could safely assemble in bad weather, and there has been long in contemplation the formation of a harbour of safety at Dover, the cost of which is put at £3,000,000. It is notorious that our coaling stations at home and abroad require very extensive strengthening. These and other works have all been before the Cabinet in connection with the loan scheme, and several of them should be met by the loan.

THE SEQUEL TO A DIVORCE CASE.

At Bow Street, Henry John Clarke, private inquiry agent, and Ellen Lyons, *alias* Watson, were again charged on remand on the 28th January, before Sir John Bridge, with conspiring together to prevent and defeat the due course of justice, and to procure Gertrude Alexandra Barrett to commit adultery. Mr. Avory proceeded to read an affidavit made by the prisoner Clarke just before the Divorce Court trial. In it he set forth that in March, 1892, Mr. Barrett instructed him to keep observation on Mrs. Barrett. He did so. She appeared to be living a very fast life. Then the prisoner gave instances of having seen Mrs. Barrett under suspicious circumstances. He kept observation upon Mrs. Barrett until the 6th April, when she went into St. George's Hospital. He had no idea of the name or address of the gentleman with whom he had seen Mrs. Barrett. Mrs. Barrett was recalled and denied the allegation that she had led a fast life. Sarah Mutchmore, lodging-house keeper, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, stated that on the 25th March, 1892, Wilson took apartments at her house. She understood that they were husband and wife, and she let them have the apartments, consisting of a sitting-room and bedroom. They took possession of the apartments at three o'clock on the following day, and at once had dinner. They afterwards rang for tea, and then went out. They did not return until night. The door next morning, and saw Mrs. Barrett, who took it in. Wilson was in bed. They went out after breakfast. Mrs. Barrett came home alone. After they had had dinner the witness heard a noise, and went up to see what was the matter. Wilson said that he and his wife had had a few words, but nothing serious, and as they appeared quite comfortable the witness went downstairs. Mrs. Barrett went out that evening, saying she would come back next morning. By Sir John Bridge: When she saw Wilson in the bed she did not see any of his clothes lying about. By Mr. Avory: Wilson knocked downstairs soon after Mrs. Barrett had gone, and went out. The witness went to the door after him, but he ran across the street, and she never saw him again. Before he left he took his bag with him. Beyond the ten shilling deposit she had received no payment. Clarke called on her next day. She had never seen him before. He asked her if she had any new lodgers, telling her that he was a detective, and on her describing Wilson and Mrs. Barrett, he said they were the people he was after. He told her that she would very likely be called as a witness in the case. She saw Mrs. Watson with the prisoner when she went to make her affidavit. Mrs. Barrett spoke of the man as "my husband, Mr. Wilson." The witness received £5 for the expenses of herself and her daughter, some days after the trial in the Divorce Court, from Mr. Barrett. Rose Jones, formerly of 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, said that Mrs. Barrett came to live there in April, 1892, and stayed a twelve month. Mrs. Barrett ran short of money, and, after pawning everything, went away in the witness's house. The witness noticed that the house was being watched; but Mrs. Barrett led a perfectly respectable life. Louisa Holloway, caretaker at the 1 Artillery Buildings, Westminster, spoke to Clarke engaging rooms there in July, 1893, in the name of Reynolds, and residing there till the present month with the female prisoner, who was described as his wife. Mr. Avory intimated that he should prefer a further charge against Lyons of stealing and pawning a diamond ring.

The case was continued on the 29th January when Mrs. Barrett was recalled, and stated that in addition to two visits to the Empire, and to the Alhambra with the prisoner W[illegible] the witness should go w[illegible] two gentlemen. Mrs. W[illegible] introduced them [illegible]

The witness refused [illegible] ed to cross-examine the witness [illegible] Labore. She had no [illegible] no relatives alive either in India [illegible] She did not remember whe[illegible] in the Divorce Court that she was [illegible] she was nine years of age. She [illegible] known to her father. She had never kn[illegible] had a father. She was introduced to [illegible] four years ago to her husband. She had two children [illegible] but her husband was the father. She did not know that they were the wrong or she would not have married him. She had taken legal proceedings against her husband, and he had been [illegible] She had been at some disadvantage upon this proceedings. She dropped the [illegible] and she forgave her, and returned her fear [illegible] a summons out for assault on another [illegible] and she also forgave him. Mr. Newton read [illegible] questioned the witness as to her statement that she money was left to her by her father. She explained that her father did leave some money to her brother, and that she had received some of it. Questioned as to her dealings with a detective agency, the witness said that she understood that if she could prove adultery as well as cruelty she could get a divorce. She was not wanted a judicial separation. She was not anxious to know whether her husband was committing himself in any way, and did not try to find out. Questioned as to her meeting with Watson, to whom she was introduced by Wilson, the witness said that she and Wilson went together to the house in St. John's Wood the landlady of which gave evidence on Monday. She did not sleep in the same room with Wilson. The statement of the landlady about his being in the bed was absolutely false. He came running into the room when the landlady came up. In the Divorce Court she denied on oath that she had committed adultery with Wilson. Sir John Bridge: Did the Judge find that you had committed adultery?—He said if any adultery was committed it was due to these people. Mr. Newton said he was anxious to show that the Judge had said that she had committed adultery. The plaintiff was then further cross-examined as to the proceedings, and also as to dealings with a private detective agency. Mrs. Nina Jewitt, who in March, 1892, kept a lodging-house in Earl's Court Road, spoke to Mrs. Barrett staying there, and Watson coming the next day and taking room. The witness noticed that Watson became on friendly terms with Mrs. Barrett, and was in her company. He called Barrett, and went to him. The witness thought her room late at night, so that she had to dislike gave Watson notice to leave owing to dislike of his going after other ladies. Mrs. Barrett behaved like a lady. Mr. Newton applied for bail for Clarke, stating that he knew that the warrant was out, and had made no attempt to escape. Sir John Bridge refused, in view of the gravity of the offence, and remanded the prisoners till the 6th February.

A WARNING TO GOLFERS.

"Semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum."

Jones, well advanced in years, began
The game of golf, but found
That, though an even-tempered man,
The ground he made around
Without expressions finding vent
Of most unusual strength,
This grieved him sore; so penitent
His grief declared at length
To one whose ghostly counsel he
Much hoped might give him aid,
And all his sad perplexity
In graphic terms displayed.

The Reverend Father shook his head,
As Reverend Fathers can;
"The case is difficult," he said;
"But try this simple plan:—
Whene'er you use a hasty word
Because you miss a shot—
A game that's good you seem absurd,
But golfers are queer folk—
Take up a pebble from the ground
And in your pocket lay it.
You'll cure yourself, I'll be bound,
In the course of a week, I'd say it."

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

—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

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

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

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

In the Chamber the Premier at once had an opportunity of explaining himself, for M. Goblet, leader of the Extreme Left, after stating that he did not wish to imperil the Cabinet, argued that recent events showed the necessity of revision [illegible] and moved the [illegible] adjourned to the Chamber [illegible] Stewart, the [illegible] been duly [illegible] ency, passes [illegible]

[illegible] Amongst many that M. [illegible] of the favourable [illegible] Guards of which [illegible] a Cabinet [illegible] mandant, who [illegible] all men of good [illegible] private [illegible] social order and [illegible] Goblet should get his [illegible] time by useless intervention [illegible] not really serious [illegible] Amnesty [illegible] motion by [illegible] the Government, [illegible] the Chambers [illegible] 70 to 79.—The Government was the Budget, the determination to practise a [illegible] economy, the maintenance of the [illegible] of Republican union and of cohesion [illegible] gress, passes to the order of the day.

M. Trarieux then introduced a Bill thus worded:—"A full and complete amnesty is granted for crimes and offences committed before the 28th January, 1895—(1) For crimes or misdemeanours in connection with Press or the periodicals [illegible] (2) For offences [illegible] misdemeanours through the Press or in public meetings and associations, defamation against private individuals being excepted; (3) for offences and misdemeanours in the matter of election; (4) for offences committed in connection with strikes." He explained in answer to a question that section 6 would not apply to the Toulouse electoral frauds now before the Assize Court, as in them forgery was alleged. Urgency was voted, and the Bill passed by 511 to 7, with an addendum moved by the Abbé Lemire, taking off the suspension of priests' salaries imposed for political reasons. The Chamber also resolved to terminate the disciplinary exclusions pronounced against its own members.

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

"MADE IN GERMANY."

A Leicester correspondent writes to the *Times*:—"Great indignation has been roused in the hosiery trade in Leicester and the district by the announcement that large orders for cardigan jackets for the Indian army had been placed with several firms at Leipsic without the English manufacturers having been allowed even to tender. The course pursued by the authorities is all the more extraordinary when it is considered that there are hundreds of hosiery operatives in a condition of semi-starvation through changes in machinery, alterations in Army and Navy contracts, and in the methods of production. The Government has promised that large contracts in question of a very heavy and will keep a large number of workmen fully engaged for several months. Mr. Logan, M.P., and others have taken the matter up. Representations have been made to the military authorities at Whitehall, but they disclaim all responsibility. The contracts would be placed in the ordinary course by the authorities of the Indian army at Calcutta, and the Leicester manufacturers would not rely on their officers in India. The cardigan jacket branch of the hosiery industry in Leicester has been in a very depressed condition, and suffered terribly through the great strike. What at present seems inexplicable is that England manufacturers should have been completely ignored. The Secretary of State for India will be asked to receive a deputation on the matter." With regard to the above, Mr. Broadhurst, M.P. for Leicester, has received a letter from Mr. W. Woodall, Financial Secretary to the War Office, saying that there is no truth in the statement that an order for 10,000 cardigan jackets had been placed in Germany by the Indian military authorities, and that no such order has been given by the India Office since May 1892, when an order for 2,371 was executed in Leicester.

THE LIVERPOOL MOSLEMS.

Liverpool has its own mosque, with English Moslem worshippers, headed by a local English solicitor, Mr. Quilliam, who rejoices in the title of Sheikh Abdullah-Quilliam. After the "Jumma Service" at the mosque, were the worshippers, respected Sheikh addressed the worshippers, remarking that the Amir of Afghanistan took a personal interest in the welfare of the Liverpool Moslem Institution, and he was sure he would watched the telegrams which had brethren had watched the Amir's health in from time to time with the most acute interest, and all heard that he was restored to complete health, they rejoiced, and day. He then read a letter from Afghanistan in reply, saying that His Majesty had fervently uttered the prayer, "Praise be to God, He is Merciful." (Cheers.) Hamdo l'illah hay rahman ghafoor, Wilde moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting of English moslems expresses to His Majesty Abdul Rahman Khan, Amir of Kabul, their congratulations upon his safe recovery of health, and trusts he will long be spared to grace the throne of Afghanistan." Mr. Syed Hadi Hassan seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. A special thanks-giving service was subsequently held in the mosque, at which special prayers were recited in Arabic by Moulvie Mahomed Barakat-Ullah who officiated as Imaum, Mr. A. Hassan Radford acting as Muezzin, and giving the Azan in both English and Arabic.

GENERAL NEWS.

(By the Mail of 1st February.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Emperor and Empress of Germany visited the Empress Frederick at Berlin on the 25th January. Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Hereditary Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and Gotha, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince and Princess Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, and Prince Maximilian of Baden. Mme. Palloni sang before their Majesties after dinner.

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

The Scottish papers say a great deal of interest has been excited among the populace of Perth by certain highly mysterious knockings in the windows and doors of a dwelling-house, which phenomena neither police, priests, nor people can explain. The house is a provision shop kept by Mr. Dow. Mr. and Mrs. Dow both allege that the knocking begins each night when they go to bed, and continues, with some intervals without intermission till the early hours of the morning. The walls of the house are not lathed, so that there can be no possibility of the noise being caused by a current of air among the laths. To solve the affair more shrewd, the knocking shifts to the door. One night four policemen kept a thorough watch, and a large crowd of people assembled, to wait the recurrence of the mysterious knocks. The policemen, who are certainly not of a superstitious turn of mind, together with the others, declare positively they all heard the sounds. On knocking on the door it was answered in the baton the knocks mysterious fashion. Captain Bruce, of the Fire Brigade, did his best to discover the cause of the noises but was unsuccessful. The knocking has been heard in the wall, and so on. Holes have been bored in the wall, and everything done to discover the origin of the noise, but it is still a complete mystery; the last resource is a prominent minister in the city has been requisitioned, an Aberdeen reporter says, to try what he could do, but his "spiritual" gentleman's knowledge of "spiritual" affairs was not sufficient to enable him to exercise the supposed "evil one."

Rumours of impending troubles in Bulgaria are current. A telegram to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* from St. Petersburg says:—The Panslavist in that city have received information from the Russophile leaders in the Principality that important events may be expected in Bulgaria. Prince Ferdinand's position, it is alleged, is shaken, and Stambouloff is more a Russophile than ever. Zankoff, Karaveloff, and Stambouloff at M. Zankoff's, the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says, in explanation of Prince Ferdinand's parts much resembling that of Prince Alexander of Battenberg. The latter was a creature of the Czar, who proved ungrateful and rebellious when he found how the Bulgarians as an independent country. In the same way Prince Ferdinand, who was a favourite of Austria, has now for some time past adopted an anti-Austrian policy, in order to please Russia and obtain the Czar's recognition. So far, however, Prince Ferdinand has been unsuccessful, and the Czar continues to be unapproachable. The Russian Press meanwhile has but one advice for Prince Ferdinand—namely, that he should go. Thus Prince Ferdinand has lost Austria's support while in his seeking Russian protection, while in his country his daily dwindling popularity Rumours are already growing concerning which the Prince. The Russophile party, which is led by M. Stambouloff's party, is daily growing stronger while M. Stambouloff and his party, who made and upheld him, are kept down. Meantime relations with Austria are becoming worse and worse.

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

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

Now to take a political retrospect of Chitral and its rulers. The Chitralis are undoubtedly of Aryan descent and are for the most part Sunni Mahomedans; they are usually dark, though fair hair and blue eyes are not uncommon. They speak a language of their own called Kowar, which is not written. Persian is the language of the Court and the learned. They are a cheerful people, somewhat indolent, and not so manly as other of the tribes on the Hindu Kush. Their great amusements are polo and hawking, and splendid hawks are bred in the country. Formerly Chitral was subordinate to Badakshan and afterwards to the Amir of Kabul, when Badakshan was conquered by the Afghans. Aman-ul-Mulk, father of the Mehtar just murdered, succeeded in freeing himself from Kabul about the year 1854, by declaring himself a vassal of Kashmir, and in 1876 was formally declared such. He paid a nominal tribute and received subsidies from Kashmir, in reality as a bribe to prevent his raiding Gilgit. In 1885 Sir William Lockhart was sent to Chitral and succeeded in establishing friendly relations with Aman-ul-Mulk, the Mehtar, as the ruler of Chitral is called. In 1893 a British Political Officer was sent to Chitral with an armed escort. In 1892 the Mehtar, Aman-ul-Mulk, died at the age of seventy, leaving behind him some 70 children! Of these three are conspicuous, Nizam-ul-Mulk, the eldest, Afzul-ul-Mulk and thirdly Shah-ul-Mulk. When the Mehtar died, Afzul-ul-Mulk seized the throne in September, 1892, and to simplify matters killed [illegible] Nizam-ul-Mulk, not wishing to [illegible] by levies, [illegible] troops following in rear, [illegible] on Chitral. A few shots were exchanged and the usurping uncle fled to Kabul. Thus in November, 1892, Nizam-ul-Mulk ascended the throne, and Captain Younghusband, of frontier fame, was appointed Political Officer at Chitral with an escort of 50 of the 15th Sikhs. He afterwards withdrew to Mastuj, and his escort was increased to 100 Sikhs. The presence of a Political Officer and escort was highly appreciated by the Mehtar, as a proof of British support.

Now Nizam-ul-Mulk has been murdered at a hawking party, it is said by his half brother Amir-ul-Mulk, a brother-in-law of Umra Khan of Jandol, at the latter's instigation it is rumoured; but on this point no definite information has been yet received. We know, however, that Umra Khan is moving in force on Chitral. Umra Khan of Jandol is undoubtedly the strong man in that part of the world, and has by degrees from his eyrie in Jandol extended his power to Dir and Bajour, and has before now successfully defied the Amir of Kabul's troops. He has always aimed at friendship with the British Government and has been often persuaded from following a disturbing line of action, in return for which the Government has got him out of scrapes with the Amir. He is now possibly trying a bold move for power, and it may be advisable for us to seat him on the Chitral *gaddi*, rather than the weak Amir-ul-Mulk, who has now declared himself Mehtar. At the same time he will probably be told to "mind his eye" and to start no raiding or filibustering on his own account. Captain Younghusband is on leave, and Lieutenant Gurdon is at Mastuj. He is said to be moving back to meet Dr. Robertson, who is hurrying up, but with what force is not known.

Some sixty odd miles from Gilgit is the fort of Gupis, on the Chitral frontier and here are some 300 men of the Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry with a British Officer or two attached and in charge of the post. These will be available at once while more can be sent for from Gilgit. There are now in the Gilgit command:—*British Indian Troops.* 2 Companies 14th Sikhs, who have relieved the original detachment of the 15th; the 23rd Pioneers, some 800 strong. *Imperial Service Troops.* No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery armed with 4 guns, 7-prs. of 200 lbs., modelled and equipped as a native Mountain Battery, with an R. A. Officer in charge, and the 4th, 5th and 6th Kashmir Infantry, each battalion some 625 strong, armed with Sniders, and British Officers attached. Thus there are some 3,000 men the right side of the Kashmir Passes, which are completely closed from October to May. Of these men, however, some 400 are tied up in the important post at Chilas, on the Indus, where Major Daniels was killed in a severe fight with the Kohistanis in 1892. As many more are required in the posts among the Hunza-Nagar people, and various other important posts demand an irreducible minimum to guard them. Dr. Robertson could in a case of great need put perhaps 1,000 men into Chitral and two guns—but in all probability half that number will suffice. The great obstacle to moving men at this time of year is the heavy snow in the passes and the intense cold; a still greater difficulty is the transport, and the means of feeding it, for very bare indeed are the hills on the route, we can hardly call it a road, from Gilgit to Chitral. Rations and warm clothing are plentiful, however, so the troops will have no trouble on that score. 12,000 mules, bullocks, and camels, worked on the Gilgit road this year throwing in supplies, which had all to be in by November, after which month communication with the outer world, save by occasional runners, is closed. The telegraph cannot be relied upon for information for the snows may break the wires and repair is difficult. So it will probably be some time before we hear that the British Agent has out-marched Umra Khan. It will be readily understood how important it is that we should have complete control over a State bordering on the Hindu Kush Passes, so near to our Russian friends. Hostilities will of course be avoided by the British Agent, but Umra Khan and Co. will have to learn that the great Sirkar brooks no rival king-maker in these parts. It is satisfactory to know that Dr. Robertson has a staff of British officers at his call and, in addition to his British Indian Corps, troops who have proved themselves as trustworthy as the Dogra troops have already done.

Madras News.

TO-MORROW.

Football, Mounted Infantry v. Mr. Firth's XI, Island ... 5 0 P.M.
Lecture, Gymkhana Stand ... 6 0 P.M.
Scotch Concert, St. Andrew's School, Scotch Kirk ... 6 15 P.M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE MADRAS SCHOOL OF MUSIC.—The prize giving of the Madras School [illegible] take place this year in the Technical Institute on Tuesday [illegible] proximo, at 6 P. M. The [illegible] Lady Wenlock will be [illegible] will distribute the pr[illegible]

[illegible] Church, Chintadrepetta, at 6 15 P. M. The [illegible] M. A., and Mr. S. Sathianadhan, M. A., L. L. B., will address the meeting. The Lord Bishop of Madras will preside. A collection in aid of the Native Church Fund will be made at the close of the meeting.

THE LATE SIR T. MUTHUSAWMY IYER, K.C.I.E.—Mr. T. M. S[illegible] Iyer has addressed the following reply to Mr. T. K[illegible] Iyengar, Sub Judge [illegible] meeting at Negapatam:—"Dear Sir,—Lady Muthusawmy Iyer, myself and family feel very thankful for your kind expression of sympathy in our sore bereavement. In our deep affliction it is a source of great comfort to us to know that we have your warm sympathies."

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

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

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

BILLS ON INDIA.—Remittances on India for Rs. 50,00,000 were offered for tender on the 30th January by the India Council, and applications amounting to Rs. 2,05,66,000 were received at prices ranging from 1s. 0 9/16d. to 1s 0 23/32d. The following amounts were allotted, namely:—In bills, Rs. 23,05,000 on Calcutta at an average of 1s. 0·6970d., and Rs. 13,62,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 0·6864d., and telegraphic transfers for Rs. 13,33,000 on Calcutta at an average of 1s. 0·7184d. Tenders for bills at 1s. 0·11-16d. will receive about 88 per cent. and above in full, while telegraphic transfers at 1s. 0 23-32d. will receive about 88 per cent. Later the Council sold bills for Rs. 2,60,000 on Bombay and Rs. 56,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 1/4d. Last week remittances for Rs. 47,82,110 were disposed of, and produced £249,148, while from the 1st April to 29th January, bills and transfers for Rs. 24,05,46,431 were sold, and realised £13,174,255. The satisfactory result of the sales this week is partly due to the extra demand created by the recent sales of Rupee paper for Indian account, for which remittances have to be sent.—*Over-land Mail.*

A TEMPLE APPEAL.—Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker to-day delivered judgment in what is known as the Kuthirai Vahanam Temple appeal. The facts are briefly that in 1892 the son of the founder of the Kuthirai Vahanam Mantapam attached to the Triplicane Temple, brought a suit against the present trustee of the temple, V. Ragavachariar, for a declaration that the mantapam was the absolute and exclusive property of the plaintiff and that the defendant had no right to interfere with his management of the property. The plaintiff alleged that the temple authorities had secured a certificate from the Collector in their name of the site of the mantapam by fraud and misrepresentation. The defendant denied all knowledge of this fraudulent transaction alleged by the plaintiff against his predecessors and repudiated any liability thereto. He admitted the rights of the plaintiff, but contended that these rights were subject to the rights of the temple under which the idol was entitled to alight and rest at the mantapam on certain six days in the year. The suit coming on before Mr. Justice Shephard, His Lordship held with the defendant that the plaintiff's right was only subject to the rights of the temple, but directed the defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs as well as the costs of the Commission in the case which became necessary to arrive at a valuation of the suit on the ground that the suit was necessitated by the conduct of the defendant. The decree also contained a statement that the defendant had obtained a certificate for the land by fraud and misrepresentation. Against this, the Dharmakartha of the temple appealed and held that he was not liable to costs as he had been unnecessarily dragged into Court. He never repudiated the rights of the plaintiff but only contended they were subject to the rights of the temple. The matter came on for hearing before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer appearing for the appellants and the Hon'ble the Advocate General for the respondents. Their Lordships this morning, in passing judgment, directed the expungement from the decree of the statement that the certificate for the land was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation as the evidence did not support such a conclusion. They reversed the decree in respect of costs and directed that under the circumstances each party pay its own costs in the Lower Court, and both parties equally the costs of the Commission; as regards the appeal, the respondents to pay appellants costs.

Departure of Colonel Henderson, C. S. I.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

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

The M. V. G. Regimental Dinner.

Last night, for the first time for several years, the Officers past and present of the Madras Volunteer Guards gave a Regimental Dinner at the Masonic Hall, Mount Road, Lodge Perfect Unanimity, which was kindly lent for the occasion, and the success of the gathering was so great that it is to be hoped that the Annual Dinner will not again be allowed to fall into abeyance. The past Officers were but poorly represented, but all those now in the regiment were present, and as each Officer invited a private guest the gathering was a large one. The guests of the Mess were His Excellency Lord Wenlock, Honorary Colonel of the regiment, Major the Honourable R. T. Lawley, the Officers on H. E. the Governor's Staff, Brigadier-General T. van Straubenzee, C.B., R.A., Commanding the District, and Major F. W. Bromfield, Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras. The hall was embellished with military trophies and the Band of the regiment was stationed in the compound and played a very fine selection of music during dinner. A small Guard of Honour was drawn up under the portico, and on his arrival H. E. the Governor was received with fitting honours. [illegible] the toast of the Queen having been pledged and drunk, Colonel H. [illegible] Commandant of the regiment [illegible] assembled company as follows [illegible] encouraging and bright feature [illegible] progress of the Madras Volunteer [illegible] have the honour of being [illegible] last pleasant prospect in the [illegible] this table, where we have [illegible] of meeting [illegible] Colonel, H. E. Lord [illegible] benzee, and other honoured guests. The re[illegible] of this function (which owing to paucity of Officers and unavoidable circumstances had been allowed many years past to fall into disuse) is, I think, a good move. In the absence of a building of our own, "Drill Hall (which, let us hope, will not always remain a visionary but stately castle in the air) [illegible] more suitable place could have been chosen for o[ur] Regimental Dinner than this comfortable and commodious Lodge P. U. which has been placed at our disposal by the courtesy and kindness of our worthy Masonic Brethren. I am right glad to welcome so many of the Craft here this evening, especially Right Worshipful Brother Colonel Moore, District Grand Master. I think that the "festive board," like all good things, if rightly cultivated is not only a means of cementing friendship and *bon camaraderie* but promotes that virtue of hospitality for which the good Masons of this Lodge, and like all Freemasons, are so peculiarly and justly noted, which we would be glad to emulate. I will now call on our guests and my brother Officers to fill their glasses and drink the health of H. E. Lord Wenlock.

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

Letters to the Editor.

The Viavi Company.

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

Madras, 20th Feb. ONE INTERESTED.

Cycles and the Municipality.

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

MOFUSSIL CYCLIST.

The Bangalore Water Supply.

SIR,—With reference to your leading article on the Bangalore Water-supply in your issue of the 18th instant, I beg to refer you to a letter of mine which appeared in the *Evening Mail* of the 16th instant, in which a true history of this subject is given, very different from "the inspired article" you have laid before the public. The *sole* reason why this station has not been supplied long ago with water from Hebbal is that the Dewan has determined to keep that project for himself and he has secured all the building land, about 3,000 acres near the Muntapur Hill, which this scheme will first supply with water. For this object Colonel Bowen was employed to condemn the Hebbal project to the Supreme Government through Sir H. Prendergast at the very time that he had obtained access to all my plans and papers, and with these dates he prepared the project for the Durbar, including the channel from the North to increase the catchment area as I had proposed to do. He had also told Colonel Hasted, R.E., that the catchment area of the Hebbal tank was not five square miles, but he has adopted my survey of this for the Durbar at nearly 15 square miles, and it is in this shameless manner the whole station has been deprived of its water supply just to satisfy the greed and covetousness of the Durbar in the cheapest, dirtiest and nastiest manner possible, at the expense of the whole community. As to the Hessarghatta project the whole scheme is wrong from one to the other, as I showed to the Municipal Board of this station. It is very easy to supply the whole place, station, barracks and pettah, from the Arkuwutty River with abundance of water for about 12 lakhs of rupees, but I refused to tell the Board how this could be done, as I had no idea of allowing myself to be cheated again by the Durbar and let them get hold of a better project than Hebbal in the same manner as they had managed to secure the best project for this station for themselves.

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

Bangalore, 19th Feb.

The E. and A.-I. Association.

SIR,—Referring to the para. in your issue of last night anent the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, I write to say that it will be a painful surprise to many of the Associates to hear that the President does *not* approve of the site offered to the Association at Veysarapaudy by one of its members, on the grounds that it is not central. I venture to disagree with the President. Veysarapaudy can be reached from different parts of Madras as follows:—Vepery 10 minutes; New Town 12 minutes; Egmore 15 to 18 minutes; Kilpauk 18 to 20 minutes; Madavaram 20 minutes; Perambore 20 minutes; 2nd Line Beach 25 minutes; and Mount Road (The Club) 30 minutes. In all conscience, Sir, I ask can the present offices be reached in less time than the above from any of the places mentioned? The only Associates who would be somewhat inconvenienced are those residing in Saint Thomé. I have seen Mr. McCready and had a look at the site and would strongly advise the Council or the Association to give the matter *deep* consideration before they decline such an offer. The site is an excellent one. There is no doubt that as soon as the Bezwada-Madras line is opened, dwelling houses, etc., must be built on the available lands in the vicinity of the Powder Mills, Buckingham Mills, Veysarapaudy, and its suburbs. If a Railway Station can be arranged for at Veysarapaudy, there will be no inconvenience caused whatever, as people from Royapuram, Perambore and Town can all reach the proposed Association room in a few minutes. I would strongly advise each Associate or Councillor who wants the Association to have "its ain hame" to go and see for himself before he decides how he will vote on the question. Regarding leasing the Victoria Hall, one can hardly see where the Association or the community will benefit by taking over such a white elephant. I venture to think that at every Council meeting (which by the bye are few enough), endless time will be taken up in settling disputes and complaints regarding the hall, questions of repair and alterations, &c., &c. The Association will, there is no doubt, make a sad mistake in leasing such a large hall, and my advice to the Councillors is have nothing to do with it whatever. If the Association wants to benefit its funds, build a habitation with a good sized room or hall, and let this out on hire, and you will find that there are lots of people of moderate means who will gladly hire it for marriages, dances, &c. May I ask the President of the Association, or the Chairman of the Habitation Scheme to publish in the *Eastern Guardian* the letter of the would-be donor of the site, to allow the members to judge on what conditions, &c., the land has been offered. I also take the opportunity of asking what has become of the D. S. White Memorial Fund? Will the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Gantz, kindly enlighten us?

RETIRED WARRANT OFFICER.

Madras, 20th Feb.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

Sporting Notes.

Football.

MOUNTED INFY. M.V.G. *v.* MR. FIRTH'S XI.

This match will be played on the Island on Friday at 5 P. M. The following are the teams selected:—

	MOUNTED INFANTRY, M.V.G.	MR. FIRTH'S XI.
Goal	Mr. Irwin	Mr. Knight.
Backs	" Hunter	" Dawson.
	" McFarlan	" Hawksley.
Half Backs	" Corlett	" Pelly.
	" Alexander	" Mitchell.
	" Elliot	" Ellison.
Right Wing	" T. Lawson	" Oxlade.
	" Campbell	" Firth.
Centre	" Welman	" Firth.
Left Wing	" Prest	" Ross.
	" Michael	" Perrin.

The Indian Football Association.

We have been favoured with a copy of the First Annual Report of a society which bears the high sounding name of the "Indian Football Association," and looking to the hold the game has now obtained in India from Peshawar to Madras, turned with some interest to see what this new organisation was. It has been found by long experience in England that every game or sport which attains a certain vogue requires a recognised central body to lay down rules, organise competitions, define qualifications, decide disputed cases, and so forth. Otherwise confusion sets in, and the more the game spreads the more local variations develop. This is less necessary doubtless in India because all Clubs have their corresponding English standards to go by and refer to. Still racing, for example, could not get on without the Calcutta Turf Club, and the Polo Association has done great good to the game it is concerned with since it was started. It was with the expectation of finding that some such organisation had been started for football that we consulted this First Annual Report. The Indian Football Association appears, however, except for its title, to be run on very modest lines. Its genesis makes no pretence at having been representative. It occurred to Mr. A. R. Brown, of Calcutta, that it would be a good thing to start such a body, and he got half a dozen other gentlemen of Calcutta to form a Committee. They induced the public to support them, started several challenge competitions, and presented a gold medal to Mr. A. R. Brown, who was going home, for his exertions in the cause. It seems clear that they succeeded in giving a considerable impetus to the game in and about Calcutta: but why on that account their body should be called the Indian Football Association is difficult to discern. It only takes in one branch of the game to begin with: and there would appear to be as much difference between a Football Association and association football as between a horse chesnut and a chesnut horse. And even if the word association is to be consecrated to the sole service of what used to be called the dribbling game, an "Indian" league would be a big affair having to maintain correspondents and sub-committees all over the country in regiments and gymkhanas wherever the game is played. There is no pretence in this Report that anything of the kind has been attempted, or that the Association is in any way representative, or that its authority or title would be recognised anywhere outside these Calcutta competitions that are played under its auspices. The Association may possibly grow into something bigger eventually, but in its present circumstances a change of title would seem desirable.—*Pioneer.*

The Madras Observatory.

20th February, 1895.

Mean Meteorological Results.	Actual.	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	30·051	29·986
Mean temperature of air ...	78·1	77·2
Do. of evaporation ...	70·6	71·3
Percentage of humidity ...	68	73
Maximum solar heat in vacuo.	150·4	139·8
Do. in shade ...	88 0	87 0
Minimum in shade ...	66·7	68·4
Do. on grass ...	64 0	64·1
Daily velocity of wind in miles	158	120
General direction of wind ...	East	E. by S.
Depth of rain in inches ...	Nil	Nil
Rain since January 1st ...	Nil	1·16
Percentage of cloudy sky ...	45	22
Hours of bright sunshine ...	9 5	10·6

General weather on the 20th...Passing clouds.

At 8 A.M.	21st Feb.
Unreduced barometer reading ...	30·212
Attached thermometer ...	76·0
Reading reduced to 32° F. ...	30·084
Rain since midnight ...	Nil

C. MICHIE SMITH,
Government Astronomer.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

Parliamentary Intelligence.

GERMAN PRISON PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND.

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

GUARANTEES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

The War in the Far East.

A NEW WAR LOAN.

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

The New American Loan.

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

The Colchester Bye Election.

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

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

Budget Estimates.

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

The Clothing of British Troops.

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

Death of a Well-Known Mahomedan.

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

The Supreme Legislative Council.

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

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

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

Sir James Westland replied as follows:—"The amount paid on account of exchange compensation allowance for 1893-94 was Rx.624,411 this figure includes the payments taken to capital account, *i. e. heads* 48 *and* 49. The amount for 1894-95 was taken in the Budget Estimates at Rx. 1,122,100. Its approximate actual amount I shall be pleased to state to the Hon'ble Member on the 21st March. The total amount of salaries on which it is paid must be somewhere about eight crores, but to state the amount accurately would involve very laborious compilations."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis asked:—"Will the Government be pleased to publish a statement showing (*a*) receipts from the rate imposed under the Central Provinces Additional Rates Act of 1878 in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for relief and prevention of famine; (*b*) expenditure, if any, hitherto incurred for the relief and prevention of famine out of the above receipts; (*c*) balance at the end of the official year 1893-94 to credit of the Fund from the above receipts."

Sir James Westland replied as follows:—"The receipts in the Central Provinces from the rate referred to amount for sixteen years ending 1894 to Rx. 212,840, and they amount at present to a little less than Rx. 15,000 a year. Questions (*b*) and (*c*) are based on a misunderstanding of the Act. It does not direct any sums to be appropriated out of these receipts for expenditure on the relief or prevention of famine; it merely ordains that such sums as the Governor-General may direct be appropriated for the purpose of increasing revenues available for defraying such expenditure and the remainder to be applied to local works of certain kinds. The receipts in question and a great deal more have been swallowed up in meeting a single item of charge, viz., guarantee of interest on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which was specially charged upon the Famine Assurance Grant. The payments in respect to this guarantee up to 1893-94 inclusive amount to Rx. 1,017,270."

The Record of Rights' Bill.

CALCUTTA, 21*st Feb.*—The Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to Government, complains of the shortness of time allowed to the Committee of the Chamber to formulate its views upon the Record of Rights Bill. Notwithstanding the brevity of the notice, however, the Secretary has drawn up a long statement of many objections to the measure. Regarding the measure generally, the Committee cannot think that there is any special necessity for such a law. "It is well known that by the Road Cess Act the landlords have every five years to submit returns, and that these returns cover all the information required to be given under the Bill." By Section 21 an additional burden is "placed upon holders of estates and their liabilities towards Government are added to, yet no provision whatever is made to enable them to recover promptly from the tenure holders the sums due on account of tenure." The Committee further protests against the power given in other Sections to the Board of Revenue to make rules and discharge other functions which appertain, in the opinion of the Committee, to the local Government. Destructive criticism is also offered upon the minor details of the Bill.

Surgeon-General Bradshaw.

Surgeon-Major-General Bradshaw, C. B., leaves Calcutta on Saturday night and proceeds direct to Simla, where, on the 9th March, he retires from the service. On the 23rd March he embarks from Bombay for Europe.

The Kanki Weir.

Colonel Ottley, Inspector-General of Irrigation, has returned to Calcutta from inspection of the Kanki weir, on the Chenab Canal. He confirms the report of the Chief Engineer in the Punjab that there is no danger, and that the scare, which was recently occurred, was unnecessary.

The Viceroy's Private Secretary.

Mr. Babington Smith, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, returned to Calcutta yesterday by the *Coromandel* from Colombo. Mr. Bayley, who has been officiating, made over his duties yesterday and leaves for England to-morrow.

Lord Fincastle, A. D. C.

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

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The Zemindar of Kallikota.

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

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

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

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

MARRIAGE.

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

DEATH.

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

Commercial.

Chamber of Commerce Circular.

MADRAS, 21ST FEBRUARY.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Exchange.—(Wednesday Evening.) Early in the fortnight Sterling rates showed an upward movement and the Council allotment of the 6th instant went at a minimum of 1-0 9/16. The increase in the amount to be offered on the following Wednesday from 50 to 60 lakhs had however a depressing effect and Sterling rates languished. The 60 lakhs offered by the India Council on the 13th instant went at the reduced minimum of 1-0 11/16, but within the last few days heavy sales of "special" bills have been made at advancing rates up to yesterday when 1-1 1/16 was secured. The recovery in Exchange has been attributed to the strong demand for enfaced Rupee Paper in London, the price of which has gone up to £56 2 6.

	13th Feb.	20th Feb.
Telegraph Transfers	...1/0 15/32	1/0 31/32
Bank Bills on demand	...1/0 15/32	1/0 31/32
Do. 3 ms' sight	...1/0 1/2	1/1
Credits 3 do.	...1/0 9/16	1/1 1/16
Documents 1 do.	...1/0 9/16	1/1 1/16
Do. 3 do.	...1/0 5/8	1/1 1/8
Francs 3 do.	...1·35	1·39

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

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

IMPORTS.—Piece Goods.—The market remains dull. Goods in the different classes receive little attention up-country; interest appears to be centered in the incoming crops, while business in the bazaar is hampered by the tightness of money, and clearances are consequently smaller than usual. Selling prices remain fairly steady. 40s. Mule Twist are about 1 anna under rates quoted on the last report, and as stocks are rather large, it will probably be some time ere this drop is recovered. Metals.—Iron.—The market continues active, and demand has been met freely at last rates. Bar.—There have been good sales at the last quotation of Rs. 25 8 per candy. Sheet.—In fair demand and the price remains at Rs. 29-8 per candy. Hoop.—Small sales have taken place at Rs. 28 per candy. Rolled Rods.—These remain as last quoted, viz., Rs. 27 per candy for Ordinary and Rs. 35 per candy for Swedish. Yellow Metal Sheets.—A small business is reported at about Rs. 138 per candy. Copper Sheets.—There is not much doing in these, but the last quotation of Rs. 230 per candy is maintained. Copper Cakes.—There have been some very small sales at Rs. 182 per candy. Tin Plates.—A small business has been done at Rs. 12 per box.

EXPORTS.—Cotton. Westerns. The condition of the growing crop varies greatly. In parts it is very poor, but on the whole an eight anna crop may be expected. No business for export is reported. Cocanadas. Nothing has been done. Prices are far too high and dealers show no sign of giving way. Indigo.—Kurpah. There is no change to report in the market; the high pretensions of sellers and the rise in exchange continue to curtail business for the present. Tanned Skins.—Goat. The market does not show much change and the demand being weaker, prices are generally easier. Sheep.—Have met with some enquiry, but dealers have been obliged to make further concessions in prices to effect sales. Tanned Hides.—Business has again been curtailed by the high prices maintained by sellers, and only limited sales have been made at As. 8 3 to As. 8 5 for Bangalores and As. 7-6 to As. 8-3 for other grades. Seeds.—Castors.—Markets are firmer all round, occasioned by the stronger report from Calcutta. Dealers hold out prices for this description above the Marseilles equivalent. Purchases are practicable at Rs. 8 13 to Rs. 8 14 f. o. b., but there are no buyers. Niger.—The demand for Calcutta has slackened off and there are now sellers at Rs. 6-10 per bag, but no buyers. *Rape Seed.*—There are sellers at Rs. 9 2 per bag, but as this price is far above the London and Marseilles equivalents there are no buyers, except of small lots for Indian ports. The old crop is quoted at Rs 8-10 to Rs. 8 12. *Ground-Nut Kernels.*—Arrivals having lately increased to about 5,000 bags a day the market at Pondicherry became much easier a week ago, but has now advanced again to about 18·85 francs per 100 kilos c & f in Marseilles. This price is about 50 centimes above the Marseilles market, which is apparently slow to respond to the rumours of short crops. Little or no business has been done with Marseilles, and the buying that has taken place has been against forward sales made early in the year in Marseilles and Calcutta. Castor Oil.—Following Castor seeds, this market has also advanced; dealers quote Rs. 55 to Rs. 55-8 f. o. b. in wood, but there are no buyers for the home markets on these terms. Jaggery.—Cane. The market has declined during the fortnight and sellers to a moderate extent could be found at Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 17-12 f. o. b. Exporters still hold off as home markets continue very flat and depressed. The advance in exchange also tends to lower prices ruling at this end before long. Myrabolams—Upper Godavery. Purchases to a moderate extent are reported at Rs. 10 f. o. b. Since then dealers have put up their prices and decline to sell further unless at an advance of 8 to 12 annas. *Ordinary Coast.* The market keeps up, as sellers are anxious to cover up outstanding engagements. Lower prices are looked for as soon as arrivals come in more freely.—*Market Report of the Chamber of Commerce.*

London Telegram.

REUTER'S] LONDON, 19TH FEB.

The Liverpool Cotton Market firm.

Good Westerns Cotton	...	... 2 5/8d.
M. P. Coffee	...	... 106.
Bar Silver ... 27 5/8.	Consols	...104 3/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.ct...56 1/2.	4 1/2 per ct..	Unquotable.
Sterling Loan	...	.. 115.

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

The Indian Gold Mines.

REUTER'S] LONDON, 19TH FEB.

Shares.	*Companies.*	*Paid up.*	*Last Quotn.*	*Present Quotn.*
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
250,000	Mysore ...	1 0 0	2 15 0	2 15 0
220,000	Nundydroog ...	1 0 0	1 18 9	2 0 0
145,000	Ooregum (Ordy.).	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 18 9
120,000	Do. (Pref.)..	1 0 0	3 11 3	3 10 0
160,000	Balaghat ...	1 0 0	0 4 6	0 4 0
250,000*	Nine Reefs ...	0 9 0	0 2 3	0 1 9
220,000	G. F. of Mysore..	1 0 0	0 18 9	0 17 6
200,000†	Champion Reefs.	1 0 0	4 2 6	4 1 3
698,650‡	Kempinkote ...	0 3 0	0 2 9	0 2 6
200,000§	Mysore Reefs ...	0 19 6	0 4 6	0 4 0
130,000	Mysore West ..	1 0 0	0 13 6	0 12 6
133,074‖	S.-E. Mysore ..	0 3 9	0 3 0	0 3 0

* 50,000 shares are fully paid. The par value of these shares is ten shillings.
† Only 182,495 shares are issued.
‡ 183,333 shares are fully paid. The par value of these shares is five shillings.
§ Only 135,000 shares are issued.
‖ The par value of these shares is four shillings.

Steamer Report.

LONDON, 20th Feb.—The *Clan Macnab* arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, 20th Feb.—The *Dunera* left here this morning, homeward bound.

Telegraphic Information.

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

Via Teheran	21st 6-0 A.M.	Time*	1 20
Via Suez	21st 12-20 A.M.	"	1 55

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

MADRAS, 21st Feb.—Moulmein route to Siam restored.

Madras Military Movements.

Arrival.—2nd Lieut. G. N. Labertouche, 2nd Suffolk Regt., at Madras.
Departure.—2nd Lieut. G. N. Labertouche, 2nd Suffolk Regt., to Australia.

CURZON TEA ESTATE.

Kotagiri, Nilgiri Hills.

TRADE C S & G T MARK.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	A.
Orange Pekoe	1	4
Pekoe	1	0
Pekoe Dust	0	14
Curzon Mixture	0	12
Souchong	0	10
Congou	0	8

Packed in one lb. lead packets, or in cases of 5, 10, 15, 20, etc. lbs., and delivered free at Mettapolayam Station or Ootacamund.

Reduction on quantities over 10 lbs.

APPLY TO

MANAGER, CURZON ESTATE,

KOTAGIRI.

AGENT FOR MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT,

ENGLISH WAREHOUSE,

Mount Road, Madras.

TRADE MARK.



Te Veniente Die
Te Decedente Canebat. Virgil.

Pure NILGIRI TEAS supplied direct from the Factory.

The Nilgiri Tea and Cinchona Company, Limited, are prepared to supply direct from their Factory in 1 lb. lead packets or in bulk, the following qualities of Pure Nilgiri Teas :—

Orange Pekoe... Re. 1 per lb.
Pekoe ... As. 14 per lb.
Pekoe Souchong. „ 12 per lb.
Congou ... „ 8 per lb.
Fine Pure Dust (an excellent tea) ... As. 8 per lb.

Special rates for Tea to be sent to any part of the Continent of Europe, America and Great Britain and Ireland.

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Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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Agents.—Th Gt. Eastern Hotel Coy., and Messrs. Bissonauth, Law and Co., Calcutta.

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INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD ACHES, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and Hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
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MR J. ANDERSON, M. R. C. V. S.

Lt Col. A. V. D. (Retired).

(Late Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Army) has established himself at and reopened the above Stables, horses inspected as to soundness and selected as to purchase.

A large number of Arab and Waler horses and ponies suitable for racing, polo, hacks, chargers, hunters, pairs, singles, &c., on commission sale.

Horses landed and shipped by rail and steamer and kept at livery.

Up-country commissions promptly and carefully attended to.

The premises are now under extensive repair, the stalls being raised, drained and ventilated, and on completion a shoeing forge will be opened with an experienced Farrier-Major in charge.

WILSON T. LIDBETTER,

SECRETARY,

THE BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES,

(Opposite Byculla Club.)

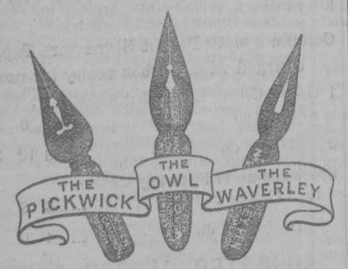
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MANUFACTURING FRENCH CONFECTIONER,
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FANCY BOXES:

A HANDSOME VARIETY OF **BONBONNIERS** *Are received every 3 months.*

Price from Re. 1 upward.

A VERY PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF

COSAQUES:

Crackers for Balls, Soirees and Dinner Parties.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, FRENCH & ENGLISH

A large Supply in Stock.

Any design can be made to order if dimensions are given.

Special attention given to packing up-country orders.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

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REGISTERED No. 48292.

Largely increasing sales are the best guarantee of excellence in quality in this well-known Brand.

Consumers are particularly requested to destroy registered wrappers covering each packet.

FINEST QUALITY IN 1 lb. PACKETS.			Retail. Rs.	A.
SUPERIOR ORANGE PEKOE,	Yellow Wrapper	... ...	1	6
PEKOE	Pink do	... ...	1	2
PEKOE SOUCHONG	Green do	... ...	0	15
SOUCHONG	Blue do	... ...	0	12
CONGOU	White do	... ...	0	9

Wholesale rates to the trade and Buyers over 20 lbs.

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PURE TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE FROM

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The Madras Mail.

VOL. XXVIII. THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1895, NO. 44.

Wanted.

A D. B. C. F. B. L. Express Rifle. Full particulars to "GUN," care of Manager, *Madras Mail*.

Wanted

20 Thousand Rs. on business mortgage; repayble one thousand a month with interest. Apply 'Q.,' care of Manager, *Madras Mail*.

Wanted.

AN experienced Hindustani Munshi to teach children. Apply to Messrs. HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ABOOBUCKER & Co., Madras.

Wanted.

D. B. 12 bore rifle, taking long cartridge.
F. SLOCOCK,
Madras Club.

Wanted.

A FULL sized lady's saddle in good order. Australian or Calcutta make preferred. Apply "M. A. B.," care of Manager, *Madras Mail*.

Wanted.

TYPE Cases and Stands complete for an English Printing Office. Quote price per dozen to "PRINTER," care of Manager, *Madras Mail*.

Wanted.

A THOROUGHLY Competent Eurasian Printer, as Assistant Foreman in a Newspaper Office. State salary expected and send copies (only) of testimonials to "TYPE," care of Manager, *Madras Mail*.

Wanted.

A MANAGER, possessing requisite experience for the Atkinson Nundigam Ginning Company, Ld. Security required. Apply with copies of testimonials to
Rao Bahadur M. ETHERAJULU PILLAY,
Bezwada.

Wanted.

A NURSE to have entire charge of little boy 4½ years old. Must be a good needlewoman and well educated, of European parentage, German, French, or English. Apply with references to Mrs. J. K. BATTEN, Coimbatore.

Wanted.

AN experienced European or Eurasian travelling nurse, to take full charge of three children on the passage to London—sailing in April. Must be a good sailor. Apply with references and terms to Mrs. A. GRANT, Napier's Gardens, Chetput.

Wanted.

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A QUALIFIED Apothecary for the Medical Department, Perak, on an Agreement for five years.

Salary $ 100, per mensem for 1st & 2nd year.
$ 110, do 3rd do.
$ 120, do 4th do.
$ 125, do 5th do.

Free quarters are allowed and a free first class passage to Perak will be provided.

Applicants must possess a diploma from a recognised Medical School.

Applications with testimonials as to qualifications and character from last employer, to be sent to the Acting State Surgeon, Taiping, Perak.

R. S. F. WALKER, Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Wanted Loan.

RS. 3,000 on a good security. Apply "J. B.," care of Manager, *Madras Mail*.

Wanted a Persian Munshi.

FOR the Wardlaw College, Bellary, with sufficient knowledge of English to [illegible] Translation. Apply to the

Houses to Let—Ootacamund.

Apply A. R. HAJEE FAKEER MAHOMED SAIT.

Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills.

TO LET.—"Bruton House," furnished. For the season, or longer. Apply to R. B. MICHELL, Madras.

Furnished House, Ootacamund.

TO Sub-Let from 1st March, for 6 months, "Percy Cottage," near Club, 3 sitting, 4 bed and bath, 1 dressing room, &c., furnished. Rent Rs. 125 monthly. Apply "A. H. S.," care of Manager, *Madras Mail*.

Boarding House, Kodaikanal.

ROOMS available in well situated house. Apply to Mrs. EGAN, Kodaikanal.

Private Board & Residence in Ootacamund

WITH every home comfort. Good stabling. Tennis and Badminton Courts. Terms Rs. 150 per mensem. Miss BECKER, Devah Shola, Coonoor.

For Sale.

"IN a Dak Bungalow," a collection of short stories by J. A. N.—Re. 1.—ADDISON & Co.

For Sale.

"BURHAM" Portland Cement, Rs. 9-8 per Barrel. Ex-Godown, Madras.
Apply PARRY & Co.

For Sale.

THE Native Officer's Diary—while in England. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Mount Road. One Rupee a copy.

For Sale

AN upright Piano, made for India, by Chapell & Co.; keeps excellent tune. Apply Rev. J. L. WYATT, Trichinopoly.

For Sale.

WHITE BROS. PORTLAND CEMENT.
At the Godowns of
T. A. TAYLOR & Co.,
Armenian Street.

For Sale.

One 'Ratner' Safe	30" x 22" x 26"...	Rs.	205
One do	32" x 24" x 28"...	"	183
One do	29" x 20" x 23"...	"	217

Apply to LEIGHTON & Co., Madras.

For Sale.

ABOUT 200 Tons of Rolled Steel Beams. Much used in place of teak for buildings. Section and price lists on application to MASSEY & Co., Madras.

For Sale.

THAT grand remedy for general debility and liver disorders, "Essence of Chiretta," as prepared by E. J. Lazarus & Co., Surgeons and Chemists. Rs. 4. ADDISON & Co.

For Sale

AN Ironstrung medium sized Upright Broadwood Piano, in good condition; specially made for India.
Price, including case Rs. 550.
W. VIVIAN, C. E., Vellore,
North Arcot.

For Sale.

A POLICY in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Ld., for Rs. 5,000, with profits. Present surrender value Rs. 921-12. For further particulars, apply to
A. D'ROZARIO & Co., Ld.,
6, North Beach.

For Sale.

A BROWN Arab gelding, about 14-1; rising 5 years; good looking; has played polo regularly for the last 6 months; good jumper; broken to harness, and quiet on parade. Price Rs. 600. Trial allowed.
Apply Maj. DENNY.
48th Regt., Bangalore.

For Sale.

PRICE Rs. 500. A solid Walnut semi-Cottage 7 Octave Piano by Collard & Collard.

Price Rs. 400 } A smart pony cart, body
The turn out. } painted black, wheels and shafts cream, in perfect order.

A grey country pony 12-2.
Best black harness, brass mounts, by Dallison, Bangalore. Oval moons for Kerosine oil.
India rubber mat.
Apply to R. P. GILL,
Guntoor.

For Sale, Cheap.

C. B. Pony 13-1, rides & drives. Price Rs. 120. Apply "P.," care of Manager, *Madras Mail*.

For Sale in Coonoor.

SEVERAL blocks of land near Sim's Park, containing excellent building sites with the Municipal water supply running right through the property.
Apply to WM. LEE KIRBY, Esq.,
Coonoor.

For Sale, Cheap.

BR. aus. m. NIGHTINGALE; 15-1; 7 years old; very quiet and confidential; trained charger and sound. Rs. 750.

Br. aus. geld MARS; 15-1; 8 years old; perfectly trained charger and trapper and sound. Rs. 550.

App'y C. S. F. O. JOHNES,
1st M. Lancers,
Bellary.

For Sale at English Warehouse.

MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.	RS.	A.
Kerosine Oil 150° Crystal, per tin ...	3	4
Do 125° Standard (American)	2	0
Do 150° Star and Crescent...	3	4
Oats, Patna, per bag of 125 lbs. ...	4	12
Do Crushed ...		
Bran, best wheat, in bags of about 140 lbs. ...		0

NOTICE.

Kerosine Oil 150° test. Our price for this oil will be Rs. 3-4 per tin on and after Monday 11th Inst.
Special quotations for wholesale quantities.
ENGLISH WAREHOUSE MADRAS.

Tea Plants and Seed for Sale.

THE Nilgiri Tea and Cinchona Company, Limited, are registering orders for the ensuing planting Season.
Address "MANAGER," Pillay Mully,
Gudalur P. O.

Australian Butter.

Just Landed.

EQUAL to the Finest English Daily, in ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins.
SPENCER & Co., Mount Road.

Bleeding or Blind Piles Radically Cured.

By Ballin's Pile Pills 1-8 and 2-8 per bottle.
W. E. SMITH & Co., Madras.

Hospital Trained Nurses for all cases.

Apply to Matron Superintendent,
General Hospital.

Portland Cement.

Elephant Brand, nett Rs. 9-8
Apply to McDOWELL & Co.

For the Boys.

A FEW Dot tricycles left at Rs. 23. For boys 4 to 6 years.—ADDISON & Co., Madras.

First Grand Show!

OUR first Grand Show of New [illegible] per cent. Goods commenced on Monday 30th.
WRENN, BENNETT & Co.

Wills' Cigarettes.

WILLS NAVY CUT CIGARETTES.
CAPSTAN brand, in mild and medium.
SPENCER & Co., MOUNT ROAD.

Music Lessons.

The Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting
OF
THE FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY
Will be held
IN THE VICTORIA PUBLIC HALL,
At 5 p. m. on Tuesday, the 26th February, 1895.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
Has kindly consented to preside.
The public are cordially invited to attend.
B. H. CHESTER,
Honorary Secretary.

Madras Collegiate School.

A BOARDING Home in connection with the above school will be opened by an English lady in January 1895.
For particulars address The Sister-in-Charge, Ritherdon Road, Egmore.

Convocation 1895.

Our importations have just come in correct shades in silk.
English Academical Caps.
All Gowns Cut by our Mr. E. D. Smith of the late firms of Garratt, Camille and Runganathum & Co.
E. D. SMITH & Co., Esplanade Row, Madras.

Just Published.

A Manual for the use of
PUPIL MIDWIVES AND STUDENTS.
(Junior Dept., Madras Medical College.)
by S. E. FALCONER, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., &c.,
with 47 illustrations.
5th ed., considerably revised.
Price Rs. 3-0; *postage* 4 *As.*; *V.P.P., Rs.* 3-8.
HIGGINBOTHAM & Co.—Madras.

Notice.

IF you want to buy Silver Sawmy Wares; go to DADAY KHAN, 28, Mount Road, Madras.

Notice.

MR. SMOLLETT W. CLERK, M. O. S. G. B., Registered Dental Surgeon, has resumed practice at Rutland House, Chetput.

Notice.

"IN a Dak Bungalow," the collection of short stories by J. A. N.—Re. 1.—ADDISON & Co.

Notice.

DR. LOUIS J. Bischoff, American dentist, will be absent from Madras for 10 days from February 17th. DENTAL CHAMBERS,
Kobe Lodge, Royapettah,
Madras.

Notice.

SINGARANI COAL—best Steam. Now in use by all Railways, Mills, Presses and Kolar Gold Mines. Cheaper than Firewood. Apply to WALJEE LALJEE of Madras, and HAJEE SAJUN LALJEE, Esq., of Secunderabad.

Notice.

FLOWER Show at the Agri-Horticultural Society, Teynampett, Madras, on Saturday, the 23rd inst. Admission from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, family tickets Rs. 3, and Single ticket Re. 1; from 12 noon to 4 P. M., 4 As. each, and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M., 2 As. each.

Notice

IF you suffer, read this:—Edward's Papiya Essence or Vegetable Pepsine, prepared from the *Carica Papaya*, contains the active principle of the gastric juice, but does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsine, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity. For dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency and all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric juices, it is well-known in S. India as a *cure*. Rs. 3.
ADDISON & Co., Madras.

Notice.

THE Administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. EDWARD HENRY BUTCHER being about to close the account of the said Estate, notice is hereby given that all persons having [illegible]

Public Auction, Mount Road.

Of Household Furniture and other Effects, Including Property belonging to Lieut.-Colonel B. T. M. GOMPERTZ and E. TURNER, Esq., C. S.

EDWARDS & CO.

Will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 11, Mount Road, on Thursday, the 28th February, 1895, and following days, commencing on each day at 12 o'clock noon, the following articles, *viz*:—

RAILED sofas and chairs, ottomans and lounges lined with flowered cretonne; Queen Anne octagon tables and teapoys; what nots; low teapoys; cabinet etageres with plate glass backs; consoles with white marble slabs; ladies' writing tables; card table; bentwood chairs; bamboo furniture, comprising sofas and chairs lined with cretonne, corner shelves, cabinet etagere, writing table, teapoys, tea tables, easels, &c.

Office writing tables and chairs; glass book cases; hat and cane stands. Dining table; sideboard and dinner wagons with plate glass backs; Queen Anne arm and armless chairs; meatsafes; ice boxes; cots in pairs and single with bedding; children's cots; railed toilet tables with glass attached; cheval glass; wash-hand stands; wardrobes with shelves; do fitted half with shelves and half with pegs and plate glass fronts; chests of drawers; other bed and bath-room requisites.

Kerosine table, hanging and bracket lamps; framed pictures; a hall clock by McCabe with repeater; wall mirrors; table ornaments

A few lots of plated ware; plain table glass; crockery, including a fluted white and gold breakfast service; a porcelain dessert service with painted floral border, and a dinner service with pale green border; ivory and bone handled table cutlery.

A few lots of watches and jewellery, and a large collection of useful sundries.

On Saturday, the 2nd March, 1895,
at 12 o'clock noon,
will be sold the following, *viz*:—

A B. L. D. B. Central fire No 10 bore gun by Cogswell and Harrison; a hunting saddle by Smith, with bridle; 2 side saddles and a child's saddle. A "Demon" and an Ormonde bicycle; a Victoria-shape office perambulator and 2 canaries with cages.

AFTER WHICH

Sundry lots of cattle medicines on account of the Civil Veterinary Department.

The property will be ready for inspection and catalogues in circulation on Monday, the 25th instant.

Dental Surgeon H. E. S. Hurle,
St. Mark's Square, Bangalore.

It will pull you together.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S Essence of Chiretta is *the* remedy for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, costiveness, heartburn, flatulency, dyspepsia, or general debility, especially that form arising from long residence in the East. Rs. 4. ADDISON & Co., Madras.

The Family Printing Outfit,

FOR indelibly stamping linen, marking books and cards, of the famous Metal Bodied Rubber Type, consisting of a font 2a 3a or 120 letters, figures and points, typeholder, ink-pad and tweezers, put up in a neat box with directions.

Reduced Price Rs. 6 only.
BLOOMFIELD & Co., Bangalore.

A Treatise on
THE DISEASES, LAMENESS
AND ACCIDENTS TO WHICH
THE HORSE IS LIABLE,
by Vety.-Maj. WALTER S. ADAMS,
M.R.C.V.S.; A.V.D.,
[illegible] several good,

THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY

Tenders for the Supply of Teak Keys.

TENDERS for the supply of 200,000 Teak Keys will be received at the Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram, up to Monday, the 25th February, 1895.

The Keys to be delivered at the Workshops of the Railway, Royapuram, in the following instalments:—

1st instalment 120,000 on or before 31st March, 1895.
2nd do 80,000 do 30th April, 1895.

They must be made of well *seasoned* timber free from all knots, shakes or any other defects, the sizes to be in accordance with pattern templates which may be obtained from the Chief Engineer on application.

For each tender a sum of Rs. 50 must be deposited with the Company's Cashier. The deposit of the successful tenderer will be forfeited in case of failure to take up the Contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement, paying the value of the stamp fee and to deposit with the Company, as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, money or Government securities to the amount of 10 per cent. of the value of the Teak Keys tendered for.

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

Tenders for the Supply of Block Tin.

The Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for supply of 16,240 lbs. =145 cwts. of Straits Block Tin, to be delivered at the General Stores Warehouse, Royapuram, Madras.

Samples of not less than 2 lbs. each, properly sealed and labelled, and bearing the name of the tenderer, must be sent in to the undersigned not later than Thursday, the 14th February, 1895. Tenders, which must be endorsed "Tender for Block Tin," must be sent in not later than Monday, the 25th idem. Blank forms of tender may be obtained on application to the General Storekeeper. Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

For each tender a sum of Rs. 200 must be deposited with the Company's Cashier. The deposit of the successful tenderer will be forfeited in case of failure to take up the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement, paying the value of the stamp fee, and to deposit with the Company, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, money or Government Securities to the amount of 10 per cent. of the value of the Tin tendered to be supplied.

The deliveries of the Tin are to be made as follows, *viz.*:—13 cwts. between the 1st and the 10th of March, 1895, and thereafter at the rate of 12 cwts., between the 1st and the 10th of each succeeding month until the whole 145 cwts. shall have been supplied, and notice is hereby specially given that no supplies will be accepted except such as are equal in all respects to the sample submitted with the accepted tender.

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

Auction Sale at Perambur Works.

Messrs. Ramsay & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Perambur Works at 2 P. M., on Saturday the 23rd February 1895 the following articles:—

[illegible] Trincomally

OAKES & COMPANY.

WINE DEPT.

CHAMPAGNE.

RENAUDIN BOLLINGER AND CO

	Rs.	A.
Bollinger's Extra Quality Dry, per case of 6 mags. Net...	84	0
Do do do 12 bots. ,, ...	84	0
Do do do 24 ½ ,, ,, ...	88	0

POMMERY AND GRENO.

Pommery and Greno's Extra Sec, per case of 12 bots. Net...	92 0
Do do do 24 ½ ,, ,, ...	96 0
Heidsieck & Co., Dry Monopole Ruinart and Pere et Fils Perrier Jouet et Cie, Cuvee B., Extra Dry, and other brands kept in stock.	Special quotations on application.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & CO., REIMS.

Extra Reserve Cuvee. Finest Quality per case of 12 bots....	62	0
Do do ,, 24 ½ ,, ...	66	0
Theophile Roederer & Co.'s Special Dry Cuvee for India, per case of 6 mags. Net.	58	0
Do do do 12 bots. ,, ...	58	0
Do do do 24 ½ ,, ,, ...	62	0

ROPER FRERES AND CIE'S CHAMPAGNE.

Roper Freres et Cie, 1st Quality, Extra Dry, per case of 12 bots. Net...	50	0
Do do do 24 ½ ,, ,, ...	54	0

CLARET.

OWN BOTTLINGS.

	Cash Rs.	A.	Credit. Rs.	A.
Vin Ordinaire, Bordeaux Wine ...11	0		12	8
Pauillac, delicious, with flavour of the Crape ... ... bots....13	0		15	0
Do do do ½ ,, ... 8	8		9	8
Bas Medoc, Breakfast wine, bots....15	0		17	0
Do do ½ ,, ... 9	8		10	0
St. Estephe bots....18	0		20	0
Do ½ ,, ...11	0		12	8
St. Julien, 1887 Vintage, bots....20	0		22	8
Do do do ½ ,, ...12	0		13	8
Cru Belardin, 1887 Vintage, bots...20	0		22	8
Do do do ½ ,, ...12	0		13	8
Palus St. Loubes, 1887 Vintage, an excellent Dinner Wine, bots....21	8		24	0
Do do do ½ ,, ...12	8		14	0
Chateau St. Vincent, Margaux, 1888 Vintage, bots....24	0		27	0
Do do full and mellow ½ ,, 14	0		15	8

BOTTLED IN FRANCE BY CURCIER & ADET, BORDEAUX.

Bas Medoc bots....12	0		13	8
Do ½ litres...10	0		12	0
Do ½ bots... 7	0		8	0
Haut Talence bots...17	0		19	0
Do ½ litres...12	8		14	0
Chateau Lagrange bots...22	8		25	0
Haut Brion ,, ...24	0		27	0
Do ½ litres...12	0		13	8
Chateau Margaux bots...33	0		37	0

HIGH-CLASS AFTER-DINNER VINTAGE WINES.

Chateau St. Emilion, 1884, Barton and Guestier's bots...34	0		38	0
Chateau Labegorce, 1878, shipped by Munzer Fils bots...36	0		40	0
Chateau St. Julien, 1881, bottled & shipped by Barton & Guestier bots 36	0		40	0
Do do do ½ ,, ...20	0		22	8
Chateau Larose do bots...40	0		45	0
Chateau Margaux do ,, ...45	0		50	8
Do do do ½ bots...24	0		27	0
Chateau St. Pierre, 1874, shipped by Munzer Fils ... bots...48	0		52	8
Chateau Mouton Rothschild, 1878, shipped by Munzer Fils bots...60	0		67	8

XMAS ANNUALS.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

THE "GRAPHIC,"	REDUCED TO AS. 12 PER COPY.	
"YULE TIDE"	do	do
"THE SKETCH"	do	Re. 1 do
Figaro Illustré	do	Rs. 3-8 do

☞ *Apply early. Only a few Copies remaining.*

THE JOURNEY HOME.

OUTFIT FOR THE VOYAGE BY SEA AND OVERLAND.

☞ *Read through this List.*

	RS.	A.
Flannel Shirts, quickly made, each ...	4	8
Do do do do ...	5	10
Do do do do ...	6	12
Do do do do ...	9	0
White Shirts, excellent quality do ...	2	12
Do Linen fittings do ...	4	8
Do Superior do ...	5	10
Do The Finest Dress Shirt each...	6	12
Twill Lining Shirts do ...	2	12
Oxford Matte Shirts, White do ...	4	8
Do Superior do ...	6	4
Colored Oxford Shirts, finest quality, do	6	4
Merino Socks per doz.	9	0
Black or Navy Cashmere Socks do ...	15	0
Superior do ...	20	4
Warm Knitted Wool Socks pair ...	1	12
Do Superior do ...	2	4
Knickerbocker Stockings do ...	3	4
Do do superior do ...	4	0
Do large checks do ...	8	8
Gauze Undervests dozen...	20	4
Natural Wool Vests each...	4	0
Warm Lambs' Wool Vests do ...	7	4
Do do Drawers ...	7	14
Cardigan Jackets ...	11	12
Turkish Towelling Dressing Gowns Rs.	10 8 to 18	0
Scotch Wool Travelling Rugs ,,	10 8 to 36	0
Scotch Mauds, 4 yds. long ,,	25 0 to 38	0
Warm Overcoats and Ulsters ,,	50 0 to 57	8
Flannel Suits ,,	25 0 to 35	0
Tweed Suits ,,	30 0 to 45	0
Cashmere Mufflers each...	4	0
Duplex Handkerchiefs doz....	4	0
Four-fold Linen Collars do ...	6	4
"Referee" Travelling Caps each...	3	0
Good Tweed Caps do ...	1	2
Straw Boater Hats do ...	4	0
Hat Guards for Board ship ...	0	9
Washing Derby Ties do ...	0	7
Do do Superior do ...	0	10
Silk Derbys do ...	1	8
Sleeping and Deck Suits, Flannel ...	6	12
Do Superior ...	8	8
Do do do ...	10	8
Do do do ...	13	8
Twill Lining Deck Suits ...	6	4
White Pocket Handkerchiefs doz ...	4	4
Cheap Pith Topees each...	3	6
Do Our Best do ...	6	8
Japanese "Kimones" or "Dressing Gowns" each...	9	8
Strong Umbrellas do ...	4	0
Do Superior do ...	5	0
Soft Felt Hats, to fold, Black or Brown ea.	9	0
Monte Carlo Squash Hats, Brown or Light Grey ,,	9	0
Silk Kummerbands, 3 yds. long ,,	4	4
Sovereign Purses to hold 5 Sovereigns ,,	4	0
Metal Soap Boxes, large size 1-8 &	2	10
Metal Boxes for Shaving Sticks ...	0	4

Steel Trunks, Overland Trunks, Bags, Straps, Deck, Shoes, &c., &c.

CHOLERA!

AND OTHER DANGEROUS MALADIES AVOIDED

BY USING A RELIABLE FILTER.

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS.

REMOVABLE PLATE.

	Cash. RS.	A.	Credit. RS.	A.
No. A. Half Gallon size ...	15	0	17	0
,, A. Wicker covered ...	17	8	19	12
,, B. One and Half Gallons ...	19	0	21	8
,, C. Two and Half Gallons ...	23	0	25	8
,, D. Three and Half Gallons...	31	8	35	8
,, E. Five Gallons ...	37	12	42	0
,, F. Six Gallons ...	50	2	56	8

WITH FIXED BLOCKS.

No. 0. Two and Half Gallons, with wicker cover ...	20	8	23	4
No. 4. Seven Gallons ...	42	0	47	0

THE

MORRIS' PATENT "CIRCULATING" FILTER.

This filter is especially valuable where boiled or condensed water is used, as it renders flat insipid water quite brisk and palatable. Owing to the central portion of the filtering medium being always charged with air and *never flooded* by the unfiltered water, as is the case with every filter hitherto introduced to the public.

Complete with Patent Stoneware Tap, and charged with Carbon ready for use.

1 Gallon Cream Enamelled Stoneware Filter ...	18	0	20	8
2 Do do do ...	28	12	32	8
Spare charge of Filtering Medium for 1 Gallon Filter ...	3	8	4	0
Do do do ...	4	0	4	8

SILICATED CARBON FILTER.

Patent Self-aërating Moveable Block.

Domestic Filter, in Cream Coloured Stoneware, with Cover and Plated Tap.

¾ Gallon	11	0	12	8

CAEN STONE POCKET FILTERS.

A zinc-bound porous Stone Filter, which when placed in a bucket of water becomes rapidly filled. Any impure matter adhering to the outside of the bottle can easily be wiped off. Evaporation keeps the water cool.

1 Quart size ...	2	4	2	9
2 ,, ,, ...	4	0	4	8

Deal Case for either of the above, with Top Handles to lid and Hook to fasten, Rs. 1-8 Net.

CARBON TABLE FILTERS.

In stout crystal or diamond pattern glass; compressed carbon block fitted with a glass tube instead of metal, thereby preventing any injurious metallic deposits from accumulating. This Filter is peculiarly suited for the Bedroom and for Table use, affording a ready and simple means of obtaining at any time freshly purified water.

	Cash. RS.	A.	Credit. RS.	A.
2 Quarts ...	5	4	6	0
2 ,, Diamond pattern with handle ...	5	8	6	4

SYPHON FILTERS.

FOR

Officers on the March, Shikaries, Travellers, &c., &c.

By simply immersing these Filters in any stream, an instantaneous supply of perfectly pure water may be obtained by suction; it also acts as a syphon.

	Cash. RS. AS.	Credit. RS. AS.
Pocket Filter, 3½ inches diameter, in porcelain, with tube and metal mouthpiece, fitted in decorated box, for carrying over shoulder ...	4 4	4 12
Pocket Filter, 2½ inches in diameter, in porcelain with tube and metal mouthpiece, fitted in decorated tin box ...	3 0	3 8
Pocket Filter, best nickel-plated, designed by Major Frazer for Officers Kits, complete, with strap for shoulder ...	6 0	6 12

THE NEWEST AND MOST EFFICIENT CARBON TABLE FILTER.

PLAIN GLASS.

By the time that water is poured into the top glass the air under the Aërator Cover is forced through the block, which is thus automatically aërated. Removing the china screw releases the carbon for cleansing or renewal.

No. 3	7	0	8	0
No. 2	8	0	9	0

CAEN STONE BOTTLE FILTERS.

Cash Rs. 2-12, Credit Rs 3-4.

AUCTION SALE.

FRIDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

OAKES & COMPANY,

Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

at their Sale Rooms,

Exchange Hall, Broadway, Madras.

Perfumery, ladies boots and shoes, table ornaments, japanese ware, drawing, dining, bed and dressing room furniture, glass cases, centre show cases, pictures, &c.

A Cottage Piano full compass in Rosewood case, by Dieffenbacher.

A Slate top Billiard table with adjustable legs, by Simpson & Co., with 15 Ashwood cues, 1 long cue, 4 rests, 1 long rest, 3 ivory balls, pyramid and pool balls, cue stand, marking board and coir floor rug, &c.

A—6 Light Hinks's Duplex Billiard lamp with glass reservoirs, patent extinguishers, Chimnies and Enamelled shades.

2 Teakwood Billiard table seats with foot rests.

Also will be sold

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Madras.

On account of the Estate of the Late Mr. DOUGLAS MARTIN GORDON.

Wearing Apparel, Furniture, &c., &c.

OAKES AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

Auction Sale

OF

Sea damaged Grey Shirtings and Twist.

OAKES & Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, at the Sea Customs House, Madras, on Monday, 25th February instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., on account of the concerned.

V B M 6380 Madras.	1 bale 41 inch, 37 yards 8 3-5 lbs.	grey shirtings.
6925-29 } V 6931 }	6 ,,	,, ,,
V B 886-88 Madras. 1011-1017	10 bales ea. 100 bundles of 5lbs. 40s. twist.	
993-998 ,, 1006 1010 ,, 1024	12 ,,	,, 5lbs. 40s. mule twist.
,, 1025-29 Exchange Hall, Madras.	5 ,,	,, ,, OAKES & Co., Auctioneers, &c.

TERMS CASH.

MANGALORE FLAT, BASEL MISSION TILES.

Per 1,000, Rs. 77.

RIDGE,

Per 1,000, Rs. 170.

N. B.—SPECIAL RATES TO CONTRACTORS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

OAKES & CO.,

Agents for the Basel Mission.

McDOWELL

AND COMPANY,

MADRAS.

Latest & Choicest Delicacy!

MARASCHINO CHERRIES

from the well-known manufacturer, Girolamo Luxardo Zara. Now imported for the first time. Strongly recommended, being superior to Cherry Brandy as the whole Fruit is preserved in Maraschino.

Cash Price per doz. large bottle Rs. 39-0.

We can strongly recommend the following Wines and Spirits, some of which should be found on all well-appointed tables.

BURGUNDIES.

Beaune	qts...	26 8
	pts...	15 0
Pommard	qts...	36 0
	pts...	20 0

CLARETS.

Chat Leoville	qts...	27 0
	pts...	15 0
Chat Margaux	qts...	40 0
	pts...	21 0

RHINE WINES.

Niersteiner	qts...	23 8
	pts...	13 8
Hochheimer	qts...	30 0
	pts...	16 8

The above prices are subject to the usual discount of 10 per cent.

W. E. SMITH & CO.,

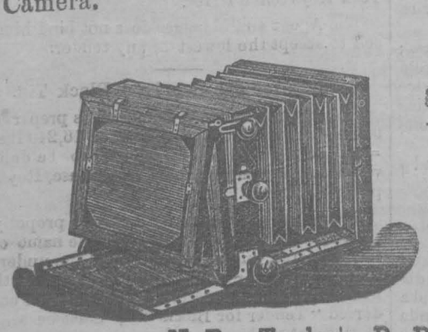
ESPLANADE FRONTAGE, MADRAS. BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND

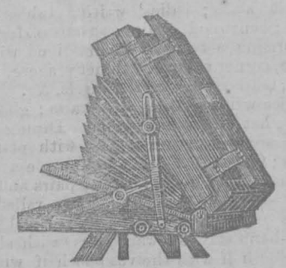
DISPENSING AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF MADRAS.

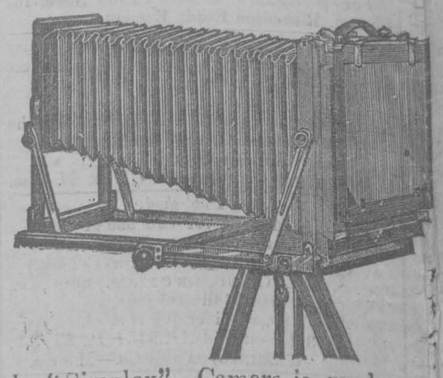
THE IMPROVED SPECIAL SIMPLEX BRASS BOUND CAMERA.

This instrument has been carefully planned to embrace all possible improvements and advantages that can be desired in a Camera.





W. E. SMITH & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For India.





W. E. SMITH & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For India.

Strength with lightness, rigidity, yet easily opened out or closed, compactness but of greater extension than usual, swing movements, no complicated mechanism great length of focus which can be reduced to the shortest focus of Lenses.

The Improved Special "Simplex" Camera is made expressly for hot climates, it has leather bellows, hinged focussing glass, adjustable front rack work, focussing adjustment, folding base board, and *Three* double dark slides fitted with improved spring.

The Improved Special "simplex" Camera is brass bound, has a revolving *turn table* which can be clamped at any point, folding tripod Stand, and fitted with a Taylor's Rapid Rectilinear Lens with Iris Diaphragm complete in Canvas Case.

Price Whole Plate ($8\frac{1}{2}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$) ... ...Rs. 385.
Price Half Plate ($6\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$) ... ... ,, 295.

N. B.—Taylor's R. R. Lenses are constructed to give all the sharpness that can be optically obtained.

WATSON'S "NEW" CAMERA Half plate ($6\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$) Set.

These Cameras are highly finished and brass bound, they have leather bellows, folding base board, adjustable front, rackwork focussing adjustment, swing back with reversing frame, hinged focussing glass and three double dark slides, fitted with Rapid Rectilinear Lens with Iris Diaphragm.

Each Camera is fitted in a black Waterproof Travelling Case.

PRICE OF ABOVE RS. 225.

N. B.—The WATSON'S "NEW" CAMERA is a most efficient instrument & can be confidently recommended to give satisfaction.

W. E Smith & Co.'s *far famed* Aerated Waters can always be had of the Madras Ice Manufacturing Company.

CHEMISTS.
QUALIFIED BY EXAMINATION
OF THE
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

SAVEGE & COMPANY,
THE ENGLISH PHARMACY,
No. 177, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

ASSOCIATES
BY EXAMINATION
OF THE
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

BABY'S FRIEND.

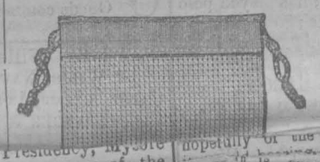
FEEDING BOTTLES.



How to Judge A SP[illegible].

A Good Sponge should be firm in texture, free from odour [illegible]

SPONGE BAGS IN VARIOUS SIZES.



No. I	5½ x 6½	Rs.	0 12
,, II	6½ x 7½	,,	1 0
,, III	7½ x 8½	,,	1 8
,, IV	[illegible]	,,	[illegible]
,, V	9½ x [illegible]	,,	[illegible]

proof of the [illegible] good, [illegible]

Furniture

Teak Wardrobe with trays & 2 drawers 4x7	Rs. 40
Teak book cases 5 x 3' 6"	Rs. 18
Washstands with or without hole 4'x2'	Rs. 10
Dressing Table with 2 drawers 4' x 2'	Rs. 12
Wooden Commode with Enamelled pan	Rs. 9
Chest of Drawers 3'-6" x 3'-6"	Rs. 24
Dinner Wagon 4' x 4'	Rs. 12

WENLOCK & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.

ALL suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches". These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston U.S., European Depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

RUNGEE LAUL AND CO.,

SHAWL, JEWELLERY AND INDIAN CURIOSITIES MERCHANTS.

21, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Have just received a fresh consignment of Assorted Stone Necklaces.
Diamond and Pearl Rings,
Emerald and Ruby Rings,
Pearl Setted Bangles,
Sapphire and Pearl Bangles.
Gold Brooches, assorted kinds.

Silver Ware! Silver Ware!! Silver Ware!!!

Assorted sizes Silver Bowls,
Tea Sets, Tankards.
Powder Boxes, Pin Boxes,
Assorted kinds Buckles,
Saltcellers, Mustard Pots,
Pepper Pots, Tea spoons,
Match Boxes, Match Cases,
Umbrella Handles, &c.
Tea Caddy Finger Bowls,
Large Vases and Bowls,
Christening Mugs,
Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases,
Card Cases, Napkin Rings.
Also New Stock of Pushmena Cloth,
Puttoo Cloth, Chudder Shawls, China Silks of all colors in 2 qualities.
Printed Curtains, Dados,
Pulling Poses, Poolcaries
A New assortment of Tilker Brass enamelled Trays as Vases, Bronze Brass Ware, &c.
Brass Tea Tray, large sizes.
A New assortment of Velvet Pile Cotton Carpets, assorted sizes, coloured Cotton Durries, Beaded Checks, all sizes, Japanese Screens, new design.

TAKOOR DOSS AND SONS,
21, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
Drapers, &c.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	—	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED	do	—£1,109,875
PAID UP	do	—£ 554,907

Head Office,—65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
Branches.—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong.
Agencies at.—Rangoon, Penang, Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang, Padang, Shanghai, and in Japan and Mauritius.

London Bankers,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
Madras Agency.
Mercantile Bank Building[illegible]

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

DEPARTURES FROM MADRAS FOR MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	About.
Simla	5700	4500	C. L. W. Field,	26th Feb.
Coromandel	4499	4500	W. A. Wheler,	9th Mar.
Ghusan	4496	4500	WE Thompson	24th ,,
Peshawur	3927	4000	C. Gadd,	7th April.
Nubia	5700	4500	V. W. Hall,	21st ,,
Shannon	4189	4500	E. Crewe,	4th May.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Thames	4113	4500	W. A. Seaton,	2nd Mar.
Sutlej	4205	4500	W. J. Nantes,	9th ,,
Clyde	4136	4500	C. F. Preston,	16th ,,
Caledonia	7558	11000	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
Thames	4113	4500	W. A. Seaton,	30th ,,
Oriental	4045	6000	L. H. Moule,	6th April.
Clyde	4136	4500	C. F. Preston,	13th ,,
Himalaya	6898	2000	A. Adamson,	20th ,,
Thames	4113	4500	W. A. Seaton,	27th ,,
Caledonia	7558	11000	W. B. Andrews	4th May.

Special Steamer to London.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Peninsular..... 5045 1200 R. F. Briscoe 16th Apl.

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 *viâ* Japan and Vancouver.

MADRAS TO CALCUTTA (about.)

Chusan, 3rd March. *Peshawur*, 17th March.

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

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.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld

FOR RANGOON direct weekly.
Nerbudda, on Thursday, 28th Feb., at 5 P. M. and every Thursday thereafter at 5 P. M.

FOR RANGOON *via* Coast every Wednesday.
Next sailing *Henzada*, 27th Feb., at noon.

FOR BOMBAY *via* Coast Ports weekly.
Patna, about 25th February, at 4 P. M.

FOR CALCUTTA *via* Coast Ports weekly.
Madura, on 1st March, at 2 P. M.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE *via* Coast fortnightly.
Secundra, about 22nd February, at 5 P. M.
BINNY & Co., Agents.

British India Line.

TO NAPLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	About
Manora ...	4707	J. Henderson,	2nd Mar.
Goorkha ...	4104	A. Morris,	16th ,,
Golconda ...	6036	W. Burkitt,	13th Apr
Rewa ...	4107	A. Hansard,	27th ,,
Dunera ...	5402	J. Smith,	11th May.
Avoca ...	5324	A. Sanders,	25th ,,
Manora ...	4707	J. Henderson,	8th June.
Goorkha ...	4104	A. Morris,	22nd ,,

Supplied throughout with Electric Light.

FARES TO LONDON (by sea.)

First class Rs. 625 | Second class Rs. 375

Fi- ...passage fare to London *via* Naples in ...ntal Journey Rs. 750.

... DIRECT.

... bruary.

SCOTCH CONCERT,
in aid of
ST. ANDREW'S POOR SCHOOL,
in the
SCHOOL, KIRK COMPOUND,
Friday, February 22nd,
Commencing at 6-15 P. M.
Admission 1 Rupee.

Acknowledgment of Subscriptions.

The Manager of the *Madras Mail* begs to acknowledge receipt of the following remittances (not exceeding Rs. 20) from Mofussil Subscribers, from the 18th instant inclusive :—

Messrs	Rs	A.
Ahmed Cootty, K.	8	0
Allardice, D. O.	5	0
Amboory, K.	18	0
Amirtanayakam, A.	1	13
Andrew, Rev. A.	18	0
Appachoo, P.	3	10
Aspinall, C. E.	12	12
Atkinson, A. J.	2	2
Barralon, Rev. P.	10	14
Blake, Rev. W. H.	18-9	6
Blanche, J. W.	3	0
Brass, A. W.	3	0
Burn, J. G.	9-12	6
Connor, T. W.	1	14
Donaldson, R.	6	6
Dwane, H. M.	3	0
Ephraim, S.	1	13
Findlay, Rev. W. H.	18	0
Fletcher, Mrs. E. M.	2	2
Gnanamuthu, S.	7	0
Guanasambunda Mudr, T	8	0
Godfrey, H. W.	3	0
Gorman, J. E. W.	3	0
Gould, H.	4	4
Goveas, Rev. A.	9	0
Hiller, Rev. E.	6	0
Hitchcock, D.	12	12
Johnston, Rev. S. H.	3	0
Kullapiram Pillai, S. V.	1	13
Kunhi Kannan, C.	1	13
Lanagan, T. E.	1	13
Lewis, W.	9	0
Lincoln, W. J.	4	15
Lobo, J.	16	0
London, J. K.	1	13
Mahomed Jaffer	3	0
Mohomed Saib	1	13
Monteiro, J. J.	1	13
Munro, H.	2-9	6

Messrs.	Rs	A.
Nice, J. W.	19	8
North, Lieut. B.	8	0
O'Neill, Sub-Condr. R.	1	13
Paranzoti, Rev. S.	6	0
Pereira, J. E.	2	2
Pinto, F.	4	0
Plummer, Major S. C.	3	0
Ponceno, R. G.	2	14
Ramachendra Iyer, S.	5	7
Rama-awmy Iyer, C. S.	13	8
Ramasawmy Iyer, S.	11	10
Raymond, Asst.-Surg.	3	0
Reading Club, Tripatur.	16	10
Rideout, Capt.	7	1
Roberts, Henry	3	0
R. Room, Kodaikanal	3	14
Rungasawmy, S.	3	0
Ry. Room, Saweerpuram.	3	14
Samuel, D.	3	0
Senthevaloo Pillai, N.	7	8
Short, F. D. W.	2	0
Sivasubramania Iyer, T. R	1	13
Soondram, P.	1	13
Srinivasa Iyengar, M.	20	0
Stewart, R.	3	0
Surfaraz Alikhan, S.	11	0
Swanston, Capt. N.	12	0
Sylk, C.	10	0
Varada Chari, M.	3	10
Vasudeva Row, T.	5	7
Verghese, M.	3	0
Vernide, Mrs. H.	3	0
Walsh, J. W.	5	5
Ward, E.	0	11
Watts, W.	3	0
Woodhouse, A. C.	18-0	6
Wyuter, Lieut.	4	8
Young, Mrs. J. E	4	14

N. B.—Stamped receipts are forwarded for remittances above Rs. 20. 21*st Feb.*, 1895.

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Dawk News.

BANGALORE.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—Though we are just in the commencement of the hot season, yet the difficulty of getting water is already much felt in parts of the Petta. The wells are almost all going rapidly down, and the prospect is by no means pleasing.—S.

ALLEGED LUNACY.—Miss Mary Sell, a European young lady, aged 20 years, was this day (20th) brought up before the District Magistrate, Mr. E. Hewetson, at the instance of Mrs. Norris and Mrs. Perkins, residents of St. John's Hill. It was represented to His Honour that by her actions she was exhibiting alarming symptoms of insanity. His Honour directed her removal to the Bowring Civil Hospital for medical observation.—S.

GARDEN PARTY AT THE RESIDENCY.—The retiring Resident, Colonel P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., entertained a select party of the European and Indian society of the station, to a social gathering last evening (19th), at the Residency. The Mysore State officials were all present, including Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., the Dewan of Mysore; the members of Council and the Judges of the Chief Court. Miss Henderson was the hostess. Light refreshments were served under a shamiana and after enjoying a pleasant evening the guests dispersed at 6-30 P.M.—S.

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE.—The Advocates of Bangalore have not been backward in appreciating the good services rendered by Colonel Henderson, our late Resident, as Judge of a High Court in the Station and in Coorg, and in giving public expression to their sentiments, as will appear from the accompanying letter forwarded to him through Mr. John C. S. Lawrance, the Public Prosecutor of the Station :—"Sir,—We had hoped to have met you in Court this day to wish you good bye, before you hand over the Judicial Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and of Coorg; but we regret to find that you will not presice again before you finally leave the station. We have, therefore, decided to address you by letter and in a few words to express to you our thanks for the invariably courteous manner in which you have treated those Advocates who have professionally appeared before you, as the British Resident in Mysore and the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg you will leave, assured that your proceedings have always given the most complete satisfaction to the Public, even in the case of unsuccessful litigants, who have accepted your decisions with confidence and the knowledge that their cases have received at your hands a very patient hearing and [illegible]. We are conscious that by your [illegible] who, while he is seldom that they dine together at one table, partaking of the same description of food cooked by Parsees or Hindus. Such a cosmopolitan gathering deserves to be noticed, as showing the increasing tendency to sociality amongst the different classes of people who reside in Bombay. The guests having dined together, His Highness Sir Waghjee, K. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi, proposed the health of the host in a few appropriate words and wished the newly-married couple every happiness and prosperity in their wedded life, adding that such a union was calculated to enhance the *cordial entente* among different sects of the native community. Mr. M. H. Mody, in responding to the toast, thanked His Highness personally, and the guests generally, for the kind manner in which the toast in honour of his wedding was received, and for the honour they had done him in taking the trouble of going to his house for the purpose. An excellent regimental band was in attendance and played a selection of music during the evening. The bungalow and its extensive garden grounds were beautifully lit up for the occasion, Amongst those who honoured Mr. Mody with their presence were H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, with his son the Prince of Morvi, Messrs. Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Noor Mahomed Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Balkrishna W. Kirtikar, Shamrao Rele, Wasudev Jagannath, Ratanshah Dadabhoy, and several others.—G.

THE LASCAR AND HIS FRIENDS.

The following petition from the lascars of Bombay is so naturally worded and obviously genuine that it fully deserves reproduction :—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., &c., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The humble Memorial of serangs, lascars and on behalf of other native seafaring men.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—We, your Lordship's humble petitioners, have heard with alarm and dismay that there is a proposal before your Lordship's Government for amending the Merchant Shipping Act, whereby the accommodation allotted to us in vessels will be increased and made equal to the space fixed by law for European seamen.

We gratefully appreciate the benevolent intention underlying the proposal to place us on the same level with our European brethren in respect of accommodation. But we beg respectfully to say that the object of such a proposal, if carried, will never be accomplished; that the law providing what is intended as a blessing for us will ever remain as dead-letter; and that its only effect will be that it will throw us out of employment, and we shall be brought to ruin and death.

The proportion of native lascars to European seamen required for a vessel is nearly 2 to 1, and under existing circumstances it will be impossible for the Shipping Companies to provide the requisite accommodation for us on the European scale. The inevitable result of the proposed legislation will, therefore, be that our employers will be compelled to dispense with our services which, they find, has been rendered by us faithfully and well, and to employ European sailors in our place. We beg leave to point out that in augmenting the spice for the lascers the only persons who would be benefited are the foreign European sailors and not English sailors, as the latter are scarce and mostly employed in the English men-of-war.

Our accommodation, under existing regulations is 6 superficial feet and 36 cubic feet per head, and we have never felt it to interfere, in the least, with our health, comfort or convenience. To us, poor people, the vessels in which we sail, are like palaces and our quarters there are far and away, superior to what we can ever hope to obtain for ourselves on land, where many of us live with our families amidst comparatively unsanitary surroundings, in a room which is used as bed-room, living room, and kitchen, all rolled into one.

Had we ever had any reason to be dissatisfied with our quarters, we could certainly have made representations on the subject to our employers or Government officers on shore. In London and at other British ports, English gentlemen (Padris Logues we call them) and others sometimes come on board and make kind inquiries about us; and when we are asked about our accommodation our reply to them has invariably been this that it is perfectly sufficient, and that we have no complaint whatever to make on that score. We have never suffered from death or disease in consequence of our present accommodation, a fact, to which our ships' doctors and the Shipping Masters Books will testify.

Though poor and ignorant, we are human beings and when anything seriously interferes with the health of comfort, we feel the grievance like other men, and have never been slow to express it. We beg leave to give a few instances. We ask for a burial ground for our people in London, and a piece was reserved for us. We represented that, according to the tenets of our religion, we were bound to slaughter the kine for the beef required by us with our own hands, and our prayer was heard and the permission was granted. Some years ago our allowance of rice was reduced. We made a combination against the reduction, and the old scale was restored. It was at one time decided that we lascars could be discharged at any port in India, [illegible] on serious grievance, and some of us

[illegible] due, mention must be made of Leschenault, Jacquemont and Sonnerat, learned French travellers in India at the beginning of the century who enriched the collections of De Candolle and Lamarck in France. Lesson Thault de la Tour was for some years Director of the Botanical Gardens at Pondicherry, and his name is immortalised in the specific names of many plants of the Nilgiris. William Carey, of Serampore, Fleming, Jones, Hunter, Berry, John, Anderson, Heyne, and Buchanan-Hamilton, were some of the English botanists who worked in different parts of the peninsula.

Dr. William Roxburgh is entitled to be called the "Father of Indian Botany," as he was the first to describe plants fully and accurately, and to reduce the riches of the East to Flora according to the Linnean system. Roxburgh's earlier career in India was spent at Amulcotta, where he was engaged in examining the botany of the neighbouring Circar mountains. Because of his valued labours, he was transferred in 1793 to superintend the East India Company's Botanic Gardens at Calcutta, where he remained till 1814. He compiled his "Flora Indica" and took it to England for publication; but his death in 1815 prevented this being done. Dr. Roxburgh was succeeded at Calcutta by Dr. Wallich, a most indefatigable botanist, who employed collectors, and was assisted by contributions of specimens from friends in official positions in many parts of the country; and during his term of office in the Gardens, the herbarium increased to such an extent that the number of named plants reached 5,000 species. To bring up to the present time the roll of workers in the field of Indian botany, the names of Wight, Arnott, Falconer, Royle, Beddome, and Gibson deserve honourable mention; and if one name stands out before the rest, it is that of Sir Joseph Hooker, whose "Flora of British India" is almost a necessity to every botanical student in the country.

I am sorry not to be able to allude to a native of India as a distinguished botanist; but from the interest manifested by native assistants in centres where botanising is conducted, it is evident that the time is not far off when reliable work in this department of science may be expected of them. The great patience displayed by a native collator in gold and silver workmanship, is a qualification for the microscopic dissection of plants; but the absence of remuneration in the better employment does not render it attractive enough. When Drs. Campbell and Hooker were taken prisoners during their travels in the Himalayas in 1849, the last named gentleman was given his liberty almost immediately afterwards, as he was regarded by the inhabitants only as a "harmless leaf collector." This appreciation of botanical knowledge was also manifested, when the Governor of Madras about twelve years ago appointed an official botanist in the Madras Presidency. On the arrival of this gentleman, the Governor, who was no mean botanist himself, accompanied him in investigating the flora of the neighbourhood. The native servants in attendance, not knowing much about plants beyond their use for culinary purposes, came to the conclusion that His Excellency had secured the services of this gentleman for the express purpose of selecting the curry stuff for the Government house dinners.

There are already a few native gentlemen who take an interest in botany, and doubtless during the next generation the number will be augmented. It was a source of satisfaction to see in a recent contemporary publication in Calcutta a letter from a native medical officer calling upon his colleagues in different parts of India to work together in collecting and naming plants in their districts, and contributing duplicates to a central agency where they could be authenticated and arranged. I would draw the attention of those who are desirous of assisting in such a scheme to the inducements held out in the recent formation of the Botanical Survey of India. The Survey was instituted about five years ago, and has for its objects the systematic collection of plants at different centres, and the preparation of materials for a revised flora of the Empire. Dr. George King, the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Calcutta, is the Director of the Survey, and he is responsible for the collection of samples in Bengal, Assam, Burma, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Mr. J. Duthie, of Saharunpur, is the referee for the North-Western Provinces, and Northern India; Mr. Woodrow, of the College of Science, Poona, is the agent for the Bombay Presidency; Mr. M. A. Lawson, of Ootacamund, is in charge of the Madras Presidency, Mysore [illegible] Plants sent to any of the

1893. Possibly, the balance dividend for the year, to be declared in a month or two, will present this diminished dividend in a less unfavourable light. From the foregoing, it would appear that the prospects of this company have greatly improved of late.

THE OOREGUM COMPANY.—Here one of the principal items of good news is that the rich lode in Wallroth's, which by many was thought some time since to have been lost, has been announced to have been picked up again, and this pleasing information came to hand towards the end of August. At the point of discovery in the 215-ft. level it was found to be 15 ins. wide, assaying over 3 oz. to the ton, while, again, in the 510-ft. level, south of Low's, it is reported as 5ft. wide, with a value of over 1½ ozs. per ton. These discoveries are considered of great value, and it is thought that ground for hundreds of feet in this portion of the mine will be very productive. A richer zone of reef is also reported to be opening up in the south end of the property. Altogether, the prospects of the property are considered to be, by an expert who knows the field, decidedly reassuring. In the half yearly report, issued on the 25th September, 1894, it is stated that "Taylor's section is looking well, and the prospects of Low's and Probyn's have recently improved. The new trial shaft on the western lode is also reported to be opening up satisfactorily." The report further states that during the half-year ending the 31st July, "A new air compressor has been provided, and an additional battery of 20 heads of stamps has been despatched to the mines. The compressor was started in March last, and the stamps are now in course of erection. The mine will, therefore, shortly be equipped with a total of 110 stamps." Since June two distributions, amounting in all to 5s. per share, have been paid on the ordinary shares; and also two distributions, amounting in all to 7s. per share, have been paid on the preference shares. This company's improving returns appear likely to continue with the above welcome news to hand.

NUNDYDROOG.—This mine has of late been opening up in a wonderful manner. It is stated in its report (Nov. 14) that in the cross cut east, 440 ft. south of Kennedy's shaft, a lode has been discovered 29 ft. wide, and giving 2 oz. 6 dwts. to the ton, and this appears to be a new lode altogether, running parallel and east of Kennedy's, but be this as it may the value of the discovery is enormous. It is thought, with the favourable prospects for this company that it will not be long before dividends of 40 per cent. and upwards are declared. It is the richness of so many of the discoveries in the drives south of Kennedy's that makes the value of the Nundydroog property what it at present is. A dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was paid in November last. A reference to Table I. will demonstrate very clearly how rapidly prosperity of the company is increasing.

MYSORE REEFS.—Here, in the Valley property, steady work is going on, developing and opened up the mine, and the crushings recently made justify the hope that in the near future, with more capital expended on it, the mine will prove remunerative to its shareholders. By the recently unanimously approved re-construction scheme the necessary capital will be provided for the requirements of the company for a considerable period ahead.

NINE REEFS.—The affairs of the Nine Reefs Company are now more hopeful than they have been for many a long day. At several points there are improvements which are most marked in places. In the south shaft, at a depth of only 129ft., a lode has been intersected in a cross-cut 4½ ft. wide, and presenting a very promising appearance. At a depth of 144 ft. the lode was found to be worth 1 oz. per ton, and, deeper still, it proved to be 7 ft. wide, assaying 1 oz. 15 dwts. This company will, however, require more capital immediately.

KEMPINKOTE.—Kempinkote Company appears to be doing well on the mine in the new district. It is stated that mining operations have been conducted with great vigour. A level going north from Garland's shaft, at a depth of 245 ft., gives the assay of value quartz at 8 dwts. 10 grs., whilst to the south the lode has assayed as high as 1 oz. to the ton, the average assay throughout this trail being 10 dwts. 10 grs. Henty's shaft is down 229 ft., and after sinking about 20 ft. further, it is proposed to cross-cut west to intersect the lode driven upon in the 173-ft. level. Captain Williams believes he has a true fissure vein, and that in depth it will carry gold in paying quantities. The present liability of 1s. 6d. per share is equivalent to a working capital of £42,398, which, very possibly, will work wonders for the Company before it is exhausted.

MYSORE WEST AND MYSORE-WYNAAD COMPANIES.—These companies, in the early part of August, held their first general (statutory) meetings, after re-construction in each case had been most successfully carried through, by which they were placed in ample funds. It was thought best to open out and develop the Tank Block to such a degree as to make it self-supporting, if not dividend-earning. A new Manager, Mr. Percy Bosworth Smith, who was appointed some years ago to report on the Kolar Field by the Mysore Government, has been placed in charge of the Tank Block conjointly by the two companies. Since he has taken over the control, he has spoken most hopefully of the property, and given proof of [illegible] by several good, [illegible] is expected [illegible] buildings, [illegible]

be maintained. The Company has a large balance of uncalled capital wherewith to prosecute their workings.

From the foregoing it would appear that gold mining in this field is on the eve of much greater prosperity than it has yet experienced. We may confidently expect Nundydroog to render a far better account of itself in the present year. The probability is that Mysore and Ooregum Mines will also give much better monthly returns in the future whilst the Champion Reef is thought by many only to be commencing a long era of prosperity. Although one cannot, perhaps, speak so hopefully for the Balaghat-Mysore, we may certainly, I think, look for decidedly increasing returns from the Tank Block adjoining the Nundydroog property, and owned conjointly by the Mysore West and Mysore-Wynaad Company whilst the Mysore Reefs, now that it has been provided with a substantial working capital, may do good work in the course of the year. Before concluding, I would refer my readers to table III (omitted), by a perusal of which it will be seen that the value of the capital invested in this industry has fluctuated vastly at different periods, being at its highest appreciation in 1886, and at its lowest in 1888. The present value set upon the capital, considering the yearly increasing output from the mines, appears to be considerably less than it should be, particularly so when one reflects what marked improvements are now taking place at so many mines on the Kolar Field, and, in conclusion, provided that during the present year the health of the mining camp at Kolar keeps good, and that no unforeseen accidents occur to interfere on any large scale with the working of the staff and the mines, I venture to predict a year of great prosperity for the gold mining industry in this field, and a great rise in the value of the capital invested in it.—*Mining World.*

Military Notes.

WHISKEY.

It having been brought to the notice of Government that whiskey required for consumption in hospitals is at present obtained from Messes and Clubs, it has been directed that for the future whiskey should be obtained by local purchase or from contractors, as may be convenient and economical.

VETERINARY OFFICERS IN BURMA.

We hear that the Government of India has, on the recommendation of the Inspecting Veterinary Officer, sanctioned the withdrawal for duty in the Madras Presidency of the Veterinary officers employed in Burma, as there are no British or Madras Cavalry or Field or Horse Artillery located there.

SALE OF SHOT AND SHELL.

The Government of India has sanctioned the sale of 2,880 cwts. of old shot and shell, serviceable and unserviceable, which are lying redundant in the Madras Arsenal, to the Madras Railway Company at the rate of Rs. 20 per ton, on the understanding that a written guarantee will be given by them that the whole of the shot and shell will be broken up or melted and that none will find its way into the general market or Native States.

CARRIAGE HIRE.

The Government of India was recently asked to pass orders on the question whether carriage hire should be paid to members of the Sub-Medical Department when detached for duty with troops moving in relief, etc., to and from railway stations and rest camps, to and from station hospitals, and to and from offices of Principal Medical Officers of districts. We now hear that carriage hire to members of the Sub-Medical Department will, for the future, be paid by the State under the same conditions as govern the grant of carriage hire to Honorary Commissioned, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Ordnance and Commissariat Department, and that the necessary additions will be made to Army Regulations.

CLOTHING.

The thanks of the Government of India have been conveyed to the Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s Forces in India, for submitting the following proposals connected with the question of revising the scale of clothing authorised for station hospitals of British Troops in India, which are estimated to result in an approximate saving of Rs. 8,600 per annum :—(*a*) Entire abolition of the supply of warm clothing at Poona, Kirkee, Ahmednagar and Colaba, and reduction in the scale of warm clothing at other stations in the Bombay Presidency; (*b*) reduction in the scale of warm clothing in the Madras Presidency; (*c*) maintenance of a reserve of bedding and clothing for the station hospitals of the Madras Command at a cost of Rs. 8,200; (*d*) reduction in the scale of woollen comforters for the [illegible] plains in the Bengal Presi- [illegible] remaining unsanc-

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Page 6.—Quinine and Cinchona-Bark—Monson Effigy at Tussauds—Scots Greys and the Czar—Gold Crisis in the States—Armenian Atrocities—Naval Programme—Sequel to a Divorce Case—A Warning to Golfers—Crisis in France—"Made in Germany"—Liverpool Moslem—General News.

Calendar—February

Day of Week	Day of Month	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets
Thursdy.	21st	6 21AM	6 6PM	4 1AM	3 30PM
Friday ...	22nd	6 21 ,,	6 6 ,,	4 46 ,,	4 21 ,,
Saturday	23rd	6 20 ,,	6 6 ,,	5 27 ,,	5 9 ,,
Sunday..	24th	6 20 ,,	6 7 ,,	6 4 ,,	5 55 ,,
Monday	25th	6 19	6 7 ,,	6 39 ,,	6 42 ,,
Tuesday	26th	6 19 ,,	6 7 ,,	7 14 ,,	7 27 ,,
Wednesy	27th	6 18 ,,	6 7 ,,	7 47 ,,	8 13 ,,

The Weather.

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

Station.	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·[illegible]67	N. W.	11	87·6	75·4	..	184·43	118·74
Rangoon ..	29·962	W.	3	87·1	68·8	..	95·50	94·95
Akyab ..	29·998	N.	4	89·2	59·2	..	198·51	184·65
Saugor Island	30·063	N. N. E.	7	85·7	63·4	..	75·22	72·64
Chittagong ..	30·054	N. N. E.	2	86·2	51·1		96·19	92·48
Gopalpore ..	30·061	N. N. W.	9	86·7	65·6	..	35·66	49·67
Vizagapatam.	30·055	W.	2	82·3	[illegible]	..	43·40	46·06
Rajahmundry	30·034	N. E.	?	90·5	71·0	..	43·10	40·84
Cocanada ..	30·045	N.	9	84·7	70·1	..	41·61	?
Masulipatam.	30·048	N. N. E.	5	80·5	69·7		38·08	43·41
Kurnool ..	30·040	E.	?	92·2	63·8	..	30·65	29·55
Bellary ..	30·039	E. S. E.	7	92·1	62·1	..	19·8	19·49
Cuddapah ..	30·033	E.	?	92·0	66·9	..	37·77	54·06
Nellore ..	30·023	N. W.	5	88·[illegible]	68·6	..	30·52	?
Madras ..	30·038	Calm.	7	88·[illegible]	68·4	..	48·25	48·62
Cuddalore ..	30·007	N. W.	3	86·3	68·2	..	47·95	?
Salem ..	30·050	Calm.	7	92·4	68·4	..	29·15	40·35
Coimbatore ..	30·007	N. E.	3	90·4	65·3	..	11·52	20·54
Wellington ..	[illegible]	Calm.	3	70·2	45·[illegible]	..	33·13	49·32
Trichinopoly.	30·017	N. N. E.	4	92·[illegible]	67·4		26·59	49·30
Negapatam ..	29·909	N. E.	18	82·1	77·7	..	40·52	54·15
Madura ..	30·011	N. N. W.	4	90·4	65·1	..	33·55	32·05
Pamben ..	29·990	N. E.	13	84·[illegible]	70·2	..	30·66	?
Tinnevelly ..	30·010	W.	8	91·[illegible]	70·4	..	16·25	?
Trevandrum..	29·924	E. N. E.	5	85·[illegible]	72·[illegible]	..	38·85	64·02
Cochin	29·945	E.	4	91·8	74·7	..	88·47	113·50
Calicut ..	29·961	E.	8	88·5	74·0	..	110·92	112·04
Mangalore ..	29·950	Calm.	2	88·8	71·4	..	?	122·02
Mercara ..	30·0[illegible]	Calm.	3	82·5	58·8		95·85	128·43
Bangalore ..	30·080	E.	14	83·8	57·[illegible]		31·54	35·24
Hassan ..	30·018	E. N. E.	7	85·[illegible]	57·6	..	35·98	?
Secunderabad	30·076	E. S. E.	7	89·1	64·5	..	29·15	28·10
Belgaum	[illegible]	E. S. E.	15	88·2	69·4	..	?	49·20
Bombay ..	[illegible]	E. N. E.	11	91·0	75·0	..	66·64	74·08
Karwar ..	29·959	N. E.	4	88·0	68·1	..	96·48	129·19
Mormugao ..	29·910	E.	6	89·0	70·4	..	95·66	?
Colombo	29·94[illegible]	N. N. E.	9	91·5	78·5	..	88·42	83·93
Trincomalee..	30·011	N. E.	2	86·0	77·[illegible]	..	?	?

During the past 24 hours pressure has decreased slightly in Burma, East Bengal and locally at a few stations over the Peninsula and increased slightly elsewhere. The barometric readings are highest in West Bengal, the Circars, the Deccan and locally at Salem and Bangalore, lowest in South Malabar and South Ceylon and above normal everywhere, the abnormal excess ranging from ·05 inch to ·107 inch on the East Coast and in West Bengal. The winds are westerly to northerly in Burma, north-westerly to north-easterly over the eastern side of the Peninsula and easterly to southerly over the other regions. The force has been strong at Negapatam, fresh at Belgaum, Bangalore, Pamben, Diamond Island and Bombay and light to moderate at the other stations.

The temperature has increased slightly in Burma, West Bengal, the Circars, Bombay and Hassan, decreased equally at Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Mangalore, the Deccan and remained steady at the remaining stations. The mean ranges between 85°·3 at Cochin and 70°·2 at Chittagong. The highest maximum reported was 97°·1 at Rangoon and the lowest minimum 51°·1 at Chittagong. The maxima were about 1½° in excess of the average at Cochin, 3° in Burma, 3½ in Bengal and from 1½° to 5° in Bombay; the minima also exceeded the average by about 1° at Cochin, 1½° at Rajahmundry, 3° at Diamond Island, 5½° at Negapatam and 6° at Bombay; but elsewhere both the day and night temperatures were in general defect of the average. The humidity has on the whole increased. The skies are fine everywhere excepting over the Carnatic and Vizagapatam where they are lightly clouded. No rain has fallen anywhere. The weather conditions are practically unchanged everywhere.

E. Inis Pogson,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Madras.

SIMLA, 20*th Feb.* (*By Telegram*).—The following are the summaries of Wednesday's observations:—The pressure has given way briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and North-West India and slightly over the greater part of the Peninsula and North-Western and Central Provinces. It has changed by small amounts in North-East India and Burma. The pressure continues in large excess in Baluchistan, in moderate to considerable excess in the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, Central India, Bengal and Burma. The excess is greatest in Bengal, where it exceeds the tenth of an inch. The temperature has decreased briskly in the North-West Provinces and increased in Bombay and Central India. The temperature continues in large excess in North-West and Central India. Ahmednagar reports a shower amounting to ½ inch. ½ foot of snow has fallen in Gnatong. The skies are clear over nearly the whole of India [illegible] generally.

so that they form part of the line of earthworks, the cupola dome alone being exposed at the top. The door is, of course, open, the rear of the cupola being so arranged in the body of the parapet that the rear edge of the superior slope will be just above the top of the door, giving free ingress and egress from the rear. It is claimed for the new departure that it enables a powerful line of defence to be erected in a few hours, without any very specially skilled labour, since the lines of the parapet are of the simplest description, and need no embrasures of any kind, the guns being fired from the top of the superior slope. Also they afford better protection for the men working the guns, who are never exposed at all. A comparatively small bank of earth in front of and around the cylinder of the cupola is sufficient to so far stop a shell from any gun likely to be brought into the field from penetrating the iron wall of the cylinder.

The use of small cupolas is not a new idea since the Maxim-Nordenfelt Company has been advocating the use of somewhat similar defence works for some years. The carriage of them from place to place by an ordinary team of horses as an army moves is, however, a novelty. It involves making them so light and small that the open door is a necessity, and these smaller ones can only be used in a line of defence or an enclosed earthwork, where they would be most useful at the angles, as they can readily fire in all directions, and if placed sufficiently forward could flank two ditches alternately. The Maxim Nordenfelt cupolas are on a somewhat different principle, being meant for the more permanent defence of mountain passes, bridge heads, &c. The cylinder in this case is excavated in the ground and then built round with brick or cement, a side space being left for the storage of a small quantity of ammunition, and, occasionally, though not necessarily, a passage is opened out to a central ammunition store, either large enough for a man to crawl along it, or fitted with a horizontal lift, or a truck on which ammunition can be pulled up by hand. The cupola top in this case is mushroom shaped, the muzzle of a 12 pounder semi-automatic quick firing gun passing through the cupola near its edge as in the American invention. The cupola with its gun, firing seat and all, revolves on a pivot, the weight being taken on a line roller ring resting on the ground, just inside what we may term the glacis of the masonry work. That is to say, the brick cylinder has a straight flat top supporting the roller ring, and the outer slope of the earth all round the cupola is built by masonry, so as to rise a little above the lower edge of the mushroom top, in order that bullets should not find their way in under the top. Entrance to this cupola is given by a manhole cut in the rear of the armour, *i.e.*, just over the space behind the breech of the gun. Through this the artilleryman drops, closing the manhole by a small armour plate, which he screws into position from inside. Once in he cannot get out, except through the manhole, unless he can crawl into the central magazine; but he is quite safe so long as the cupola is not taken, and it would never be left solitary by itself, being always flanked by other portions of the works forming the general scheme of defence. Another type of cupola, found in Germany, though adapted to larger guns, has its whole pivot resting on the end of a lever, to the far end of which is fixed a counter-weight. When

Hotel du Luxembourg, Nice. It is a self-acting one. You have only to name your floor and you are shot up to it, straight as an arrow from a Tartar's bow. "Ah!" I said to the German *concierge*, "the *ascenseur* is automatic." "No, zare," he replied, "it is hydraulic." One was reminded of the French *bourgeois*, who, meeting a friend, told him of the recent marriage of his daughter. "And your son-in-law, what is he?" asked the friend. "He is a Moldo-Wallachian." "How old is he?" "Thirty-five." "*Diable!*" rejoined his interlocutor, "*trente cinq ans et deja MoldoVallaque!*" The "not automatic but hydraulic" distinction of the German porter reminds me, moreover, of a highly grotesque confusion of ideas on the part of a French waiter, who, consulted on a question of vegetable physiology, replied from the limited point of view of a *restaurateur*. Two Englishmen, dining together at Bignon's, had entered into a discussion as to whether a melon, eaten immediately after soup with pepper and salt, or at the end of dinner with sugar as a dessert dish, was "*un legume*" or "*un fruit.*" "*Ni l'un ni l'autre, messieurs*," was the reply; "*c'est un hors d'œuvre.*"

After the fall of Napoleon III. a numb[er] of letters from Baron Stoffel, Fren[ch] Military Attaché at Berlin, were publis[hed], showing that he at least had und[er]stood the part Prussia was pr[e]paring to play against France at a time wh[en] his countrymen generally were absolutely bli[nd] to what was taking place on the other side of the Rhine. The *Times* printed some days a[go] a letter from a Chinese high official showi[ng] that a certain Chung-Pei-Lang had, li[ke] Baron Stoffel, penetrated the designs of [his] country's enemy some years before th[ey] were to be put into execution. The Japan[ese] are generally supposed to have organis[ed] their forces and trained their troops with th[e] greatest secrecy. I made this remark mys[elf] not many weeks ago, to Captain Yendo, t[he] Military Attaché of the Japanese Legation [in] London. "Not at all so," he replied, "[we] made our preparations quite openly. But no[ne] of your travellers had eyes for anything [in] Japan except its tea-houses, its quaint p[ic]tures, its gardens, and its young women. The Chinese, however (with the exception [of] Chung-Pei-Lang), were absolutely culpable [in] their failure to observe, whereas our Engli[sh] travellers, in their undue cultivation of t[he] picturesque, were simply careless. The Chine[se] could scarcely have helped knowing that t[he] Japanese troops were being drilled by Germ[an] Officers. But the presence of German Office[rs] with an army does not, of necessi[ty,] imply success. Moltke himself was mi[li]tary adviser to the Turkish Commande[r-]in-Chief during the war (in Mehemet A[li's] time) between the Turks and the Egyptian[s,] and yet the Turks got beaten. Wh[en] the decisive battle was about to be foug[ht,] Moltke's plan of attack was severely cr[i]ticised by the soothsayers attached to t[he] Turkish head-quarters. They killed so[me] fowls and, from an inspection of the entrail[s,] came to the conclusion that the army, inste[ad] of attacking, must remain on the defensive. Thereupon Moltke resigned his post as mili[tary] adviser, and on the day of battle fought in the ranks as a volunteer. As some of the Turks found themselves exposed to th[e] artillery fire of the Egyptians, they began t[o] pray; and they ultimately ran away ju[st] when (according to Moltke) the Egyptia[ns] were themselves on the point of boltin[g.] "The position of a Turkish General" (wrot[e] Moltke in his account of the campaign) "is [a] very hard one." For if he gains the victo[ry] the glory is ascribed to Allah; while i[f]

viting friends to a late dinner and calling it supper reminds me of a story I once learnt of a traveller who went into a large hotel late at night with the view of getting the cheapest meal that could be supplied to him—though this, I must hasten to add, was by no means the object of my fellow member, the supper-orderer. "What do you charge for dinner?" asked the hotel-guest. "Five shillings, sir," was the reply. "And for lunch?" "Three shillings." "And for breakfast?" "Two shillings." "Bring me a breakfast," said the belated and impecunious hotel-guest.

I am glad to see that that delightful vocalist, Madame Adelina Patti, is going to sing again in opera. Of late years she has sung only at concerts; and it is impossible to form any just idea of her talent from hearing her in a few conventional operatic airs and in such familiar ballads as "Home, Sweet Home," "The last rose of Summer," and "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town." She is a great actress as well as a great singer, and she cannot be fully appreciated by those who have not seen her in great parts. Sir Augustus Harris has engaged Madame Patti for six performances and three different impersonations—two impersonations of Zerlina in "Don Giovanni;" two of Rosina in the "Barber of Seville;" and two of Violetta in "La Traviata."

A friend of mine, a well known English [p]ainter—not a celebrated painter, nor a good [o]ne, but a member of the Royal Academy all [t]he same—said to me a day or two:—"I have [j]ust come from Paris. Things there are very [b]ad. They have formed a Ministry at last." [I] replied:—"Yes, of course." He answer[e]d:—"But I was thinking of the number of [p]ainters and sculptors who have been occu[p]ied on portraits and busts of Casimir Périer, [w]hich they will now be unable to sell. These [p]ortraits and busts will probably be sent, [w]hile there is yet time, to the French Colo[n]ies, as portraits and busts of M. Faure.

The Silvery Cooum.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT, and not the [M]adras Municipality, is responsible for the [co]nservancy of the Cooum, and it is, there[fo]re, to the Madras Government that we [a]ppeal to put a stop to a nuisance which [h]as existed for a long time now and to which [ou]r attention has been repeatedly called. We [re]fer to the fishing which is allowed to take [pl]ace in the Cooum. Our readers who have [oc]casion to pass the Island any morning will [ha]ve noticed a number of unclad natives wad[ing] waist deep in the stagnant waters of the [Coo]um fishing with hand nets of various des[crip]tions. One form of net is stretched [on] a triangular frame of bamboos and the fisherman sinks as deep as he [ca]n, usually till it reaches the slimy, filthy [de]posit at the bottom, and advances up or [dow]n stream for a considerable distance, when [he r]aises the net and gathers in the misera[ble r]esult of his catch. This primitive method [of fish]ing is universal in the Cooum and its [w]aters from above the Penitentiary down [to the] mouth of the river beyond the [B]ridge. The objection to this fishing is [twofold]. In the first place it rakes up the [bed of t]he river, disturbs the sewage sediment [which h]as formed and brings to the surface [foul m]atter, which probably accounts, in a [large me]asure, for the unsavoury odours that [li]nger in the neighbourhood of the [river a]nd which have been such a constant [source of] complaint in our columns. Secondly, [by stirri]ng in an element a greater portion of [t]he out-fall of the sewers of some [illegible]

fetching 1*s.* 1*d.* and Telegraphic transfers 1*s.* 1$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* Calcutta, where money is tight, took Rs. 25,00,000 of wire and Rs. 5,40,000 of Bills; Bombay Rs. 9,00,000 of wire and Rs. 18,50,000 of Bills while Madras came in for only Rs. 3,00,000 of transfers. The situation is perplexing. Will the legitimate trade of the Empire come in and support Exchange? For, resting only on speculations in Enfaced Rupee Paper on the Continent, the basis is precarious. Temporarily money must be an important factor and a degree of firmness in that market necessarily supports sterling rates. The unexpected rise in the Bank of Bengal minimum rate of interest from 6 to 7 per cent. is explained by the telegraphic report received to-day of the Bank's position, showing the cash down 49 lakhs, due to an increase of 45 lakhs in the Trade demand. The cash at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal stands now only at 56 lakhs, about the same as the corresponding period of last year. The Statement of the Bank of Madras issued yesterday showed the Cash Reserve to be 96 lakhs against 106 lakhs last week and the percentage of cash to liabilities reduced to 32·91 against 35·57 the previous week. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged and the Eastern markets for three and halfs are quiet, Bombay at 103$\frac{3}{8}$, Calcutta at 103$\frac{1}{4}$ and Madras at 103$\frac{3}{16}$.

Occasional Notes.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL V. G. A. EYRE, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the Service, with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has sanctioned the revised establishment for Professor Lingard, the Imperial Bacteriologist, from the 1st April, when the establishment will be removed from Poona to the new premises on the hills.

MR. GARSTIN is to meet at Assouan a Committee of English Egyptologists to take their opinion as to the best means of preserving such of the Philæ monuments as will be partly submerged by the modified scheme for the Nile reservoir.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR of Schleswig-Holstein, who is staying with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, will not return to India upon the expiration of his leave, but will, says an English contemporary, probably join a home battalion of his regiment, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

A MEETING OF THE INDIAN SECTION of the Society of Arts was held at the Imperial Institute on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo when a paper on "India and its Women," by Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, of Calcutta, was read by Sir Alexander Wilson. The chair was taken by Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne.

THE STEWARDS OF THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB have shown a very grateful and gracious acknowledgment of the gratuitous services of Mr. H. Stuart in acting as Secretary for some months, during the absence on leave of Mr. Beresford, in the very pretty form of a handsome diamond bracelet presented to Mrs. Stuart.

COLONEL GILDEA, Commanding the Gordon Highlanders, left Lahore on Wednesday night, his time being up. His departure was marked by a regular ovation. The horses were taken out of his carriage, and, headed by the band and pipes, he and Mrs. Gildea were escorted to the railway station, the men of the regiment cheering him loudly all the way.

THE FOLLOW[illegible]

to decide Moslem religious questions. Several Mullas of the masjids are memorialising the Nizam praying for the appointment of a Mahomedan, as it would be against the doctrines of Islam and the traditions of the country, and revolting to the feelings of the Moslem nobility and gentry alike."

AN EXCITED AND NOISY DEBATE took place in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 31st ultimo, on the proposal of the Government to sanction a vote of credit for the obsequies of the late Marshal Canrobert. The motion was vehemently opposed by a number of Radical Deputies on the ground that the Marshal had taken part in the *coup d' état* of 1851, and had been an accomplice of Marshal Bazaine in the surrender at Metz. Insulting remarks were bandied from one side to the other of the Chamber, and the President had the greatest difficulty in obtaining a hearing for some of the speakers. Finally, the credit asked for was carried by 288 votes against 152—a majority of 136 for the Government.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"An unfavourable impression has been produced at the India Office by the attitude of certain Russian newspapers in advocating the movement of troops to the new frontier agreed upon by the Anglo Russian Demarcation Commission in Central Asia, but not yet ratified by the Powers concerned. The result of any such action would embarrass the Commission, and tend to frustrate the friendly settlement of the points in dispute; and it is satisfactory to know that the suggestions of the Russian newspapers are not inspired from the highest sources. The Czar, we understand, is interesting himself in the matter, with the result that the remaining points in dispute will probably be settled within a few days."

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT has disposed of the appeal by Kumar Jogendra Nath Roy, of Nattore, and his *amla*, Mathuranath Pal, against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Rajshahi, sentencing the former to rigorous imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 25,000, and the latter to rigorous imprisonment for six months, for having extorted a hand-note for Rs. 5,000 from Dr. Ganga Gobind Sircar, an Assistant Surgeon in Government service, by putting him in bodily fear. Their Lordships passed the following order:—"The conviction and sentence with regard to Mutharanath Pal must be confirmed; he must undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and surrender to his bail. With regard to the first accused, we must take time to consider the judgment."

THE PROSPECTUS of the Rhodesia Goldfields, Limited, has just been issued. The capital is £1,000,000 in 500,000 Preferred shares and 500,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each. The Company has been formed to acquire by subscription or purchase shares or other approved securities in Companies or Associations in, or having an interest in, the territories of the Chartered British South Africa Company, and generally to promote the development of the industries and enterprise already inaugurated in Rhodesia and British South Africa. The Company will in short carry out in the Chartered Company's territories what has been so successfully accomplished on the Rand and elsewhere by the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, Limited, and the South African Gold Trust, Limited.

A FATAL ACCIDENT OCCURRED at the Western India Club, Poona, a few [illegible] which Lieutenant[illegible]

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

DEPARTURES FROM MADRAS FOR MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	About.
Simla	5700	4500	C. L. W. Field,	26th Feb.
Coromandel	4499	4500	W. A. Wheler,	9th Mar.
Chusan	4496	4500	WE Thompson	24th „
Peshawur	3927	4000	C. Gadd,	7th April.
Nubia	5700	4500	V. W. Hall,	21st „
Shannon	4189	4500	E. Crewe,	4th May.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Thames	4113	4500	W. A. Seaton,	2nd Mar.
Sutlej	4205	4500	W. J. Nantes,	9th „
Clyde	4136	4500	C. F. Preston,	16th „
Caledonia	7558	11000	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
Thames	4113	4500	W. A. Seaton,	30th „
Oriental	4045	6000	L. H. Moule,	6th April.
Clyde	4136	4500	C. F. Preston,	13th „
Himalaya	6898	2000	A. Adamson,	20th „
Thames	4113	4500	W. A. Seaton,	27th „
Caledonia	7558	11000	W. B. Andrews	4th May.

Special Steamer to London.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Peninsular..... 5045 1200 R. F. Briscoe 16th Apl.

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.

MADRAS TO CALCUTTA (about.)

Chusan, 3rd March. *Peshawur*, 17th March.

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

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.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld

FOR RANGOON direct weekly.
Nerbudda, on Thursday, 28th Feb., at 5 P. M. and every Thursday thereafter at 5 P. M.

FOR RANGOON *via* Coast every Wednesday.
Next sailing *Henzada*, 27th Feb., at noon.

FOR BOMBAY *via* Coast Ports weekly.
Patna, about 15th February, at 4 P. M.

FOR CALCUTTA *via* Coast Ports weekly.
Madura, on 1st March, at 2 P. M.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE *via* Coast fortnightly,
Secundra, about 22nd February, at 5 P. M.

BINNY & Co., Agents.

British India Line.

TO NAPLES, PLYMOUTH AND L[illegible]

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	About
Manora ...	4707	J. Henderson,	2nd Mar.
Goorkha ...	4104	A. Morris,	16th „
Golconda ...	6036	W. Burkitt,	13th Apr
Rewa ...	4107	A. Hansard,	27th „
Dunera ...	5402	J. Smith,	11th May.
Avoca ...	5324	A. Sanders,	25th „
Manora ...	4707	J. Henderson,	8th June.
Goorkha ...	4104	A. Morris,	22nd „

Supplied throughout with Electric Light.

FARES TO LONDON (by sea.)

First class Rs. 625 | Second class Rs. 375

Fi[illegible] fare to London *via* Naples in [illegible]ntal Journey Rs. 750.

DIRECT.

[illegible] bruary.

SCOTCH CONCERT,
in aid of
ST. ANDREW'S POOR SCHOOL,
in the
SCHOOL, KIRK COMPOUND,
Friday, February 22nd,
Commencing at 6-15 P. M.
Admission 1 Rupee.

Acknowledgment of Subscriptions.

The Manager of the *Madras Mail* begs to acknowledge receipt of the following remittances (not exceeding Rs. 20) from Mofussil Subscribers, from the 18th instant inclusive :—

Messrs	Rs.	A.	Messrs.	Rs.	A.
Ahmed Cootty, K.	8	0	Nice, J. W.	19	8
Allardice, D. O.	5	0	North, Lieut. B.	8	0
Ambooty, K.	18	0	O'Neill, Sub-Condr. R.	1	13
Amirtanayakam, A.	1	13	Paranzoti, Rev. S.	6	0
Andrew, Rev. A.	18	0	Pereira, J. E.	2	2
Appachoo, P.	3	10	Pinto, F.	4	0
Aspinall, C. E.	12	13	Plummer, Major S. C.	3	0
Atkinson, A. J.	2	2	Ponceno, R. G.	2	14
Barralon, Rev. P.	10	14	Ramachendra Iyer, S	5	7
Blake, Rev. W. H.	18-0-6		Ramasawmy Iyer, C. S.	13	8
Blanche, J. W.	3	0	Ramasawmy Iyer, S.	11	10
Brass, A W.	3	0	Raymond, Asst.-Surg.	3	0
Burn, J. G.	[illegible]		Reading Club, Tripatur.	16	10
Connor, T. W.	1	14	Rideout, Capt.	7	1
Donaldson, R.	6	6	Roberts, Henry	3	0
Dwane, H. M.	3	0	R. Room, Kodaikanal	3	14
Ephraim, S.	1	13	Rungasawmy, S.	3	0
Findlay, Rev. W. H.	18	0	Ry. Room, Sawerpuram.	3	14
Fletcher, Mrs. E. M.	2	2	Samuel, D.	3	0
Gnanamuthu, S.	7	0	Senthevaloo Pillai, N.	7	8
Gnanasambunda Mudr, T	8	0	Short, F. D. W.	2	0
Godfrey, H. W.	3	0	Sivasubramanialyer, T. R	1	13
Gorman, J. E. W.	3	0	Soondram, P.	1	13
Gould, H.	4	4	Srinivasa Iyengar, M.	20	0
Goveas, Rev. A.	9	0	Stewart, R.	3	0
Hiller, Rev. E.	6	0	Surfaraz Alikhan, S.	11	0
Hitchcock, D.	12	13	Swanston, Capt. N.	12	0
Johnston, Rev. S. H.	3	0	Sylk, C.	10	0
Kullapiram Pillai, S. V.	1	13	Varada Chari, M.	3	10
Kunhi Kannan, C.	1	13	Vasudeva Row, T.	5	7
Lanagan, T. E.	1	13	Verghese, M.	3	0
Lewis, W.	9	0	Vernide, Mrs. H.	3	0
Lincoln, W. J.	4	15	Walsh, J. W.	5	5
Lobo, J.	16	0	Ward, E.	0	11
London, J. K.	1	13	Watts, W.	3	0
Mahomed Jaffer	3	0	Woodhouse, A. C.	18-0-6	
Mohomed Saib	1	13	Wynter, Lieut.	4	8
Monteiro, J. J.	1	13	Young, Mrs. J. E	4	14
Munro, H.	2-9-6				

N. B.—Stamped receipts are forwarded for remittances above Rs. 20. *21st Feb.*, 1895.

Dawk News.

BANGALORE.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—Though we are just in the commencement of the hot season, yet the difficulty of getting water is already much felt in parts of the Petta. The wells are almost all going rapidly down, and the prospect is by no means pleasing.—S.

ALLEGED LUNACY.—Miss Mary Sell, a European young lady, aged 20 years, was this day (20th) brought up before the District Magistrate, Mr. E. Hewetson, at the instance of Mrs. Norris and Mrs. Perkins, residents of St. John's Hill. It was represented to His Honour that by her actions she was exhibiting alarming symptoms of insanity. His Honour directed her removal to the Bowring Civil Hospital for medical observation.—S.

GARDEN PARTY AT THE RESIDENCY.—The retiring Resident, Colonel P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., entertained a select party of the European and Indian society of the station, to a social gathering last evening(19th), at the Residency. The Mysore State officials were all present, including Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., the Dewan of Mysore ; the members of Council and the Judges of the Chief Court. Miss Henderson was the hostess. Light refreshments were served under a shamiana and after enjoying a pleasant evening the guests dispersed at 6-30 P.M.—S.

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE.—The Advocates of Bangalore have not been backward in appreciating the good services rendered by Colonel Henderson, our late Resident, as Judge of a High Court in the Station and in Coorg, and in giving public expression to their sentiments, as will appear from the accompanying letter forwarded to him through Mr. John C. S. Lawrance, the Public Prosecutor of the Station :—" Sir,—We had hoped to have met you in Court this day to wish you good bye, before you hand over the Judicial Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and of Coorg ; but we regret to find that you will not preside again before you finally leave the station. We have, therefore, decided to address you by letter and in a few words to express to you our thanks for the invariably courteous manner in which you have treated those Advocates who have professionally appeared before you, as the British Resident in Mysore and the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg you will leave, assured that your proceedings have always given the most complete satisfaction to the Public, even in the case of unsuccessful litigants, who have accepted your decisions with confidence and the knowledge that their cases have received at your hands a very patient hearing and [illegible] We are conscious that by your [illegible] officer who, while he

it is seldom that they dine together at one table, partaking of the same description of food cooked by Parsees or Hindus. Such a cosmopolitan gathering deserves to be noticed, as showing the increasing tendency to sociality amongst the different classes of people who reside in Bombay. The guests having dined together, His Highness Sir Waghjee, K. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi, proposed the health of the host in a few appropriate words and wished the newly-married couple every happiness and prosperity in their wedded life, adding that such a union was calculated to enhance the *cordiale entente* among different sects of the native community. Mr. M. H. Mody, in responding to the toast, thanked His Highness personally, and the guests generally, for the kind manner in which the toast in honour of his wedding was received, and for the honour they had done him in taking the trouble of going to his house for the purpose. An excellent regimental band was in attendance and played a selection of music during the evening. The bungalow and its extensive garden grounds, were beautifully lit up for the occasion. Amongst those who honoured Mr. Mody with their presence were H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, with his son the Prince of Morvi, Messrs. Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Noor Mahomed Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Balkrishna W. Kirtikar, Shamrao Rele, Wassdav Jagannath, Ratanshah Dadabhoy, and several others.—G.

THE LASCAR AND HIS FRIENDS.

The following petition from the lascars of Bombay is so naturally worded and obviously genuine that it fully deserves reproduction :—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., &c., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The humble Memorial of serangs, lascars and on behalf of other native seafaring men.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—We, your Lordship's humble petitioners, have heard with alarm and dismay that there is a proposal before your Lordship's Government for amending the Merchant Shipping Act, whereby the accommodation allotted to us in vessels will be increased and made equal to the space fixed by law for European seamen.

We gratefully appreciate the benevolent intention underlying the proposal to place us on the same level with our European brethren in respect of accommodation. But we beg respectfully to say that the object of such a proposal, if carried, will never be accomplished ; that the law providing what is intended as a blessing for us will ever remain as dead-letter ; and that its only effect will be that it will throw us out of employment, and we shall be brought to ruin and death.

The proportion of native lascars to European seamen required for a vessel is nearly 2 to 1, and under existing circumstances it will be impossible for the Shipping Companies to provide the requisite accommodation for us on the European scale. The inevitable result of the proposed legislation will, therefore, be that our employers will be compelled to dispense with our services which, they find, has been rendered by us faithfully and well, and to employ European sailors in our place. We beg leave to point out that in augmenting the space for the lascars the only persons wh[o] would be benefited are the foreign European sailor[s] and not English sailors, as the latter are scarce and mostly employed in the English men of-war.

Our accommodation, under existing regulations is 6 superficial feet and 36 cubic feet per head, and we have never felt it to interfere, in the least, with our health, comfort or convenience. To us, poor people, the vessels in which we sail, are like palaces and our quarters there are far and away, superior to what we can ever hope to obtain for ourselves o[n] land, where many of us live with our famili[es] amidst comparatively unsanitary surroundings, in [a] room which is used as bed-room, living room, a[nd] kitchen, all rolled into one.

Had we ever had any reason to be dissatisf[ied] with our quarters, we could certainly have ma[de] representations on the subject to our employers [or] Government officers on shore. In London an[d] at other British ports, English gentlemen (Pad[re] Logues we call them) and others sometimes co[me] on board and make kind inquiries about us ; a[nd] when we are asked about our accommodation o[ur] reply to them has invariably been this that i[t is] perfectly sufficient, and that we have no compla[int] whatever to make on that score. We have ne[ver] suffered from death or disease in consequence [of] our present accommodation, a fact, to which ships' doctors and the Shipping Masters Book [can] testify.

Though poor and ignorant, we are human bei[ngs] and when anything seriously interferes with [our] health or comfort, we feel the grievance like [other] men, and have never been slow to express it. We ask [to] beg leave to give a few instances. We ask[ed for a] burial ground for our people in London, and [it] was reserved for us. We represented that, [by] the tenets of our religion, we were bound to sl[augh]ter the kine for the beef required by us [with] our own hands, and our prayer was heard an[d] permission was granted. Some years ago our [allow]ance of rice was reduced. We made a [representation] against the reduction, and the old scale wa[s restored]. It was at one time decided that we lascars [should be] discharged [illegible] any port in India [illegible] and some of us [illegible] grievance [illegible] serious [illegible]

[th]eir due, mention must be made of Lescheault, Jacquemont and Sonnerat, learned [Fr]ench travellers in India at the beginning of [thi]s century who enriched the collections of [De] Candolle and Lamarck in France. Leschenault de la Tour was for some years [di]rector of the Botanical Gardens at Pondicherry, and his name is immortalised in the specific names of many plants of the Nilgiris. [D]r. Carey, of Serampore, Fleming, Jones, [Hu]nter, Berry, John, Anderson, Heyne, and Buchanan-Hamilton, were some of the English botanists who worked in different parts of the Peninsula.

Dr. William Roxburgh is entitled to be called the " Father of Indian Botany," as he was the first to describe plants fully and accurately, and to reduce the riches of the East to [the] Linnean system. Rox[burgh's] Flora according to the Linnean system. Roxburgh's earlier career in India was spent at Samulcotta, where he was engaged in examining the botany of the neighbouring Circar mountains. [Be]cause of his valued labours, he was transferred in 1793 to superintend the East India Company's Botanic Gardens at Calcutta, where he remained till 1814. He compiled his " Flora Indica" and took it to England for publication ; but his death in 1815 prevented this being done. Dr. Roxburgh was succeeded at Calcutta by Dr. Wallich, a most indefatigable botanist, [who] employed collectors, and was assisted by contributions of specimens from friends in official positions in many parts of the country ; and during his term of office in the Gardens, the herbarium increased to such an extent that the number of named plants reached [2]0,000 species. To bring up to the present time the roll of workers in the field of Indian Botany, the names of Wight, Arnott, Falconer, [Ro]yle, Beddome, and Gibson deserve honourable mention ; and if one name stands out before the rest, it is that of Sir Joseph Hooker, whose " Flora of British India" is almost a necessity [to e]very botanical student in the country.

[I] am sorry not to be able to allude to a [na]tive of India as a distinguished botanist ; [bu]t from the interest manifested by native [as]sistants in centres where botanising is con[duc]ted, it is evident that the time is not [far] off when reliable work in this depart[me]nt of science may be expected of them. [Th]e great patience displayed by a native [cur]ator in gold and silver workmanship, is a [qu]alification for the microscopic dissection of [pl]ants ; but the absence of remuneration in the [lat]ter employment does not render it attrac[ti]ve enough. When Drs. Campbell and Hooker [w]ere taken prisoners during their travels [in] the Himalayas in 1849, the last named [ge]ntleman was given his liberty almost immediately afterwards, as he was regarded by the [in]habitants only as a " harmless leaf collec[to]r." This appreciation of botanical knowledge was also manifested, when the Governor [of] Madras about twelve years ago appointed [an] official botanist in the Madras Presidency, [on] the arrival of this gentleman, the Governor, [wh]o was no mean botanist himself, accompanied [hi]m in investigating the flora of the neighbourhood. The native servants in attendance, not knowing much about plants beyond their use [fo]r culinary purposes, came to the conclusion [th]at His Excellency had secured the services [of] this gentleman for the express purpose of [sel]ecting the curry stuff for the Government [Hou]se dinners.

There are already a few native gentlemen who take an interest in botany, and doubtless during the next generation the number will [be] augmented. It was a source of satisfac[tio]n to see in a recent contemporary publish[ed] in Calcutta a letter from a native medical [of]ficer calling upon his colleagues in different [pa]rts of India to work together in collecting [an]d naming plants in their districts, and con[tr]ibuting duplicates to a central agency where they could be authenticated and arranged. [It] would draw the attention of those who are desirous of assisting in such a scheme to the inducements held out in the recent formation [of] the Botanical Survey of India. The Survey was instituted about five years ago, and has for its objects the systematic collection of plants at different centres, and the preparation of materials for a revised flora of the Empire. Dr. George King, the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Calcutta, is the Director [of] the Survey, and he is responsible for the collection of samples in Bengal, Assam, Burma, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Mr. J. [F.] Duthie, of Saharunpur, is the referee for the [No]rth-Western Provinces, and Northern India ; Mr. Woodrow, of the College of Science, [Po]ona, is the agent for the Bombay Presi[den]cy ; Mr. M. A. Lawson, of Ootacamund, is [in c]harge of the Madras Presidency, Mysore [and] H[yderabad]. Plants sent to any of [the] [illegible]

1893. Possibly, the balance dividend for the year, to be declared in a month or two, will present this diminished dividend in a less unfavourable light. From the foregoing, it would appear that the prospects of this company have greatly improved of late.

THE OOREGUM COMPANY.—Here one of the principal items of good news is that the rich lode in Wallroth's, which by many was thought some time since to have been lost, has been announced to have been picked up again, and this pleasing information came to hand towards the end of August. At the point of rediscovery in the 215-ft. level it was found to be 15 ins. wide, assaying over 3 ozs. to the ton, while, again, in the 510-ft. level, south of Low's, it is reported as 5ft. wide, with a value of over 1½ ozs. per ton. These discoveries are considered of great value, and it is thought that ground for hundreds of feet in this portion of the mine will be very productive. A richer zone of reef is also reported to be opening up in the south end of the property. Altogether, the prospects of the property are considered to be, by an expert who knows the field, decidedly reassuring. In the half yearly report, issued on the 25th September, 1894, it is stated that " Taylor's section is looking well, and the prospects of Low's and Probyn's have recently improved. The new trial shaft on the western lode is also reported to be opening up satisfactorily." The report further states that during the half-year ending the 31st July, " A new air compressor has been provided, and an additional battery of 20 heads of stamps has been despatched to the mines. The compressor was started in March last, and the stamps are now in course of erection. The mine will, therefore, shortly be equipped with a total of 110 stamps." Since June two distributions, amounting in all to 5s. per share, have been paid on the ordinary shares ; and also two distributions, amounting in all to 7s. per share, have been paid on the preference shares. This company's improving returns appear likely to continue with the above welcome news to hand.

NUNDYDROOG.—This mine has of late been opening up in a wonderful manner. It is stated in its report (Nov. 14) that in the cross cut east, 440 ft. south of Kennedy's shaft, a lode has been discovered 29 ft. wide, and giving 2 ozs. 6 dwts. to the ton, and this appears to be a new lode altogether, running parallel and east of Kennedy's, but be this as it may the value of the discovery is enormous. It is thought, with the favourable prospects for this company that it will not be long before dividends of 40 per cent. and upwards are declared. It is the richness of so many of the discoveries in the drives south of Kennedy's that makes the value of the Nundydroog property what it at present is. A dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was paid in November last. A reference to Table I. will demonstrate very clearly how rapidly prosperity of the company is increasing.

MYSORE REEFS.—Here, in the Valley property, steady work is going on, developing and opened up the mine, and the crushings recently made justify the hope that in the near future, with more capital expended on it, the mine will prove remunerative to its shareholders. By the recently unanimously approved re-construction scheme the necessary capital will be provided for the requirements of the company for a considerable period ahead.

NINE REEFS.—The affairs of the Nine Reefs Company are now more hopeful than they have been for many a long day. At several points there are improvements which are most marked in places. In the south shaft, at a depth of only 129ft., a lode has been intersected in a cross-cut 4½ ft. wide, and presenting a very promising appearance. At a depth of 144 ft. the lode was found to be worth 1 oz. per ton, and, deeper still, it proved to be 7 ft. wide, assaying 1 oz. 15 dwts. This company will, however, require more capital immediately.

KEMPINKOTE.—Kempinkote Company appears to be doing well on the mine in the new district. It is stated that mining operations have been conducted with great vigour. A level going north from Garland's shaft at a depth of 245 ft., gives the assay of value quartz at 8 dwts. 10 grs., whilst to the south the lode has assayed as high as 1 oz. to the ton, the average assay throughout this trail being 10 dwts. 10 grs. Henty's shaft is down 229 ft., and after sinking about 20 ft. further, it is proposed to cross-cut west to intersect the lode driven upon in the 173-ft. level. Captain Williams believes he has a true fissure vein, and that in depth it will carry gold in paying quantities. The present liability of 1s. 6d. per share is equivalent to a working capital of £42,398, which, very possibly, will work wonders for the Company before it is exhausted.

MYSORE WEST AND MYSORE-WYNAAD COMPANIES.—These companies, in the early part of August, held their first general (statutory) meetings, after re-construction in each case had been most successfully carried through, by which they were placed in ample funds. It was thought best to open out and develop the Tank Block to such a degree as to make it self-supporting, if not dividend-earning. A new Manager, Mr. Percy Bosworth Smith, who was appointed some years ago to report on the Kolar Field by the Mysore Government, has been placed in charge of the Tank Block conjointly by the two companies. Since he has taken over the control, he has spoken most hopefully of the property, and given proof of [his] [illegible] by several good [illegible]

be maintained. The Company has a large balance of uncalled capital wherewith to prosecute their workings.

From the foregoing it would appear that gold mining in this field is on the eve of much greater prosperity than it has yet experienced. We may confidently expect Nundydroog to render a far better account of itself in the present year. The probability is that Mysore and Ooregum Mines will also give much better monthly returns in the future whilst the Champion Reef is thought by many only to be commencing a long era of prosperity. Although one cannot, perhaps, speak so hopefully for the Balaghat-Mysore, we may certainly, I think, look for decidedly increasing returns from the Tank Block adjoining the Nundydroog property, and owned conjointly by the Mysore West and Mysore-Wynaad Company whilst the Mysore Reefs, now that it has been provided with a substantial working capital, may do good work in the course of the year. Before concluding, I would refer my readers to table III (omitted), by a perusal of which it will be seen that the value of the capital invested in this industry has fluctuated vastly at different periods, being at its highest appreciation in 1886, and at its lowest in 1888. The present value set upon the capital, considering the yearly increasing output from the mines, appears to be considerably less than it should be, particularly so when one reflects what marked improvements are now taking place at so many mines on the Kolar Field, and, in conclusion, provided that during the present year the health of the mining camp at Kolar keeps good, and that no unforeseen accidents occur to interfere on any large scale with the working of the staff and the mines, I venture to predict a year of great prosperity for the gold mining industry in this field, and a great rise in the value of the capital invested in it.—*Mining World*.

Military Notes.

WHISKEY.

It having been brought to the notice of Government that whiskey required for consumption in hospitals is at present obtained from Messes and Clubs, it has been directed that for the future whiskey should be obtained by local purchase or from contractors, as may be convenient and economical.

VETERINARY OFFICERS IN BURMA.

We hear that the Government of India has, on the recommendation of the Inspecting Veterinary Officer, sanctioned the withdrawal for duty in the Madras Presidency of the Veterinary officers employed in Burma, as there are no British or Madras Cavalry or Field or Horse Artillery located there.

SALE OF SHOT AND SHELL.

The Government of India has sanctioned the sale of 2,880 cwts. of old shot and shell, serviceable and unserviceable, which are lying redundant in the Madras Arsenal, to the Madras Railway Company at the rate of Rs. 20 per ton, on the understanding that a written guarantee will be given by them that the whole of the shot and shell will be broken up or melted and that none will find its way into the general market or Native States.

CARRIAGE HIRE.

The Government of India was recently asked to pass orders on the question whether carriage hire should be paid to members of the Sub-Medical Department when detached for duty with troops moving in relief, etc., to and from railway stations and rest camps, to and from station hospitals, and to and from offices of Principal Medical Officers of districts. We now hear that carriage hire to members of the Sub-Medical Department will, for the future, be paid by the State under the same conditions as govern the grant of carriage hire to Honorary Commissioned, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Ordnance and Commissariat Department, and that the necessary additions will be made to Army Regulations.

CLOTHING.

The thanks of the Government of India have been conveyed to the Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s Forces in India, for submitting the following proposals connected with the question of revising the scale of clothing authorised for station hospitals of British Troops in India, which are estimated to result in an approximate saving of Rs. 8,600 per annum :—(*a*) Entire abolition of the supply of warm clothing at Poona, Kirkee, Ahmednagar and Colaba, and reduction in the scale of warm clothing at other stations in the Bombay Presidency ; (*b*) reduction in the scale of warm clothing in the Madras Presidency ; (*c*) maintenance of a reserve of bedding and clothing for the station hospitals of the Madras Command at a cost of Rs. 8,200 ; (*d*) reduction in the scale of woollen comforters for the st[ations in the] plains in the Bengal Presi[dency] [illegible] remaining un[illegible] sanc[illegible]

DEPARTMENT.

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Bank Bills on London 6 m.'s ... 1s. ...d.
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Do. do. on Demand ... 1s. $0\frac{15}{16}d$.
Credits do. 6 m's ... 1s. $1\frac{5}{16}d$.
Do. do. 3 ... 1s. $1\frac{3}{16}d$.
Ex. on France 3 m.'s Credits ... 1·39.

The Madras Mail.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

A New Invention in Modern War.

ALTHOUGH MARSHAL VON MOLTKE considered movable cupolas to be mere playthings, and of little practical value in modern war because of their liability to get out of order before they had been long in use, that opinion is not shared by the German Army in general. Possibly the designs that VON MOLTKE saw were more complicated than those which Major SCHUMANN has now perfected, and which are under trial. The earlier efforts in any new direction generally contain complications from which the later improvements are free, showing how true it is that simplicity is the highest proof of perfection in mechanical science. Nearly all inventions are more or less crude, and various little additions are made to eliminate the minor objections that always crop up around a new discovery when it is first practically tested, and these tend to complication till some new design, containing in its original conception simple solutions of the various difficulties results in the desired simplicity. The travelling cupolas are mounted on wheels and are light enough to be dragged by a team of six horses to each, being, in this respect, no more difficult to move than an ordinary field gun As they are not required to manœuvre but only to move at a walk, any slight excess of weight over the average of a field gun carriage and limber is immaterial. These cupolas are of steel and are complete in themselves, being cylindrical with spherical tops on one side. That which faces the team in draught is a large iron door, or entrance, square in shape and not reaching quite up to the top of the cylinder, enough sill being left to support the top, which is a complete hemisphere. The top is of hard steel armour, sufficiently strong, considering the angle at which it must be struck, to deflect any shell that could be fired against it in the field, and also strong enough to resist the shock of a shell bursting on it.

The cylindrical sides are not armour plate, being merely strong enough to support the cupola and the internal mechanism. Within the cylinder, with its muzzle projecting through an embrasure in the lower rim of the hemispherical top or cupola proper, is a light, quick firing gun, fixed so that the whole recoil is absorbed in the mounting, with ample room for an artilleryman to sit and work the gun. The gun is rigidly connected with the cupola proper, and turns with it, so that it always fires through the same embrasure, through which, indeed, it permanently projects by nearly half its length. The revolving of the cupola and the service of the gun can all be worked by the artilleryman inside the turret, who is able to lay his gun by looking through the embrasure. The idea of these movable cupolas is that they should be drawn like ordinary guns to the ... of defence, or the earth-works from ... main attack is to be delivered, and ... in earth, the door to the rear, ... cupola, so that a clear view ... ined and the gun can be ... n and then let down ... enemy's fire. ... are im... fired in any directio... again before it draws the ...

It has been urged that cupolas ... possible for India because the heat would make them untenable for the man inside; but this is an argument which is not really so powerful as it appears to be at first sight. Of course, in the summer in the plains it would be impossible for any artilleryman to remain in such a cupola having an exposed iron top, for he would be baked. Mountain passes, however, are generally much cooler, and the cupolas would not be impossible in them, while, where the thermometer rose high in the sun, it would be easy enough to cover the top with a thick layer of asbestos or some other non-conductor of heat, or even with earth if a proper rim were provided round the edge of the cupola. The increasing accuracy and range of modern rifles make it more and more necessary to find some means of protecting the men serving the guns, lest they all be picked off and the gun be useless; and the light cupola seems to offer about the best chance of success. For the defence of a position of size it is perhaps inferior to the long plain parapet behind which, on a pair of very broad gauge rails, run three or four trucks on which are mounted guns on disappearing carriages. These are moved about the works as required and fired over the parapet wherever necessary. This system has the advantage that not only is the gun protected but the enemy cannot even locate the gun by the smoke so as to try and disable it. The trucks never leave the rails, and after a few shots have been fired from a particular spot, the truck moves off, carrying guns, mounting and all. This principle, however, excellent as it is, is only suitable to long lines of parapet or large works, whereas the small cupolas can be placed anywhere, and only require a small amount of that spade work which is so necessary in all modern war. "Cling to the ground and dig" is becoming more and more the leading principle of manœuvre against modern weapons. But be that as it may, the light cupola has a future before it and deserves the serious attention of all who are charged with the defence of the Empire.

Echoes of the Week.

[*By* GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.]

THE STATE OF NEW YORK has got a new Constitution, the fourth basic law with which she has been blessed since she became a member of the Federal Union. The first was adopted in 1777, the second in 1821, and the third in 1840. Some of the clauses in the new Constitution are curious. It will be a misdemeanour for any public officer to use a free pass on any railway, or accept free service from any telegraphic or telephonic Company. Bookmaking, pool-selling, bucket-shop keeping, and every species of gambling are to be criminal offences. What would John Philip Delolme, author of a work on the English Constitution of which everybody has heard and which nobody reads, say (were he alive) to this? Furthermore, any spoliation of the Adirondacks forests is forbidden. This last is a provision which, for English readers, requiries a gloss. The Adirondacks are the Hampstead Heaths and the Epping Forests of the State of New York. They abound in big game; and transatlantic "shootists" have been despoiling them with impunity for more than a century.

What's in a name—or in a word, for the matter of that? There is a capital lift at the ... to the intercession of Moltke that the ... who had been beaten by the Egyptians ... his head spared.

On the 26th June the Prince of Wales will open the International Railway Congress at the Imperial Institute, and the "inaugural ceremony" will take place at 3 P.M. on the ... times ... med. Why on earth a "pow-wow" of railway ... should require an inaugural ceremony ... comprehension; but in these days we ... people ... wisest ... passes my comp... good stock. French hairdressers "inaugurate" everything—French ... ers' competitions, cookery exhibitions, the centenary of the inventor of soda water, and the jubilee of the home for dirty little boys. But let that pass. At the same time, I hope that some representative globe-trotter will attend the Congress and make known his views on railway matters:—(1) The clumsy and stupid arrangements as to luggage on English railways; (2) the barbarous and inhuman swindles of compartments destitute either of "corridors" or of "*toilettes*;" (3) the dull dishonesty of not allowing passengers to sell their return tickets or to use them on any date they choose. If a Railway Company has received a certain sum of money for carrying a human carcase a certain distance, what should it matter to them whose carcase they convey and when? (4) The dirtiness of the carriages on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway; (5) the unpunctuality of the Italian trains, the guards are continually yelling "Partenza," and they depart not; (6) the generally brusque incivility of all the employees on the continental lines. The schedule of grievances might easily be expanded to Leporello's "*mille e tre.*"

The Paris *Gaulois* is responsible for a story about the King of Italy's moustaches which is going the round of the French Press, but at which the Romans are shaking their heads dubiously. The *baffi* of King Humbert are, as most people know, very long and bushy, and prematurely white; and, according to the *Gaulois*, Queen Margherita has been for years vainly endeavouring to persuade her spouse to dye his hirsute adornments. At length she resorted to an ingenious artifice. The King is very fond of English lavender water; so Her Majesty caused to be placed on her husband's toilet-table a bottle purporting to be the genuine Sainsbury, but which was in reality full of instantaneous hair dye—Mrs. Fairbank's, I hope. The King came down to lunch with his moustaches as black as a coal. "I think, *Maestà*," said the Queen, "that for once I have the advantage." The King smiled, but in that smile there was mischief. The Queen possesses a lovely little white Bolognese poodle. It was missed during the afternoon, but at 5 o'clock King Humbert came to the Queen's boudoir, bearing with him the pet dog, which had been dyed as black as Uncle Tom.

I was in the dining room of an important Pall Mall Club the other day, when a member came in and ordered "Supper this evening for three." He wanted a series of the best supper dishes, but without oysters; because oysters caused typhoid—so, at least, his friends believed. "You can't invite friends to supper, Sir William," said the German head waiter, "it's against the rules of the Club." "I've already invited them," replied Sir William; "and I don't think you can dictate to me what dishes I'm to eat or what champagne I'm to drink." The worthy Baronet then set forth that he had asked his guests to join him at a quarter to 9, which was just within the dinner rules. "They will, as a matter of fact, have supper with me," he added, "but you will charge for it as dinner, and you may call it dinner, or lunch, or, if you prefer it, breakfast," This strange freak of in-

... are yellow; but, ... colour has been ... consumption. Under these circum... therefore, it can be no hardship on ... who derive a precarious livelihood ... to prohibit altogether dragging the ... for fish in this way. The prohibition will tend in some measure to abate the nuisance of Coum smells, a standing reproach to Madras, and be the means of shutting out from the markets fish utterly unfit for food. We trust that these few lines will attract the attention of the authorities concerned. We may remind them of a precedent, if one is required, to give them an impulse in the direction suggested. About this time last year it was considered that the practice of dhobies washing in a portion of the Adyar near the Marmalong Bridge was undesirable and it was stopped by a Government Notification, which was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 17th April, 1894.

A "Barbarous and Disgusting Custom."

THE HON'BLE BABU SURENDRANATH BANNERJEE was unfortunate in a question he put at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday. It related to the action of the Sub Divisional Officer of Pakur, in the Sonthal Parganas, in stopping a particular religious ceremony. He asked whether the Government's attention had been called to the action of the Sub Divisional Officer, which had "hurt the religious feelings of the local public, and caused great dissatisfaction amongst the orthodox Hindus of the locality," and whether Government would order an enquiry to be made and adopt such measures as it might think fit, with a view to prevent such interference in future. In replying, the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton stated that Government had enquired into the matter, and had ascertained that it was an old custom among the Sonthali cowherds, on occasion of the Kali Puja, to cast a pig among a herd of cattle, by which it was gored to death in a brutal manner. "Mr. McLaren Smith, the Sub Divisional Officer of Pakur, considering this custom to be a breach of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, prohibited it by executive order in 1893 and again in 1894. The cowherds represented the matter to the Commissioner, when he recently visited the sub-division, but Mr. Toynbee declined to interfere. The Lieutenant-Governor approves Mr. McLaren Smith's action, and declines to believe that the prohibition of this barbarous and disgusting custom can have hurt the religious feelings of any orthodox Hindus." This decision of the Bengal Government cannot but be applauded, for the entertainment of views such as those attributed to them would involve a deplorable absence among orthodox Hindus of every particle of human feeling and we feel sure that they will themselves be the first to repudiate the championship of the Hon'ble but indiscreet Babu.

The Council Allotment.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA was optimistical to a degree when addressing the large assembly gathered together to do honour to the newly appointed Governor of Bombay on the eve of his embarkation for India. Probably the events of the past week will lead Mr. Fowler to ejaculate the well known phrase:—"I told you so," for he has had a really good week at the India Office from a financial point of view, placing no less than Rs. 131,00,000 of Council Bills at rising rates from 1*s*. $0\frac{11}{16}d$. the allotment rate on the 13th to 1*s*. $1\frac{1}{16}d$. scored on Tuesday. Added to this the yesterday's allotment of 60 lakhs commanded equally good rates, Council Bills

" VII ...		... 3	...
" VIII	12½ x 13½	... 3	8
" IX	13½ x 14½	... 4	0

... the Lahore paper ... diers up there:—"This has turned into a rotten show. A Deputy Commissioner and his *chuprassies* could do quite as much as we are doing now or will do, and I think every one is simply sick of marching and countermarching over an absolutely deserted country."

THE OFFICIAL TEA CROP ESTIMATE FOR CEYLON for the year 1895 is 91,000,000 lbs., or only 2,000,000 lbs. more than last year's estimate. It is, however, about 4½ millions more than was actually shipped last year, and the *Times of Ceylon* would say there is not much doubt that it will be obtained, given only an average season. It will, however, be 1898 before Ceylon ships 100,000,000 lbs. of tea, for the area of land put under cultivation of late years has annually borne a smaller proportion to the acreage in bearing.

THE DEATH HAS BEEN REPORTED from Wady Halfa of Captain John Jervis Palmer, of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, who had been attached to the Egyptian Army since the beginning of 1886. Captain Palmer, who was in his 33rd year, joined the Somersetshire Regiment from the Militia in 1883, and saw much service in the Soudan between 1887 and 1891 in the actions of Sarras and Gamaizah, the operations on the Nile in 1889, and the capture of Tokar in 1891. He is stated to have died of pneumonia.

THE RECENT CONSERVATIVE VICTORY AT EVESHAM has now been neutralised by a Liberal triumph at Colchester. This borough for the last ten years has returned a Conservative Member, though never by a very large majority. In 1892 when Captain Naylor-Leyland defeated Mr. Weetman Pearson, the present successful candidate, it was only 61. No figures beyond the actual majority are furnished us by Reuter, so we cannot tell whether the poll was heavy or not; the electorate numbers 5,000.

MAJOR MARTYN J. E. FENWICK, better known as Fenwick Pasha, who goes out to Wellington, Madras, as second in command of the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, may be considered a fortunate individual, writes the *Globe*. Of twenty-two years' service, he passed seven as Adjutant of the old 39th and ten-and-a-half years with the Gendarmerie in Egypt. He commanded the Cairo City Police and after that was one of the three Chief Inspectors of Egyptian Police. The Egyptian authorities treated him very fairly, and he left with a substantial gratuity, and the 2nd Class of the Medjidie.

A TELEGRAM TO A CONTEMPORARY states that "great excitement prevailed in Calcutta mercantile circles on the 18th instant, when exchange went up with a bound, the closing figure being 1*s*. $0\frac{15}{16}d$. for wire, and 1*s*. $1\frac{1}{8}d$. for six months bills. This remarkable rise in exchange appears to be connected with conditions affecting the Western rather than the Eastern world, since the local prices of produce have not fallen, and the recent move of the Continental Powers towards an international Bimetallic Conference has already caused a rise in silver securities and thus probably originated a wave of appreciation which has reached the East."

A TELEGRAM INFORMS US that "great excitement prevails among the orthodox Mahomedans of Hyderabad owing to Mr. Hurmozji, the Vakil of the Diamond Case fame, being appointed Home Secretary. He will therefore hear matrimonial and other appeals, or in other words will be *Kaziel Kuzath* of the Nizam's Dominions. The orthodox Mahomedans assert that a fire worshipper should never be empowered

... Bank, Limited ... Royal Bank of ... of the Bank ... (of Ireland) Scotland, National Bank, Limited, ... and on its correspondents in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Paris and the Mauritius, also Circular Notes on London Joint Stock Bank, payable in ... the principal ...

... enable it to eat them. Something then set the horse off, it bolted for the stables in the Club compound, knocking the syce down, and the wheel of the cart went over his head, inflicting fatal injuries of which he died next morning. The horse made for the stable, and in its rush struck the wall with such force that it was killed almost outright.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM from Kurrachee appears in the *Times of India*:—"Passengers by the steamer *Simla*, which arrived here from the Persian Gulf yesterday, report that Muscat has been seized by the Bedouin Chief, and the Sultan and his brother have taken refuge in the forts situated on two hills adjacent to the town and palace. The object of the Chief was to usurp the Sultanship, the inhabitants not being molested in the least. The Resident, Major Sadler, the American Consul, Mr. McCurdy, and other British officials and subjects are also safe. The sentries on the entrance to the gates were killed by the Bedouins, who afterwards entered the town and seized the palace. When the steamer left the Sultan and his brother were firing on the palace, which is now in the hands of the Bedouin Chief and his following, numbering 300. A portion of the building appeared to be demolished. It is stated that a man-of war has been ordered to proceed to Muscat immediately."

FROM THE ETHICAL POINT OF VIEW India is just now undoubtedly in luck. It was only a week or two ago that we were told that a philanthropical Chicago lady who took a prominent part in the World's Religious Conference at the Chicago Exposition, and was "much impressed by the Hindu and Buddhist delegates" at that Congress, had given a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of inaugurating a course of lectures in Bombay and elsewhere on the "Evidences of Universal Religion." We now learn, writes a contemporary on the authority of a New York weekly journal, that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the principal owner of the Standard Oil Company, has "gone one better," or rather several better, than Mrs. Hopkins, having given a hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to the Chicago University "for the purpose of establishing a course of lectures in Bombay, India." This would evidently appear to be by way of supplement (and a very generous supplement too) to Mrs. Hopkin's offer.

On the Borders of India—Chitral.

(From a Frontier Correspondent.)

There has been another killing at Chitral. This is about all that the recent telegrams from the far North frontier convey to those who have not made the politics of that part of the world a study. They may perhaps convey the idea of similar telegrams not long ago, and this is most probable, as the murder of the ruler and all claimants for the throne are not infrequent in that distant land. The last was in the autumn of 1892. The present state of affairs is that Nizam-ul-Mulk has been killed while out hawking, exactly how is not quite known, and one Amir-ul-Mulk has ascended the throne, and his brother-in-law, Umra Khan of Jandol, a noted free-lance, is moving on Chitral with a large following. The British Agent at Gilgit, Dr. Robertson, is said to be coming to Chitral, racing against time and snowy passes to arrive before Umra Khan. With him of course are troops, probably some 100 men of the 14th Sikhs, and 200 or 300 Gurkhas and Dogras of the Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry. Now to look into the position of the State of Chitral, which is a

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Clan Mackay......	2550	J. E. Roberts,	6th March.

Fares to London Rs. 450.

Carry no Doctor or Stewardess

For London (Calling at Plymouth)

Steamers.	Tons.	HP.	Comdrs.	About.
Clan Macpherson.	4000	3000	T.W. Gourlay, R.N.R.	28th Mch.
Clan Grant.........	3550	2000	C. Alexanderson,	10th Apl.
Clan Macarthur..	4000	3000	C. Macmahon,	25th ,,
Clan Matheson.....	4000	3000	S. Beer,	8th May.
Clan Macintosh..	4000	3000	W. McAllister	23rd ,,

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Cabin Amidships and fitted throughout with Electric light.

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Fares to London.

First Class Rs. 600 | Second Class Rs. 350.

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Via Naples.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tonnage.	H. P.	Approximate date of sailing.
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A Doctor and Stewardess on Board.

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Next Pack leaves 2nd March.

LEIGHTON & CO., Madras.

... aw's Old Fashi... reminiscences you will always ... relations that have always subsisted during your tenure of office between the Bench and the Bar. Wishing you God speed and a safe and pleasant voyage and long life and happiness. Colonel Henderson replied as follows :—Dear Sir,—It has been an agreeable surprise to me to receive from the Bar of which you are leader a farewell address of such an extremely complimentary character as that which has now come to hand, and I am the more gratified because it comes from a body of gentlemen of high professional character and extensive legal attainments. It is perfectly true that since I have had the honour of presiding in the Court of the Resident and Judicial Commissioner the relations between Bench and Bar have been of a uniformly harmonious character. That this has been so will always be a pleasant recollection to me, but the credit is at least equally due to the good feeling, moderation and courtesy of the gentlemen who have now addressed me through you. I beg to thank them and yourself for the good wishes for my welfare so warmly expressed, and for adding one more pleasant memory to the many that I shall carry away with me of my stay in Bangalore.

WESTERN COAST.

THE DEATH OF MISS LODGE.—It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of Miss Lodge, Mrs. O. H. Bonsley's sister, on Thursday evening last, from fever. Miss Lodge arrived in India only about three months ago and about a month or so after contracted a fever which defied all treatment. Latterly her lungs, we believe, got affected and she passed away on Thursday. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Emonde White was in attendance, but all his efforts to save his patient's life proved unavailing. Miss Lodge was about 20 or 22 years old. On Friday evening the remains of the deceased lady were conveyed in a simple white coffin covered over with the Union Jack, in a brake with two black horses from "Cotton Hill" to the gate of the Christ Church where the Rev. Mr. Breay met it. From the gate the coffin was carried by Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Jackson, Lieutenant Boome, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Boyle and Mr. Ingleby. After the usual service during which two beautiful hymns were sung, the coffin, covered with a large number of floral tributes, was carried out again and interred near the grave of the late Mr. Roper whose early death we recorded some time ago. The burial service was read at the grave by the Revd. Mr. Breay in a most impressive manner. and when it was over it was nearly quite dark. All Trevandrum appeared to be present at the funeral, for not only was much sympathy expressed for the unexpected and early death of Miss Lodge, but her relationship to Mr. and Mrs. Bensley who are both very popular contributed in no ordinary degree to a large number of native officials and others attending the funeral and deploring the fatal event.—W. S.

BOMBAY.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—Hopefulness must surely have been the keynote of a gathering in which a Secretary of State, in the hearing of a nobleman who was about to set out to undertake the Governorship of Bombay, could demonstrate that Indian finances are not so very bad after all, and that we shall get over our currency troubles as we have got over greater ones. Yet Lord Sandhurst, who followed Mr. Fowler at the interesting banquet, spoke with becoming diffidence—a diffidence which Lord Harris's last speech in Bombay will scarcely remove—of the task that lay before him. There is room, however, both for hopefulness and for diffidence in taking up such a task as that upon which Lord Sandhurst entered yesterday (18th). He certainly set out upon his new work amid the good wishes of the people around him. We owe it to his predecessor that—in accordance with a suggestion first made in these columns—he has arrived in Bombay at a season of the year which permits him to defer his departure to the hills for some weeks, so that he will be able to gain some acquaintance with the city and its people at the outset of his career. This is an advantage which he will no doubt know how to turn to account before filling up that "open mind" which all judicious new-comers are supposed to bring with them. Lord Sandhurst had a cordial welcome yesterday, and the best we can wish him is that he may win as wide and solid an appreciation from the public as that which his predecessor has carried away with him.—T. I.

A COSMOPOLITAN GATHERING.—It may not be generally known that the eighth day after a Parsee wedding is observed as one of rejoicing and re-union equally with that of the marriage day itself. Saturday last being such a day after the wedding of Mr. Merwanjee Hormusjee Mody, he gave at his bungalow "Prospect Lodge," a dinner party being the first of its kind, to a select number of Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan gentlemen, being merchants of high standing, trading with China, with whom his father Mr. H. Mody of Hongkong, had often come in contact in the course of his extensive dealings in that colony. Though gentlemen of different nationalities sometimes meet together at evening parties,

... prayers were finally heard ... decision was altered by the Indian Council. These are some of the instances given here to ... whenever we have felt a grievance we have expressed it, and our kind Masters and Govement have supplied all our reasonable wants. In the same way, if we ever had any complaint to make about our accommodation, we would certainly have made it long since.

In the cold weather in England our ships post-office, and baggage and mail rooms remain empty and we can be safely placed there if more room was wanted. A watch of firemen and lascars are always out on duty, and we can utilise their place full well if more room was required. But we assure your Lordship that we require no extra space. Your Lordship has travelled by some of these ships in which we serve, and we are sure your Lordship must have observed that we state nothing else than truths in this humble petition.

Should the proposed change be made in the law, the lascars, who number some 20,000 men, will be deprived of an occupation which is best suited to their constitution, their habits and their training, and they with their wives and children will starve. It is possible that the wants of the belly may drive some of them into vice and crime. We are really ashamed to admit such a possibility, and we should tremble to lose our good name and character as peaceful, contented and law-abiding subjects. But we cannot for a moment believe that the Sircar will ever sanction any act by which thousands of their most loyal and best behaved children will be deprived of a healthy and honest means of livelihood. We have braved many a storm and have been ready to give our lives in the performance of our duty, as our officers will testify ; and as seafaring men, we shall always be equally ready to give our lives for the Sircar should an enemy at all rise up against them.

For these reasons, we most humbly and respectfully pray that we may not be made the victims of a fatal philanthropy. We send this memorial with these our trusted representatives who have been charged to lay it at the feet of your Lordship and to give such further explanation as may be required by your Lordship for your satisfaction.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

THE STUDY OF BOTANY IN INDIA.

The wild plants of India are known all over the world for yielding substances of great value in medicine, the arts, and domestic economy. Some of the most handsome flowers, the most fragrant perfumes, and the most active drugs are obtained from the rich flora of this country. With such a wealth of vegetation, it is rather surprising that the natives in the olden times did not attempt to arrange the plants according to some relative order. Beyond classifying the plants according to their heating, cooling, drying or moistening action upon the human system, the hakims, who alone made any study of flowers, did not advance in their knowledge. The natives have always been keen observers of the natural qualities of plants, but in examining the structure of the different parts of the plants and reducing them to families and classes, such as the true science of botany requires, nothing whatever has been done.

The different European nations, soon after their acquisition of territory in India, delegated their scientific men to investigate the produce of the country and to learn the secrets of the indigenous manufactures and trades ; and accordingly much valuable information was gathered by the early travellers in India and forwarded to the West. In the seventeenth century, Garcia ab Orta, the physician to the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa, made a collection of useful plants, and published an account of them in a book called the "Colloquios." Henry van Rheede, the Dutch Governor of Malabar, made a large collection of plants in the years 1674 and 1675. Drawings of these plants were executed and descriptions written, and the whole was published in twelve volumes at Amsterdam. The "Hortus Malabaricus" was so accurately finished that it has been used as a work of reference by botanists for two centuries.

It has been asserted that the actual study of scientific botany took its rise in India when Dr. John Gerard Koenig became physician to the Danish Mission at Tranquebar in 1768. Dr. Keonig was a pupil of Linnæus, and an enthusiastic worker in natural science. He infused a botanical spirit among his missionary companions, and established a collecting party known as the "United Brothers," who during their tours were able to instruct the villagers in Christianity and return to headquarters laden with stores of specimens for the herbarium. Dr. Rottler was another Danish missionary at Tranquebar, who became a botanist of some repute. To give other nations

... for naming the specimens, the duplicates of value, would be retained in the herb... for purposes of reference and study.

Here systematic botany is attempted, a practical study of structural or morphological botany should be undertaken ; or, in other words, before learning the name of every flower one meets with, it is best to learn how to describe the different parts of the plant and to find how they are constructed. A simple microscope or a pocket lens and a sharp knife are all the instruments required to begin with. Oliver's "First Book of Indian Botany" is the most suitable book to initiate the student in botanical terms and the puzzling nomenclature of India's common wild flowers. When a student is able to describe in technical language the parts of a plant from root to seed, he should commence to gather specimens for himself and prepare a *herbarium or hortus siccus*. The Reporter on Economic Products has recently drawn up in connection with the Agricultural Ledger series of hand-books, a pamphlet on how to collect, catalogue and preserve specimens for a herbarium. The directions given in this little book are very clear, and show the student the right way to go to work. Two great hindrances in studying botany in this country, especially in small stations, are the confusion of native names given to plants and the great price of standard works of reference. The native names have been utterly discarded by many eminent botanists, and the sooner the scientific names are adhered to the better will it be for those whose callings have to do with the vegetable kingdom. There are other hindrances to the study of botany in this land which might be mentioned, but students need not be reminded that there are hindrances to the acquisition of every science ; and they most enjoy the fruit of knowledge who have laboured for it.—By DAVID HOOPER in the *Educational Review*.

GOLD MINING ON THE KOLAR FIELD.

BY ONE WHO HAS STUDIED IT.

It is gratifying to note that during the latter half of 1894, the returns from the Kolar Field as I anticipated, have increased ; that instead of the total returns for 1894 showing a deficiency in comparison with those of the previous year, they give a surplus, chiefly owing to the remarkable way in which the yield of gold from the Nundydroog and Champion Reefs Mines has increased within that period. I cannot but anticipate still better results for the year 1895 when surveying the subjoined extracts from reports and telegrams that have come to hand at different times from the mines.

THE MYSORE COMPANY.—This company, for example, received a telegram from the manager, at the beginning of August, as follows :—"The vein was intersected 780 north of Rowse's shaft (July 19); at the point of intersection, low-grade ore ; have driven north 9ft. ; lode opening up well ; 4 ft. wide, assaying 2 ozs. 10 dwts. per ton." This lode later on is reported to be looking well, and is considered to be a point of very great importance. This is the level coming under the new shoot, which was so good in the 620 north from Rowse's. Still later, the lode is reported 4 ft. wide, assaying 3 ozs. Again, a telegram received in the third week of September states that "890 north of Rowse's shaft have intersected ore that assays 15 dwts. per ton ; width of lode, 4 ft." This is attacking the same new shoot as the 780 is above reported to be. But it is stated that the most prominent improvement in the mine is probably at the 1,260-ft. level south of Rowse's shaft upon the new ore shoot. There has been a splendid lode in this level for a considerable distance, with every likelihood of its continuing good, the report on the 20th August stating that it was 3 ft. wide, assaying over 2½ ozs. As this point is in virgin ground, its importance can be well understood. All these points are most important, and large reserves of ore are expected to be opened up through these discoveries. The quartz is intact from the 890 to the 620-ft. level. A breakdown in the machinery at the mine influenced the return for September unfavourably, but it was expected to be made good quickly, when the returns would improve again—an anticipation since proved to have been justified. By the mining captain's report of the 28th November we are informed that in Rowse's shaft in the 1,460-ft. level south of winze, a level has been driven a distance of 94 ft., and that the lode is 2 ft. wide, assaying over 18 dwts. This is the deepest level as yet worked. The Mysore Company has lately been experimenting with the cyanide process in the treatment of its tailings with fairly satisfactory results. The dividend of 1s. per share announced, payable on the 17th November last, compares very unfavourably with the one of 8s. 6d. at the corresponding period of

stamps will be ... ing about 500 tons of ... there will doubtless be far ... wealth-forthcoming. There is ... mine for 30 stamps, in additi... at work ; and when the ... justifies it, these ca... ed. Rich ...

,, VII ... profits of its

,, VIII ... engine power on the ... Vllon to the 10 at present ... development of the mine ... could be quickly sent out and erected ... quartz has been taken out of various levels in this property, often assaying 2 or 3 ozs. to the ton, and in one part as high as 12 ozs. of gold to the ton. What gives the management such special confidence in this property is the fact that the rich lodes which the Nundydroog Company is now working upon in Kennedy's shaft, in the northern part of its property, and close to the southern boundary of the Tank Block, are undoubtedly known to dip into the latter, and in one instance, if not more, the working of a very rich lode by the Nundydroog Company was simply prohibited by them in consequence of its passing beyond their boundary into the property of the Tank Block. Quite recently a very fine lode has been cut in the *440 ft. level north Kennedy's* shaft, measuring no fewer than 29 ft., and assaying 2 ozs. 6 dwts. of gold to the ton, and this lode dips into the Tank Block. The discoveries in the levels from Kennedy's shaft are so numerous and so rich as to be adding in a remarkable way to the wealth of the Nundydroog Mine, so much so that it has been stated in the near future that it is not unlikely to be the premier gold producer on the Kolar Field. Well may it be asked with this near prospect for the Nundydroog, What may not be in store for the Tank Block before long?

BALAGHAT MYSORE.—This Company has during the past half-year been making better returns until the last month or two, for which time, through accidents to the machinery and the water rising both in Ogle's and Haine's shaft, the extraction of ore has been greatly interfered with, with consequently considerably diminished returns. It appears that more effective machinery is required to provide against the repetition of such an occurrence.

GOLDFIELDS OF MYSORE.—This concern has in the past done extremely well by its sales of land, and distributed excellent dividends to its shareholders—the last of them being made in July, 1892. It possesses a large tract of auriferous land in the Kolar field, and holds a considerable interest in many of the companies working in this field. Its financial position should be very sound, and doubtless now that the public are interesting themselves more in mining properties again this Company will effect a sale of a portion of their rich property on advantageous terms both to themselves and the purchasers.

YERRAKONDA, FORMERLY SOUTH-EAST MYSORE.—This Company, which had existed since 1886, and tried its fortune in two properties—in its early days on the Eastern lode, and in its latter days on the Valley property, which is believed to contain a considerable run on the southern portion of the Champion lode—has recently gone into liquidation for the purpose of increasing its financial powers, and has emerged from the same under its new title of the Yerrakonda Company. We are told the shares in the new company were largely over-applied for, and consequently the re-construction scheme must be pronounced a great success. The capital thus provided should enable the new company to thoroughly test the Champion lode at the southern extremity of the field, and we trust to hear before long that the trial will have proved satisfactory, and that the property will be remunerative to its shareholders.

KOLAR CENTRAL.—The Directors, following the wish expressed by the shareholders at the last general meeting, have been engaged looking for a property in Mysore, which would give promise of better results, and it appears that their efforts in this direction are likely to meet with success. It is possible, at an early date, that the shareholders may be called together to approve a scheme of reconstruction and the purchase of a new property. In the meantime, as for some time past, mining operations are in abeyance.

CHAMPION REEF.—This Company has for the past six months been the premier gold producer in the field, and according to present indications is likely to maintain this proud position for, at least, a considerable time to come, as rich ore ground is being opened up throughout the entire length of its property. It is stated that very good and profitable work is being carried on at all its shafts, viz., at Garland's, Ribblesdale's, Carmichael's and Lowe's. The prospects of this Company seem most bright. With the balance dividend of 3s. per share declared at the annual meeting held this month, the total distribution for the year ending 30th September last, will be 7s. per share or 35 per cent.—not a bad beginning.

COROMANDEL COMPANY.—This Company at its third ordinary general meeting, held on the 20th December last, showed a more hopeful prospect than for some time past, several new reefs having been recently discovered on the property. The lode also in the 440ft. level from Prospect shaft has recently assayed as high as 2 to 3 ozs. of gold to the ton, and an entirely new lode in the Prospect Mine in the drift south from cross-cut, is reported from 2 to 3 ft., and assays regularly over 2 ozs. per ton. It is to be hoped that these improving prospects will

THE MADRAS ARMY ...

The *Pioneer* is ...ing quite magnanimous ! It writes :—The formation of class regiments in the Madras Army has now been formally sanctioned, and in a few years' time we shall probably see a marked improvement in the native forces of the South. The change will not be carried out in so sweeping a manner as was done in Bengal, as class companies only are first to be formed, due regard being paid thereafter to the enlistment of particular races for particular regiments. The recruitment will have to be closely watched, as there is no surplus of really good material in the presidency and the "line boy" is still to the fore. But with care the infantry battalion can be brought up to a good standard as regards physique, while a feeling of *esprit de corps* will be excited similar to that which exists in our own Punjab and Hindustani regiments. *The Madras Army* grew stale after the Mutiny, mainly because it had no opportunity of learning what true campaigning meant, and also because it came gradually to be officered by men long past their best. Since 1885 it has had rough work to do in Burma and this has shaken it out of its lethargy ; while, more important still, the old easy-going field-officers, who swarmed in every regiment, have passed away. Their places have been taken by much younger men and there is far more interest now shown in the military training of the men. The young Majors and Captains who are Commandants of battalions are keen to justify their advancement and they are ably seconded by the officers under them. They will welcome the formation of class regiments and do their best to make the reform something more than one on paper.

ARRIVAL OF THE "DILWARA."

The Indian Troop Service Transport *Dilwara* arrived at Bombay on Saturday morning, from Southampton, which port she left on the 24th January, and called at Queenstown on the 26th, Port Said on the 5th February, and Suez on the 6th idem. She has brought drafts of various regiments, consisting of 57 officers, 2 ladies, 1 child, 1,270 non-commissioned officers and men, 33 women, and 41 children. She had a fine passage throughout the voyage. The following is the list of officers :—

Maj. A.F.G. Richardson, 2nd South Lanc. Regt.; Maj. and Mrs. J.W. Godrey, 2nd K.O.S. Borders ; Maj. A. G. Chichester, 2nd R. Irish ; Surg.-Maj. R. F. O'Brien, A. M. S. ; Maj. H. Morgan, 1st Northampton ; Capt. C. W. S. Hallett, R. Scots ; Surg.-Capt. R. L. R. Macleod, A. M. S. ; Surg.-Capt. J. B. Wilson, A. M. S. ; Capt. J. Cunningham, 2nd Essex Regt. ; Capt. C. de Winton, 1st Hants ; Capt. A.H.W. Norgate, 1st Northampton ; Capt. H. R. Brander, I. S. Corps ; Capt. L. A. Bosanquet, 2nd Derby ; Capt. J. G. Parker, 2nd R. I. Fus. ; Capt. A. K. Siessor, 2nd Derby ; Capt. G. S. F. Napier, 2nd Oxford L. I. ; Lt. G. F. Ottley, 2nd Yorks Regt. ; Lt. H. J. Kelsall, R. A. ; Lt. H. B. Galloway, 2nd Seaforth High. ; Lt. and Mrs. E. D. Fawkes and child, 2nd Essex Regt. ; Lt. H. F. H. Clifford, 2nd Suffolk ; Lt. V. R. B. Willbraham, Rifle Brigade ; Lt. A. de V. W. Osborne, S. Lanc. ; Lt. F.J.N. Chichester, 1st Devon. ; Lt. D. R. Poulter, R. A. ; Lt. K. R. Hamilton, 2nd Oxford L. I. ; 2nd Lt. J. E. J. Masterton, 1st Devon ; 2nd Lt. D. S. Mathews, 1st Norfolk ; 2nd Lt. L. B. H. Haworth, 2nd York L. I. ; 2nd Lt. H. B. H. Magrath, I. S. Corps ; 2nd Lt. R. J. Cuming, 2nd Suffolk ; 2nd Lt. H. B. Holmes, Rl. Fus. ; 2nd Lt. I. T. Marsh, 4th Drn. Guards ; 2nd Lt. A. G. A. Gerrard, 4th Drn. Guards ; 2nd Lt. C. A. Grogan, 4th Drn. Guards ; 2nd Lt. L. M. Dunbar, 5th Drn. Guards ; 2nd Lt. L. Rowstorne, 7th Hussars ; 2nd Lt. H. A. Cape, 18th Hussars ; 2nd Lt. A. G. Stuart, 2nd Rl. Scots ; 2nd Lt. R. W. Duncan, 2nd Rl. Scots ; 2nd Lt. A. McN. Dykes, 2nd Rl. Lanc ; 2nd Lt. H. A. Walker, Rl. Fus. ; 2nd Lt. G. C. D. Masterson, Yorks L. I. ; 2nd Lt. H. W. Bulloch, R. I. Fus. ; 2nd Lt. R. Oakley, S. Rifles ; 2nd Lt. J. G. Chaplain, S. Rfls ; 2nd Lt. R. E. Salked, 2nd Oxford L. I. ; 2nd Lt. R. E. C. Hall, 2nd Durham L. I. ; 2nd Lt. E. W. Bell, 3rd Rifle Bde ; 2nd Lt. P. B. Saugster, Unattached List ; 2nd Lt. W. Hisketh, Unattached List ; 2nd Lt. A. Shairp, Unattached List ; 2nd Lt. D. W. H. Humphreys, Unattached List ; 2nd Lt. J. G. Griffiths, Unattached List ; 2nd Lt. M. Synge, Unattached List ; Revd. J. Caves Brown, Acting Chaplain, C. of E., and Revd. J.J. Cummins, Acting Chaplain, R.C.

WHEN WE FEEL SMALL.—'There are times,' said the man with the oratorical manner, 'when we are overwhelmed with humiliation at the ... lessness of the human mind.' 'That's ...' was the reply. 'I am often ma...' 'Indeed?' 'Yes. I have a four ... who asks questions.'

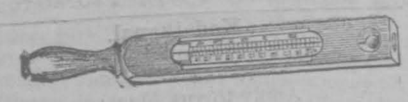
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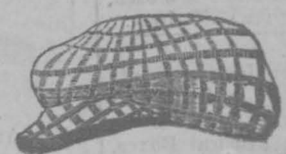
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Madras Branch, January 1894.

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to the public health."

In 1890 (Vide G.O. 327 M / 23.2.90) ...

& Co., Madras.

Printers, Machine Minders.

WANTED several good men for steam press. ADDISON & Co., Madras.

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To Let.

Templeton Lodge, Ooty.
For particulars, apply to Miss BARCLAY, Blackwood, Cotacamund.

To Let.

THE upper flat of No. 177, Mount Road, over the business premises of Mr. D'Angelis and Messrs. Savege & Co. Apply to
WRENN, BENNETT & Co.

To Let.

"FAIRLIGHT," COONOOR, NILGIRIS. Available by the YEAR ONLY. For particulars, apply to JOHN EAGAN, Hill Grove Hotel, Coonoor.

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Saddlers and Harness Makers,
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Rs. 300 „ „ ½ year.
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Grey Persian galloway; 14-1; 7 years old; good district nag.
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Two New Broughams, painted and lined blue, built to order.
Two new Gigs to suit 14 hands.
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A BROADWOOD Grand Piano, Mahogany, in good order, with packing case. Rs. 350.
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Agents for the Administrator.
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THE proprietor of the English Warehouse begs to inform that he has with effect from this date, dispensed with the services of his Dress-maker, *Mrs. Virgo*. Therefore the orders for the Dress-making department of the Bangalore Branch cannot be received until he gets another dress-maker for whom he has at once telegraphed to his London Agents. This does not disturb Dress-making department of our Madras Branch which continues to receive dress-making orders as usual.
HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT,
Proprietor,
English Warehouse.
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Rooms available.
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ROYAL HOTEL,
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EVERY kind of Plain Needlework, coarse and fine, undertaken at moderate price
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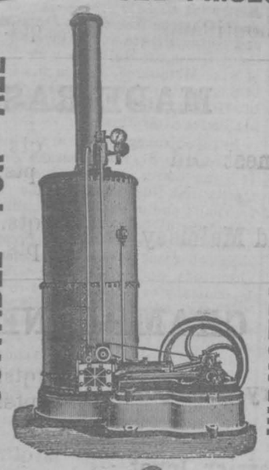
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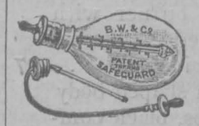
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In 1890 (Vide 190. 27.3.90)

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BANGALORE,
OOTACAMUND.

SPENCER & Co.

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OOTACAMUND,

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No. 2533. Embossed and fluted bronzed base and pedestal, brass relieved, cut glass reservoir, duplex burner with extinguisher, bronzed brass punkah protector and frosted bell shaped shade; height of lamp 12 inches .. 15 0

No. 3202. Bronzed fluted pedestal, brass relieved, black composite base, cut glass container, duplex burner with extinguisher, bronzed brass punkah protector and frosted bell shaped shade; height of lamp 12 inches .. 17 8

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No. 2962. Lacquered brass, spherical, container on tripod ball feet, duplex burner with extinguisher, lacquered brass punkah top, frosted bell shaped shade, height of lamp 8 inches ... 23 0

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TABLE LAMPS.



2754.



2972.

TABLE LAMPS.

RS. A.

No. 2462. Spherical cream China body with blue floral decoration on tripod claw feet, duplex burner with extinguisher, lacquered brass punkah protector, frosted bell shaped shade, height of lamp 9 inches 24 8

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No. 2985A. Bronzed, fluted, base and body, brass relieved, vulcan pattern circular burner, *giving a very brilliant light*, spherical frosted shade ... 24 8

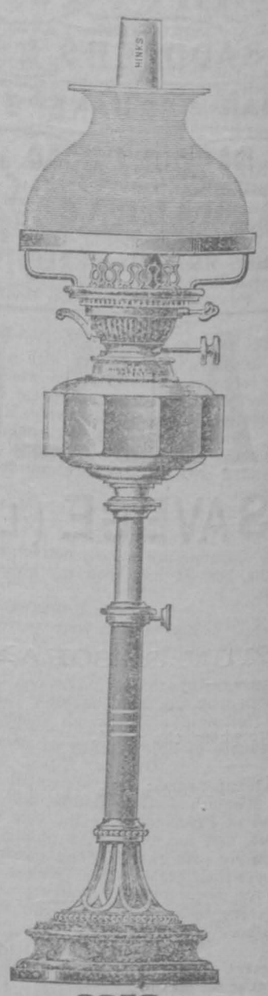
No. 2751. Cream china urn shaped body with blue floral decoration, black composite base picked out gilt, duplex burner with extinguisher and florally etched spherical shade, *as per illustration*, height of lamp 14 inches ... 27 8

No. 2754. Pale green China urn shaped body decorated brown raised flowers and birds, black composite base, picked out gilt lines, duplex burner with extinguisher and etched spherical shade, height of lamp 14 inches ... 27 8

No. 2752. Cream China urn shaped body embellished with wild roses, black composite base picked out gilt lines, duplex burner with extinguisher, bronzed brass punkah protector and frosted bell shaped shade, height of lamp 14 inches 27 8

No. 2972. Squat shaped cream China, florally decorated body resting on tripod feet, duplex burner with extinguisher and florally etched spherical shade, *as per Illustration*, height of lamp 11 inches 36 8

TABLE LAMP.



2952.

HANGING LAMPS.

RS. A.

No. 3100. Lacquered brass with fluted reservoir and lyre shaped suspension, Vulcan pattern circular burner, *giving a most powerful light*, opal shade 24 8

No. 3169. Bronzed, brass relieved, receptacle, bronzed rod and chain suspension, clear glass reservoir, duplex burner and extinguisher and etched spherical shade ... 27 8

No. 3168. Bronzed, brass relieved, receptacle, bronzed chain suspension, clear glass container, duplex burner with extinguisher, bronzed brass punkah protector and frosted bell shaped shade ... 29 8

No. 3170. Bronzed, brass relieved, receptacle, bronzed rod suspension, cut crystal reservoir, duplex burner with extinguisher, star pattern frosted spherical shade ... 32 8

No. 3355. Patent horizontal flame hanging lamp, bronzed and copper mounted container, three separate ¾ inch burners, with chimneys and bronze reflectors. Balancing chain suspension whereby the lamp may be elevated beyond reach when not in use ... 58 12

WALL LAMPS.

No. 3353. Patent Horizontal Flame wall lamp with brass relieved bronze container and one ¾ inch burner ... 17 8

No. 3370. Patent Horizontal Flame wall lamp with brass relieved bronze container and two separate ¾ inch burners 22 8

The above unique lamps give a powerful brilliant light.

TABLE LAMPS.



3117.



2751.

DEPARTMENT.

White Seal	qts...33	0
Amontillado	qts...40	0

MADEIRAS.

Finest Old	qts...36	0
	pts...19	8
Old Malmsey	qts...39	0
	pts...21	0

CHAMPAGNES.

Dry Monopole	qts...91	0
	pts...48	0
Perrier Jouet	qts...80	0
	pts...42	8
Pommery	qts...93	0
	pts...49	8
Giesler	qts...75	8
	pts...40	8

SPARKLING HOCK.

Ehrenbreitstein	qts...55	8
	pts...30	8

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Nonpareil	qts...53	0
	pts...29	8

PORTS.

Choice Old	qts...40	0
	pts...21	0
Vinho Velho	qts...36	0
"Commendador"	qts...49	0
Dow's Vintage	qts...64	0
Conningham's	qts...31	0
	pts...16	8
Dixon's	qts...40	0

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MADRAS: Printed and Published by J. SMALLEY, for the Proprietors, No. 6, North Beach Road.

Reg^d fishing in the Cooum

3

L. & M. DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

Hon. Sabhapathi Mudaliar's questions in Council in re fishing in the Cooum.

Dated 189 .

FOR ORDERS.

I am not disposed to accept the C.S.'s suggestion to place the ~~tout~~ papers on the table. That would involve the expense of re-printing a number of old papers which no one would read through. I would reply to the first ~~section~~ question as suggested by the A.S. & as to the second would say that a mem^m (i.e. the marked parts of this note) prepared in the office as to the previous history of the question w^d. be furnished[x] to the H.M. from which he would see that it was now for the Prest. of the Mun^l. Com^r. to move in the matter if he thought fit & that if he did so the Gov^t. w^d. consider whether it was necessary to stop the fishing for the sake of the public health.

H.S.
7/3/95

x i.e. in his

Some history of the question of fishing in the Cooum seems required:—

In 1870 the Police Commissioner & the Sanitary Commissioner represented that the disturbance of the bed of the Cooum by fishermen wading in it, & the heaping of shell fish on its banks were "serious public nuisances, & likely to endanger the public health". The Govt. accordingly in May 1870, issued an order prohibiting all fishing between Govt. House Bridge & the Bridge near the cemeteries, & told the Comm^r. of Police to see it carried out. The fishermen appealed and claimed a prescriptive right to fish.

Govt. accordingly (G.O. $\frac{1079}{26.8.70}$ Public) asked the Adv. General to advise ~~them~~ it as to the probable legal validity of the claim, and to give an opinion as to the ~~best~~ course ~~to pursue~~ that should be pursued, were the claim found valid, in order to restrict the fishing in such a manner as to "sufficiently secure the public health".

2. The Adv. General said (see G.O. $\frac{1311}{18.10.70}$ Public) that without more evidence as to the claim he could not decide as to its validity, and suggested that if Medical & Municipal officers were of opinion that the fishing ^storing of shells or caused a public nuisance those who did these things could be proceeded against by the Department in charge of the public health.

In 1890 (vide G.O. $\frac{227\ M.}{27.2.90}$) [illegible]

conservancy of the Coovum (the P.W.) for causing a public nuisance under sec. 268. I.P.C.

3. Govt. then appointed a Commission consisting of the President of the municipality, the San. Commr. (Dr. Cornish) and the Sec. to the Insp.r General, Indian Medical Dept., to report on the necessity of prohibiting or restricting the fishing in the river, and the drying of shell-fish on its banks.

The Commissioners sat, & reported (see G.O. 500/18.4.71 Public) that in their opinion there was no necessity to entirely prohibit fishing in the Coovum river "on sanitary grounds & for the protection of the public health" but that the trading for shell fish & Sand-eels ~~was~~ through "and generally a nuisance" was a public nuisance when the bar was closed & the level of the river low — from end of February up to July — & should be prohibited, as it stirred up the mud & made it give out considerable volumes of offensive gases. They admitted that the fishing with nets also disturbed the bed of the river.

They found however that there was "no evidence before them to warrant the assumption" that the fish caught in the sewage-laden waters of the Coovum were more noxious to health when taken than those caught in waters destitute of sewage.

4. On this report the Govt. authorised the Commr. of Police to issue a notification that persons disturbing the mud of the Coovum by groping for shell fish or eels or using dragnets, between 1st March

Questions re Hon. A. Subapathi

5

DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

Dated

189 .

FOR ORDERS.

and 1st July should be prosecuted for nuisance.

5. Four years later (vide G.O. 1006/10.8.75 Public) the Police Commissioner was asked whether this notification continued to be annually made, & if so whether it was any good.

He replied (G.O. 1140/11.9.75 Public) that no cases had ever been prosecuted under it as he could not get evidence that the practice was a public nuisance. (He appears to have forgotten the Commission's opinion). Govt. asked the Advocate General whether the Municipal Commission could not frame a bye-law to prevent the practice if the conservancy of the Coovum was handed over to them.

He replied that it would be better to amend the Municipal Act (G.O. 2105/28.10.75 Financial) & Govt. agreed, and steps were taken accordingly (G.O. 649/27.8.77 Public Works).

Section 330. of the existing Madras Municipality Act (I of 84) says that "the President may, with the sanction of the G. in C., prohibit fishing in the Coovum ---- whenever he considers that such fishing is likely to be dangerous to the public health."

In 1890 (vide G.O. 227 M/27.2.90)

Commander in Chief's bridge and the
mouth of the river on the ground that
fish caught in such water must be un-
wholesome. He was however referred to the
Commissioners opinion that they were not, &
permission sought was refused.

In '91 (vide G.O. $\frac{592 \text{ M.}}{21.4.91}$) Col.
Moore again came up & suggested that
fishing might be prohibited as it stirred
up the bed of the river.

In disposing of this ~~G.O.~~ paper the
previous history of the case, & the
reason for inserting section 330 in the
Madras Municipality Act, as also the 11th-
12th paras of the Commissions report,
appear to have been overlooked, for the
G.O. upon it said that although the river's
condition ~~was~~ had materially deteriorated since
1871 there appeared to be no reason to
interfere on sanitary grounds. The
President was also told that he could
prosecute the fishermen for public
nuisance if he liked.

Col. Moore has not come up again
about the matter.

6. The river is now in the charge of
the D.P.W. Several proposals were
made to hand it over to the Municipal
Commission (vide G.Os. $\frac{500}{18.4.71}$ (Public),
$\frac{1140}{11.9.75}$ (Public), $\frac{630}{4.4.76}$ (Financial), $\frac{649}{27.8.77}$
(Public Works), but nothing was ever
done finally in the matter, & G.O.
$\frac{1922}{3.12.77}$ shows that at that time the
river was still in the charge of the
D.P.W.

7. This being the history of the
case the questions may be proceeded
with.

The answer to part (a) may be:-

9. Questions by Hon. A. Subapathi

DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

Dated

FOR ORDERS. 189 .

The following is suggested as answer
to part (b) :-

"A Commission which was
specially appointed in 1870 to report upon
the subject, and of which the then
Sanitary Commissioner, & the Secretary
to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical
Dept. were members, found that there
was no evidence to warrant the
assumption that fish caught in the
Cooum were more noxious to health
when taken than similar fish taken
from waters ~~elsewhere~~ free from sewage.
It appears however, to be advisable
to prohibit the disturbance of the bed
of the river which is caused by fishing
in it as long as the bar is closed &
the level of the water low, and the
President of the Madras Municipal
Commission will be authorized under
sec. 330 of the Madras City Municipal
Act to prohibit fishing between (?)
the Penitentiary and the mouth of the
river until the bar is again open".

The rest can then be written to.

It will be perhaps admitted that the
stirring up of the water in the river
causes a bad smell to arise from it
& should therefore be stopped in the absence
of any strong reason against this.

G.O. 1028. M. 6.3.95 give another explanation of the way in which the disturbance causes the smell. — If only the disturbance of the water was constant + thorough enough the organisms therein referred to would never have opportunities to breed and multiply, and the smell (supposing the explanation to be correct) would never be caused. This was the case formerly in the Veddacheruvu in Vizianagram, which is another gigantic cesspool. The Maharajah's elephants used to be sent to wade up + down the tank frequently to "dissolve the smell." It is said on good authority that since they ceased to do this the smells have increased greatly in intensity and unpleasantness.

MC 6.3.95

Attention is invited to the statements made in paras 3, 6, 7 & 8 of the report in G.O No 500 dated 18th April 1870.

Draft

I submit the following replies

(a) The Govt. has perused the article

(b) The matter has more than once been considered before Govt. since 1870 when it was first brought to notice.

The papers will be placed on the table

The Govt. will again consider the matter subject.

HM
6/3/95

Questions in Legislative Council

V.E

HM.

(for orders).

9. Questions by Hon. A. Subapathi Mudaliar.) —

Answers. —

I (a). The Govt. has now perused the article referred to.

(b). A commission which was specially appointed in 1870 to report upon the subject, and of which the then Sanitary Commissioner, the Secretary to the Inspector-General Indian Medical Dept, were members found that there was no evidence to warrant the assumption that fish caught in the Cooum were more noxious to health, when taken than similar fish taken from waters free from sewage. There appears however to be less certainty that the ~~disturbance~~ of the bed of the river caused by fishermen wading in it is not harmful to the public health, and the Govt. will again take the matter into consideration. HM 6/3/95

~~The President of the Madras Municipal Commission will be consulted as to the desirability of issuing prohibitory or restricting notifications under Sec. 330 of the City of Madras Municipal Act~~

MC 8.3.95

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, and 55 and 56 Victoria, Cap. 14.

The Council met at the Council Chamber in Fort St. George at 11 A.M. on Wednesday the 13th day of March 1895.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the GOVERNOR OF MADRAS—*Presiding.*
His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. BLISS, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. GROSE, M.A.
The Hon'ble Colonel J. PENNYCUICK, R E.
The Hon'ble S. SRINIVASA RAGHAVAIYANGAR, B.A., C.I.F., Diwan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. CROLE.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. ARUNDEL.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. GIBSON.
The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. STURROCK.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. PRICE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU.
The Hon'ble A. SABHAPATI MUDALIYAR, Rao Bahadur.
The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR, B.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU, B.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble S. R. RAMASUBBAIYAR, B.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur.
The Hon'ble the Rev. W. MILLER, M.A., L.L.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR, B.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble GHULAM MUHAMMAD HASAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. ROMILLY.
The Hon'ble V. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—The Hon'ble A. Sabhapati Mudaliyar has not come yet. With your Excellency's permission, I shall therefore read the questions that stand in his name.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT assented.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU for the Hon'ble A. SABHAPATI MUDALIYAR.—I. (*a*) Is it a fact that the whole contract for the road repairs in Malabar was given to one European for three years ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Deputy Collector of Cochin made a suggestion that the A system was not working well and must be abolished, and that the work can be managed thereby more cheaply and efficiently?

(*c*) Is it a fact that some of the members assembled at the meeting to consider this suggestion expressed their opinion that the condition of roads repaired by the European contractor was not satisfactory, and they strongly opposed to the contract being given to one individual?

(*d*) Is it true that no previous notice was given to the members and that the subject of A system of contract was introduced into the meeting suddenly?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—The Government has no information and does not consider it necessary to call for any, as the subject referred to is entirely one for the Local Board to deal with.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU for the Hon'ble A. SABHAPATI MUDALIYAR.—(*e*) If the Government is satisfied that no regular tenders were called for and that some of the members were opposed to the A system, will the Government be pleased to cancel the resolution confirming the contract to one individual and direct the Board to invite tenders in a regular way, as is done in all other districts, dividing road work into sections or divisions to induce small contractors to offer cheaper rates?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—(*e*) Supposing the statements made in the question to be correct, the Government has no authority to cancel the resolution of the District Board, if one in the terms alleged was passed.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU for the Hon'ble A. SABHAPATI MUDALIYAR.—II. Referring to the small article in the *Hindu* of the 22nd instant, reporting an accident by explosion of a blind shell whereby nine persons were killed and two were seriously injured, will the Government be pleased to inquire how this blind shell was left behind at the target, and will the Government be pleased to issue stringent instructions to the military and police authorities to see that no such blind shells are in future left behind after each target practice is over, to prevent ignorant villagers falling victims to such accidents which appear to have occurred more than once.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—The Government much regrets the occurrence of this unfortunate accident by which two or three men are reported to have been killed and several injured. The unexploded shell was picked up about 3,000 yards from the target and must have escaped the notice of the search parties, who are sent out regularly after practice to look for such shells; but as the range of the guns is very great and the ground beyond the target is jungle covered with prickly thorn bushes, it will be understood that it is extremely difficult for search parties to find every unexploded shell.

Notices in Tamil, warning the public of the danger of tampering with shells that may be picked up, were distributed by the police in the villages adjacent to the range and the villagers were likewise warned by the Revenue Inspector not to touch such shells but to cover them by placing earth over them if found.

The Military authorities will be asked to suggest any further precautions that they may consider might be adopted with the object of averting such unfortunate accidents as that now under notice.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU, for the Hon'ble A. SABHAPATI MUDALIYAR.—III. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article published in the *Madras Mail* of the 21st instant, complaining against the nuisance caused by fishermen disturbing the waters of the Cooum, &c.

(*b*) If so, what measures have been taken or intended to be taken to prevent fishing in the said river and of the sale of fish caught in the said river on sanitary grounds?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—(*a*) The Government has now perused the article referred to.

(*b*) A commission which was specially appointed in 1870 to report upon the subject, and of which the then Sanitary Commissioner and the Secretary to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, were members, found that there was no evidence to warrant the assumption that fish caught in the Cooum were more noxious to health, when eaten, than similar fish taken from water free from sewage.

There appears, however, to be less certainty that the disturbance of the bed of the river caused by fishermen wading in it is not harmful to the public health, and the Government will again take the matter into consideration.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—IV. Will your Excellency be pleased to state what reply was given to the memorial submitted by the ryots of Goomsur and Suradá taluks on your Excellency's visit to the Ganjám district in October 1894 and published in the *Hindu* of the 25th January 1895?

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—The petition was forwarded to the Collector of Ganjám for report. Orders will be passed when the report, which the Collector has been asked to expedite, has been received.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—V. (1) Is it a fact that Government was pleased to order the closing of the Waltair orphanage (supported by public subscriptions and a grant from Government) and the sale of the buildings thereof, and will Government be pleased to place on the table a copy of the correspondence which led to the same?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—(1) The Government did order the closing of the orphanage; the reasons for the step will be found in the correspondence read in G.O., dated 29th June 1894, No. 482, Educational, which has already been placed at the disposal of the Press. From the papers it will be seen that in October 1893 the Committee stated as follows:—"The orphanage is now in such bad repair that it has been condemned, and it is believed that it will be actually unsafe in the event of very heavy rain. The buildings, in fact, are so bad that it will be necessary to pull them down entirely and rebuild them." The Committee also said that, now that there is railway communication between the Northern Circars and Madras, the *raison d'être* for an orphanage at Waltair had considerably diminished, if it had not disappeared altogether.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—(2) Will Government be pleased to state the authority under which such orders were issued and why the wishes of the subscribers to the said orphanage were not consulted?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—(2) "The Government acted upon the suggestion of the Committee of the Orphanage which was supported by the Collector and the Acting Director of Public Instruction. The largest subscriber to the institution was Government which contributed yearly a sum equal to the total amount of the contribution from other sources."

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—(3) Is it a fact that the said orphanage was founded about ninety years ago by private individual efforts and was the only institution of its kind between Madras and Calcutta, and that when it was closed last year, it was self-supporting with a funded capital of Rs. 3,000 and odd?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—(3) The institution seems to have come into existence in 1817 and to have been supported at first by voluntary contributions. When it was closed it was certainly not self-supporting; the total receipts during 1893–94 from private subscriptions, fees and petty miscellaneous sources being only Rs. 2,139 against an expenditure of Rs. 3,411. In the early part of the century, the orphanage received assistance from Government on more than one occasion; from 1858 to 1870 the Government contributed annually a sum equal to twice the amount obtained from private subscriptions and, from 1870 until the closure of the school, the yearly grant by the State was equal to the said amount. The so-called 'funded capital' consisted of a balance in hand at the end of 1893–94 amounting to Rs. 3,587, which was of course insufficient for repairing the buildings and meeting ordinary expenses.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—(4) Is it a fact that no reply has yet been given to the memorial of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community of the Northern Circars submitted in October last to your Excellency through the Collector of Vizagapatam praying for its restoration and that the Rajahmundry Circle of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association promised to the Collector of Vizagapatam a contribution of Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of the repairs of the orphanage buildings and that, in spite thereof, the buildings were ordered to be sold?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—(4) It is a fact that no reply has been sent to the memorial. The memorial has not up to now been traced in the Government office. Enquiries are being made on the subject. A telegram was received in September

last from the Chairman of the Rajahmundry Circle, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, and he was told, in reply, to address the Collector. The Government knows nothing about the alleged offer of Rs. 1,000 but, as I have already mentioned, the Committee considered that the building would have to be re-constructed throughout if the institution were retained.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—(5) In view of the aforesaid circumstances and the growing importance of Waltair as the head-quarters of the East Coast Railway, will your Excellency's Government be pleased to favourably consider the question of re-opening the orphanage?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—(5) The Government is not prepared to consider the question of re-opening the orphanage.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—VI. (1) With reference to the answer of Government that no reports were called for from the Board of Revenue or the Member in charge of the Settlement Department in connection with the enhancement of the water-cess, is it a fact that a report was submitted by the Member of the Settlement Department and will Government be pleased to place it on the table?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—No report regarding the enhancement of the water-rate in the Gódávari and Kistna districts was submitted by the Member in charge of the Settlement Department before the issue of the Government order enhancing the rate. Correspondence has passed subsequently between the Government and the Board which the Government declines to place on the table.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—(2) Is it a fact that your Excellency's Government was at first not in favour of the enhancement of the cess, and will Government be pleased to place on the table the correspondence of your Excellency's Government with the Government of India as requested by me at the meeting of the council held on the 20th November last?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—The Government regrets it is unable to answer the first part of the question or to lay upon the table the correspondence referred to.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—(3) With reference to the answer of Government that "the rate of the water-cess is determined on the principle that a fair commercial value should be put on all water supplied," will Government be pleased to state what it means by "a fair commercial value?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—"A fair commercial value" is what the supply of water is worth in the open market, but it does not follow that Government would always charge its full value thus gauged.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—(4) With reference to the recent notification published in the Kistna and Gódávari District Gazettes extraordinary on or about the 20th February 1895 cancelling the enhancement of the water-rate for the *current fasli only*, and ordering the levy of a general water-rate from the next fasli not exempting land not irrigated for five consecutive years, will Government be pleased to place on the table a copy of the order on the subject?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—A copy of G.O., No. 774, dated 19th February 1895, and of G.O., No. 870, dated 26th February 1895, will be placed on the table.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—VII. (1) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the report of the District Collector of Kistna recommending the withdrawal of the privilege of electing the chairman and municipal councillors of the town of Masulipatam, and is it a fact that the request of townsmen and municipal councillors to be supplied with a copy of the said report was refused by Government?

(2) Was any opportunity afforded to the said municipal council to meet the charges on which the franchise was withdrawn by Government?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—(1) The Government is not prepared to lay on the table a copy of the report referred to. No application from the inhabitants or municipal councillors of Masulipatam for a copy of the report can be traced in the Government office.

(2) No. The Government appears to have considered that the Collector's report showed conclusively that the maladministration of municipal affairs rendered the step which he recommended absolutely essential.

The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—Will your Excellency allow me to ask the questions that stand in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT assented.

The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR for the Hon'ble Mr. ARBUTHNOT.—VIII. With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss's answer to my question No. 35 put at the meeting of this Council held on 22nd January whether, as more than seven weeks have now elapsed since the receipt by Government of the letter of the High Court referred to in the said answer, it is proposed by Government to take any action with a view to obtaining the appointment of a Fifth Puisne Judge.

IX. With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss's answer to my question No. 36 put at the meeting of this Council held on 22nd January whether, as sufficient time has now elapsed for the consideration of the communication from the High Court referred to in the said answer, Government are now prepared to say whether they have it in contemplation to recommend the increase of the limit of jurisdiction of the City Civil Court and, if so, to what extent.

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—VIII & IX. No decision has yet been arrived at in regard to these subjects.

The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR for the Hon'ble Mr. ARBUTHNOT.—X. With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss's answer to my question No. 38 put at the meeting of this Council held on 22nd January whether the High Court has given an opinion as to the expediency of substituting the scale of fees prescribed in the Court Fees Act for the scale now in force in the High Court; if so, will Government be pleased to state what that opinion is and whether an assurance can be given that no change will be made which will tend to increase taxation to suitors.

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—The matter is touched upon in the correspondence now before Government, but it is understood that the High Court does not intend to address Government regarding the introduction of the Court Fees Act scale of fees until Government has passed orders on the question of raising the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court.

The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR for the Hon'ble Mr. ARBUTHNOT.—XI. Will Government be pleased to state why no reply has been sent to the letter of the Chamber of Commerce, dated 3rd November 1894, having reference to important changes which it was rumoured were contemplated on the Original Side of the High Court and asking that the Chamber might be given an opportunity of expressing its views before any definite or irrevocable action was taken in the matter; also its letter dated 28th January 1895 requesting that the Chamber might be favoured with a copy of the communication addressed to the Madras Government by the Judges of the High Court and referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss in his reply to the questions put by myself at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 22nd January, and a copy of the Judges' reply to the reference from Government as to the expediency of substituting the scale of fees prescribed in the Court Fees Act for the scale now in force in the High Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—The reply to the letter of the 3rd November from the Chamber of Commerce has now issued; the letter of the 28th January is under consideration along with other correspondence relating to the raising of the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XII. With reference to the answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Garstin to question VI put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th January 1894, has Government received from the Board of Revenue any report as to whether the allotment of communal lands on patta should be absolutely forbidden? If so, will the Government be pleased to place the report at the disposal of the Press?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—The report has not yet been received.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XIII. With reference to the answers of the Hon'ble Mr. Garstin to question VIII put by me at the same meeting, will the Government be pleased to state whether plans and estimates for the proposed office for the Collector of Tanjore at Tanjore have been prepared and sanctioned, and what further steps have been taken towards the construction of the requisite office building?

The Hon'ble Colonel PENNYCUICK.—Plans and estimates for the Collector's office at Tanjore have been prepared and submitted to Government. The details

are now under examination in the Chief Engineer's office and the estimate will be re-submitted to Government shortly and, if sanctioned, arrangements will then be made for allotting funds for the work.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XIV. With reference to the answers of the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss to the question III (*a*) put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 7th March 1894, will the Government be pleased to state what has become of the scheme then before Government for the supply of water for the town of Coimbatore?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—XIV It having been found that, as the law at present stands, it is impossible to finance the scheme, the question of providing a water-supply for Coimbatore is standing over, pending the passing of the Bill to amend the District Municipalities Act, which provides for special taxation in view to enable water-supply and drainage schemes to be carried out.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XV. With reference to the answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Grose to the questions IV (*a*) and (*b*) put by me at the same meeting, has Government received the report called for regarding the manner in which petitions presented to the Settlement officer in Tanjore have been disposed of? and, if so, will the Government be pleased to place it at the disposal of the Press?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—The report referred to was duly received and disposed of in G.O., Mis. No. 1493, dated 13th April 1894. A copy of this order will be furnished to the Hon'ble Member; but Government declines to place the report at the disposal of the Press.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XVI. With reference to the answer of Government to question VIII (*c*) put by me at the same meeting, has Government received any report from the Inspector-General of Jails as to whether criminals who should have been placed in close prisons have been permitted to work in association with other convicts? and, if so, will the Government be pleased to place the same at the disposal of the Press?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—The Government has received a report on the subject from the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Hon'ble Member can have a copy of it if he so desires; but the Government does not consider it worth while to print the report and place it at the disposal of the Press.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XVII. Has Government received the final report of the Settlement Department on the new settlement of the Tanjore district? and, if so, will it be pleased to place the same at the disposal of the Press?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—The report referred to has not yet been received.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XVIII. With reference to the answer of Government to question XXIII-A. put by me at the meeting of the Council held on the 22nd January 1895, has Government received the information referred to, and, if so, will it be pleased to place the same at the disposal of the Press?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—Yes. The information will be furnished to the Hon'ble Member.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XIX. Has Government received any report on the cost of strengthening the banks of the main irrigation channels in Tanjore referred to in the answer to question No. XXVI put by me at the same meeting? If so, will the Government be pleased to place the same at the disposal of the Press?

The Hon'ble Colonel PENNYCUICK.—No change of practice has been made; during the floods of last year an insignificant amount of temporary work appears to have been done by the inhabitants of their own accord; but this is a common occurrence and does not imply any change in practice.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XX. Has Government received any report on the subject of tope lands referred to in the answer to my question XXX (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) put at the same meeting? and, if so, will the Government be pleased to place it at the disposal of the Press?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—The report has not yet been received.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XXI. With reference to question VII put by me at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, has Government

received any answer to the reference made to the Superintending Engineer of Tanjore regarding certain lands taken up by the Public Works Department for a river embankment in the Kumbakonam taluk? and, if so, will the Government be pleased to place the same at the disposal of the Press?

The Hon'ble Colonel PENNYCUICK.—In the particular case in question there was considerable delay in obtaining the proper transfer of the land, and the work being urgent the land was entered upon before formal acquisition; there is no reason to believe that the owners raised any objection to this course. The reason for the great delay in obtaining the transfer of the land is not at present clear and further inquiries are being made on this point. It appears to have been mainly due to the difficulty of procuring proper information from the village officials.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XXII. If Government has not received the information called for in all or any of the previous questions, will Government be pleased to ascertain and state the reasons for the same?

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—I may say generally that the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member necessitated references to officials on whom the pressure of work falls heavily: without an extra establishment, which is not at the disposal of Government, it is found impossible to elicit information and tabulate the complicated figures required by the Hon'ble Member with greater expedition.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XXIII. Will Government be pleased to state whether in the re-settlement of the Trichinopoly district it is proposed to revise or retain the classification and grouping of lands in regard to irrigation as made at the last settlement? If the former, will the Government be pleased to explain the reason for the revision? and will the Government be pleased to place its orders on the subject at the disposal of the Press?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—The principles on which the re-settlement of the Trichinopoly district is to be conducted, are now under the consideration of Government.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XXIV. Will the Government be pleased to place at the disposal of the Press the papers relating to the trial of the money order system as a means of payment by the ryot of the assessment due to Government?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to a question on this subject asked by the Hon'ble N. Subba Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th April 1894.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR.—XXV. Has the Government before it a proposal for the levy of the professional tax in the municipality of Coimbatore? Is it true that a Sub-Committee of the Council has, on consideration, come to the conclusion that the levy of the tax is unnecessary? and will the Government be pleased to place the Sub-Committee's report and the report of the Collector of Coimbatore on the subject at the disposal of the Press before passing final orders on the subject?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—Government has not at present under consideration the question of imposing the Arts tax in Coimbatore. The latest information on the subject will be found in G.O., dated 16th February 1895, No. 254 M., which has been placed at the disposal of the Press. As regards the matter referred to in the remainder of the Hon'ble Member's question, Government has no information.

The Hon'ble P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU.—XXVI. Will the Government state—

(1) whether it is in their contemplation to employ experienced and trained Police Indian Inspectors as Assistant Superintendents of Police;

(2) whether the Government has submitted any scheme to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State to employ Indians as Assistant Superintendents;

(3) whether the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has given his approval to any scheme, and if it has been sanctioned, when, and

(4) will the Government be pleased to lay all the papers connected therewith before the public.

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—The detailed rules for the future recruitment of the higher ranks of the Police Department will shortly be made public; they are now under reference to the Government of India in regard to a few minor points.

The Hon'ble P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU.—XXVII. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the district of Tinnevelly prohibitory assessments were levied on Natham sites? If so, whether it has authorised the Collector to do so. Whether any suits were filed against the Government for the refund of the prohibitory assessments, and, if so, how many suits? Whether the Government has received any memorial from the inhabitants of the taluk of Ambasamudram, and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state how they have disposed of them?

The Hon'ble Mr. GROSE.—Government is not in a position to give a complete answer. The Hon'ble Member is requested to repeat his question at a future meeting meanwhile the necessary inquiries will be made.

The Hon'ble P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU.—XXVIII. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Paymaster suspended the monthly stipend of Her Highness the Nawab Begam of Carnatic, and whether he has received any instructions from the Government for so doing? If this was done without any instructions from the Government, has the Government taken notice of it?

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—The Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, on his own responsibility, withheld payment of the December stipend of Rs. 6,100 of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba, pending a reply from the Committee appointed for the management of Her Highness's affairs to a communication made by him regarding claims against Her Highness. On reporting the fact to Government, His Excellency the Governor in Council directed him to arrange for the early payment of the stipend in full.

The Hon'ble P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU.—XXIX. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the procedure of Mr. Moberly, the Acting Collector of Malabar, at a recent meeting of the District Board (reported in the *Hindu* of 22nd February 1895) in reference to what is known as the A system of road contract in the district of Malabar? Will the Government be pleased to call upon him for an explanation?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—The attention of the Government has been drawn to the article by the Hon'ble Member's question. The Government sees no sufficient reason for calling upon Mr. Moberly for an explanation.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU.—XXX. What is the amount of the contract under the A system for the district of Malabar? Is it a fact that the contractors in North and South Malabar are Europeans? Was the contract under this system ever given to Natives in Malabar?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—The Government has no information on the points alluded to and, as they refer to matters entirely within the discretion of the local boards, does not propose to call for any.

The Hon'ble P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU.—XXXI. In view to the alleged universal complaint in Malabar against the A system of road contract and the alleged extremely unsatisfactory condition of the roads maintained under that system and the alleged waste of public money caused by it, will Government be pleased to disallow its continuance and order the introduction of the tender system?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—The Government has no power to interfere in a matter in regard to which a discretion vests by law in local bodies.

The Hon'ble P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU.—XXXII. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the letter, dated 18th November 1894, from Mr. Moberly to a Deputy Magistrate published in the *Madras Standard* of 23rd February 1895? Is the Government aware that that letter was considered by the High Court "injudicious". Will the Government call upon the District Magistrate to explain why he thought it necessary to have this simple assault case tried by a first-class Magistrate instead of by an ordinary third-class Magistrate and why he should have taken the trouble of officially intimating to the Deputy Magistrate his personal opinion of the character of the accused?

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—The attention of Government has been drawn to the letter in question by the Hon'ble Member's question. The Hon'ble Member from the wording of his question has apparently overlooked the fact that Mr. Moberly wrote to the Deputy Magistrate as Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards, not as District Magistrate. If the article in the *Madras Standard* is correct in stating that the High

Court characterised Mr. Moberly's letter as injudicious, Government has only to remark that it agrees with the High Court, but sees no reason to take any action in the matter.

PETITIONS, &c.

The SECRETARY.—I have the honour to report that the petition from M.R.Ry. N. Coopoosawmy Aiyangar, Public Works Contractor, Dindigul, dated 6th February 1895, and G.O., dated 2nd March 1895, No. 16, have been transferred under rule 45 to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act IV of 1884 (the Madras District Municipalities Act). A petition has also been received from the Secretary, Cuddapah District Association, dated 6th March 1895, on the subject of Village Officers Hereditary Succession Bill. This has been printed and circulated and it may perhaps be taken as read.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—I have to announce the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General to Madras Act I of 1895 (an Act to repeal the City of Madras Tobacco Duties Act, 1890).

VILLAGE OFFICERS HEREDITARY SUCCESSION BILL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—We now come to the consideration of the Village Officers Hereditary Succession Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. E. Gibson will address the Council.

The Hon'ble S. SRINIVASA RAGHAVAIYANGAR.—My Lord, before proceeding to the consideration of the Bill, I beg your Lordship's permission for moving certain amendments which it is found necessary to make in the Bill. Several of these amendments are suggested in the petition addressed to this Council by the Cuddapah District Association. They are mostly of a technical character and will be generally agreed to. Under these circumstances, I request your Lordship's permission to bring foward these amendments.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—The permission is granted.

The Hon'ble S. R. RAMASUBBAIYAR.—My Lord, I beg to move, with your Lordship's permission, for an adjournment of the discussion of the Bill. I am very sorry to move for this adjournment, but I am obliged to do so, considering that I had not sufficient notice to propose amendments to this Bill. There was no notice given of the intention of the mover of the Bill to move that the Bill be taken into consideration to-day. I think members are entitled to notice long before—more than six days before—the date on which the Bill is intended to be brought up for consideration. No doubt the agenda paper gives notice of the business of the meeting, but I believe that was the first intimation given to the members that the Bill would be taken into consideration to-day. That certainly was not in sufficient time to enable members to propose amendments. I submit, my Lord, that the rules are distinct upon this question. Rules relating to the matter are 48 and 23. No. 48 runs in these words:—"Any member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the substance of a Bill shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to the Secretary in accordance with Rule 23, and the Secretary shall enter the same in the printed statement of business prepared under rule 7; but it shall not be necessary to give previous notice of amendments of a purely verbal character or of amendments consequent upon, or moved in respect of, amendments which have been carried." Rule 23 says—

"Members who wish to make any motion at any meeting must give notice of their intention at the next preceding meeting, or must send such notice in writing to the Secretary at least six clear days before the day fixed for the meeting at which they intend to make the motion, provided that the President may, at his discretion, permit a motion to be made of which such notice has not been given."

So that members ought to have notice of the fact that a Bill is going to be moved for the purpose of being taken into consideration on a particular day; and the members are entitled to have six days' notice. Of course, it cannot be said that the three days' notice provided by section 7 is intended to meet the case of amendments

at all. That is simply for the purpose of giving notice to members that the meeting will be convened on a particular day. I therefore beg to move that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned to some other day.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—Do I understand you to move for an adjournment on account of the infringement of any rule, or do you simply negative the Hon'ble Mr. E. Gibson's motion?

The Hon'ble S. R. RAMASUBBAIYAR.—I move on the ground that rules 23 and 48 have been infringed.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—It is extremely unfortunate that the Hon'ble Member did not give sufficient notice of this amendment. It causes considerable inconvenience to Government to have motions brought forward in this way.

The Hon'ble S. R. RAMASUBBAIYAR.—I express my regret, My Lord. I had first notice of this only after the agenda paper was circulated, which was two or three days ago.

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—With reference to the Hon'ble Member's remark that he knew of it only when the agenda paper was circulated, I beg to state that at the last meeting of the Select Committee at which the Hon'ble Member was present, he learnt that it was the intention to bring the Bill forward after the proper time had elapsed after the presentation of the report.

The Hon'ble S. R. RAMASUBBAIYAR.—I was not present at the meeting of the Select Committee and I had no idea that the Bill was going to be taken into consideration at this meeting. I am not on the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.— I beg the Hon'ble Member's pardon. I made a mistake between two select Committees on which I have been serving.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—Does any Hon'ble Member second the motion?

The Hon'ble A. SABHAPATI MUDALIYAR.—Yes, My Lord, I second it.

THE Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—My Lord, I just wish to say a few words on the motion, to show why this adjournment should take place. Of course, it may be urged that there is nothing illegal in the discussion going on, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill having apparently given notice of the motion coming on at this meeting according to the rules. If the Hon'ble Member did give only six days' notice that this Bill was to come on for discussion to-day, where is the opportunity for the Hon'ble Members of the Council to send notice of amendments with regard to this Bill, of which three days' notice only has been given? So far as I am concerned, I may say I had a strong suspicion that this Bill would come on suddenly before the Council, and I have been inquiring when this Bill would be coming up. I obtained telegraphic information as to this Bill, and I was thus able to send in my amendments in time. We find that the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Ramasubbaiyar, did not know that this Bill was coming on for discussion at this meeting until the agenda paper was received by him. I dare say there will be others who were similarly not in a position to give notice of amendments. Moreover, I may mention, that this Bill now comes before us in altogether a different shape from what it was when the first Select Committee presented its report to the Council. The Bill, I may mention as it stands, is a legal conundrum, and I shall be very much surprised if there are many members of the Council who understand thoroughly the various bearings of the different provisions of the Bill with regard to the several classes of officers concerned in it, which are all compressed in a Bill of 26 sections. I think it is only right, considering the very abstruse and difficult manner in which the language of the Bill has been couched, that some more time should be accorded not only to the public but also to the members of the Council. The spirit of the rules, I submit, is that sufficient notice should have been given to the members of the Council of what was coming on for discussion. It may be urged that once the Select Committee's report is circulated to the Hon'ble Members of the Council, they must be prepared for the discussion of the Bill sooner or later and they must therefore send in their amendments in time. We have had experience not only from this Bill, but also from other Bills, that when the first Select Committee's report is presented to the Council discussion does not always take place. For instance, when the report on the Proprietary Estates Bill came up before the Council, we could not know definitely when it would be brought up for discussion. Looking at the way in which things have been going on and at the way

in which this Bill is drafted and the numerous changes made in it, and the difficulty of the terminology of the Bill, I think it will be in keeping with the spirit of the rules that there should be an adjournment of the discussion on the Bill to some other day.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. GIBSON.—I beg leave to oppose this amendment. It is a well-known presumption of law that every man is supposed to know the law by which he is governed, and the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao is doubtless acquainted with that presumption. As regards the rules, they require that the Bill should be published for a certain time in the *Fort St. George Gazette* before coming on for discussion; and it is open to the Council to admit a discussion on it at any time after this period has elapsed. With regard to the Hon'ble Subba Rao's objections, they come with very poor grace from him, considering that he has himself submitted to the Council a long series of amendments, all of which have been admitted, and which will be considered in due course when the discussion of the Bill is allowed. As a matter of fact, the report of the Select Committee was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on Tuesday, 5th February, which is nearly six weeks ago, and there has been ample notice for every one interested in the measure to bring forward amendments.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—With reference to the remarks of the Hon'ble Member, I may mention that several amendments have struck me, which I have not sent in, because, as a matter of fact, I had not six days' notice to give.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. CROLE.—My Lord, it occurs to me that your Lordship should give some consideration to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubbaiyar's motion for the adjournment of the debate on this Bill. I myself am a sinner in the same way as Mr. Ramasubbaiyar. I imagined up to the moment that I received a communication on the subject from the Secretary to the Council, that unless there was a substantive motion before the Council, an amendment, which always implies a counter-motion, would not be in order. I considered, therefore, that, until I got the notice of the motion for the introduction of the Bill before this Council, I should have been out of order had I proposed an amendment. But time went on, and I received no notice of the business before the Council, but only that there was to be a meeting on the 13th March. The history of the Bill led me to entertain very grave doubts as to when this Bill would come on. This is not the first time there has been a report of the Select Committee. The first report was never placed before the Council. On reading the Bill I entertained such very grave doubts as to the propriety of introducing such a Bill as this at this meeting, that I imagined that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibson's well-known prudence and caution would come to his aid, and that he would not introduce the Bill on this occasion. However I happened to be mistaken. I wrote to the Secretary of the Council to ascertain whether the Hon'ble Mr. Gibson intended to introduce the Bill and pointed out to him what I have mentioned to your Lordship, the great difficulty I was in, in regard to sending in amendments on account of there being no substantive motion and no communication of the motion to be made. The Secretary was good enough to inform me on the 7th that the Bill would certainly come on, and that was the first intimation I had that it would come on. The Secretary referred to rule 7, and said that I had no right to receive any notice of the meeting before the 9th. The rule reads as follows:—"At least three clear days before the date fixed for the meeting, the Secretary shall send to the Madras address of every member a printed statement of the business to be transacted at such meeting". That is all very fine, but the Secretary has arrogated to himself the right to adopt the minimum notice as a normal notice, and I respectfully submit to your Lordship that he ought to have recollected that there are other rules governing the business before the Council, according to which such minimum notice would take away the liberty of action of the members, and deprive the Council of free discussion in the matter. When I brought this to the notice of the Secretary, I wrote to him at the same time to address your Lordship with a view to admitting my amendment, although it was one day too late. I received the Secretary's communication on the 7th, and I wrote that very evening thus giving only five days' clear notice instead of six. But your Lordship has been gracious enough to overlook that one day, and has admitted my amendments. All Hon'ble Members are not equally conversant with the way in which the official business is conducted. I can well understand an Hon'ble Member standing aghast with three days' notice of the Hon'ble Mr. E. Gibson's motion. What I would suggest is that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubbaiyar, and those who think with him, should have some regard for the time and trouble which the official

members of this Council have necessarily devoted to preparation for the discussion of this Bill, and that an arrangement should be made by which any amendments which they consider ought to be proposed, should be sent in during extra time to be granted to them by your Lordship, and that, in the meantime, the discussion of the Bill may be proceeded with. I simply throw this out as a mere suggestion.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—If I follow the Hon'ble Member who had just spoken, I do not quite understand how we can have the agenda paper printed with the amendments and circulated according to the rules.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. CROLE.—Rule 7 says that at least three days' notice should be given, but it is not necessary that the Secretary should cut us down to three days; he might give us thirty days. The Council meeting is announced under rule 2, and the time and place of meeting are fixed by the Governor, and the Secretary is bound to notify the same to each member by a letter. I would suggest for your Lordship's consideration that it would be fitting if, in writing to each member about the meeting, the Secretary should give a general idea as to what business is to come on before the Council. I honestly say that I did not expect this Bill to come before this meeting. Why should there not be a *nota bene* or *postscript* in the notice of the meeting in regard to the business that may come before the Council? Then any objection of this sort could not be urged. The Council is young as yet and the rules are not very well understood by anybody, I suppose. There are, also, a few defects which I think may well be amended when the rules come to be revised.

The Hon'ble V. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR.—The objection raised by the Hon'ble S. R. Ramasubbaiyar seems to be well founded. Section 48 which refers to section 23 provides that notice of amendment shall be given at least six clear days before the date of the meeting. Section 23 provides:—"Members who wish to make any motion at any meeting must give notice of their intention at the next preceding meeting, or must send such notice in writing to the Secretary at least six clear days before the day fixed for the meeting at which they intend to make the motion, provided that the President may, at his discretion, permit a motion to be made of which such notice has not been given." No doubt, if notice of meeting is given a fortnight before the day fixed for the meeting, it is open to anybody to send notice of any substantive motion to be taken into consideration at that meeting. He need not know what the business that is going to be transacted at the meeting is. Whatever may be the business that is going to be transacted at the meeting which has been fixed, it is open to him to give notice of a substantive motion. I apprehend that no member can give notice of an amendment in respect of some Bill which is to be considered at the meeting, unless it is known that such Bill will be discussed at that meeting. The amendment necessarily implies a substantive measure or motion before the meeting; and, inasmuch as section 48 provides "That any member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the substance of a Bill shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to the Secretary in accordance with rule 23. . . . .", it necessarily follows, that he is given at least six days' notice of the meeting at which the Bill is going to be considered in Council. Therefore, taking sections 48 and 23 together, it seems to me that every member of Council if he means to propose any amendment to a Bill is entitled not only to reasonable notice of the date of meeting but also to a notice of at least six days that such and such Bill will be considered at that meeting. Section 47 is really not in conflict with this view. Section 47 says:—"When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee under Rule 34, it *shall not* be taken into consideration by the Council unless copies . . . . shall have been sent to Madras address of each member," and it does not say that when a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee under rule 34, it can be taken into consideration after the publication and sending in of copies to the address of each member as therein prescribed. It does not say that when the conditions prescribed by section 47 alone have been complied with, the report of the Select Committee can be presented and the Bill taken into consideration; but all that it says is, if you have not complied with the conditions prescribed by it, you shall not take the Bill into consideration. As regards Rule 7, it seems to me that though at first sight it might seem to imply that three days' notice is sufficient; yet when you take it along with other sections, and bearing specially in mind the express mention of the words "at least," it seems to me that if a Bill is going to be taken into consideration, then you must give at least seven or eight days' notice; but if there is any other business

which is going to be taken into consideration at the meeting of the Council then three days' notice would be enough, because it is only in the matter of a Bill more than six days' notice is by implication made necessary under other rules. There may be other business to be transacted at the meeting of the Council in respect of which such notice may be unnecessary. There is nothing whatever to prevent the agenda paper from being sent out ten or fifteen days before the meeting, mentioning simply the Bill which is going to be considered at the next meeting. A supplemental agenda paper may be sent three days before the meeting, if there is any other business to be transacted at the meeting which does not involve the consideration of a Bill. Therefore each member has a right to send in his amendments to a Bill and this he cannot do until he receives the agenda paper in respect of such Bill or is otherwise informed of the same. As a matter of fact, in this case the Hon'ble Ramasubbaiyar received the agenda paper only some four or five days ago, stating that this Bill would be taken into consideration at this meeting, and he says that he had no earlier information of the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—I think I understood the Hon'ble Member sitting opposite, when speaking of the complicated nature of the Bill, to allude to the provisions found in section 3, where there certainly is an elaborate classification of the village officers. If that section as it stands now had been suddenly placed before the Hon'ble Members, it might give them cause to ask for a longer time to consider it. I beg, however, to point out that this section in its entirety has been published ever since some day late in December 1893, or the beginning of January 1894. As far as I can make out, it was a part of the Bill as amended by the original Select Committee. Now, in the report of the original Select Committee on this Bill, I find the signature of Mr. Garstin. To my certain knowledge Mr. Garstin left Madras on the 9th January 1894. Therefore I think it may be concluded that this particular provision of a complicated nature has been before the world for some fifteen months. I think on this ground the Hon'ble Member has hardly made out a case. With reference to what Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar has said in regard to Rule 47, I think it is rather a pity that he did not read down to the end of it. The rule begins by saying that when a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee under rule 34, it shall not be taken into consideration by the Council, unless certain conditions have been complied with as to the time within which the report of the Select Committee and the Bill should be circulated and published, and so on. Then it goes on "subject to these conditions the member in charge of a Bill when presenting the report of the Select Committee to the Council"—that is what Mr. Gibson now proposes to do—"may move that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once or that the consideration of them be postponed to a subsequent meeting." The discretion whether to proceed at once or otherwise rests entirely with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, provided that the prior conditions that the report of the Select Committee and the Bill as amended have been published for a certain time, are complied with. As to the time that has been allowed being insufficient, it has already been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Gibson that the report of the Committee and the Bill as amended were published as far back as the 5th of last month, so that the provisions of the earlier part of the rule have been fully complied with. I think it is worth the consideration of the Council whether, as His Excellency has pointed out, if you are to adopt the course which is now proposed, it will ever be possible to comply with the rules and prepare the agenda paper.

The Hon'ble Mr. GIBSON.—As there seems to be a feeling amongst several members of the Council owing, apparently, to a misapprehension, that a sufficiently long notice of the motion was not given, I am willing to agree to a motion for adjournment until Tuesday next, if that will meet the objection of the Hon'ble S. R. Ramasubbaiyar.

The Hon'ble P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU.—In addition to the arguments adduced in favour of the adjournment, I have to say that I do not see any necessity for hurrying over the consideration of this Bill this time. On the last occasion when the Proprietary Estate Village Service Bill was discussed, it was hurried over during the Christmas holidays, because the Hon'ble gentleman who was in charge of the Bill was about to leave India. I do not think that any such necessity exists in this case. This Bill does not affect either the Government or the public. In fact it is resuscitating Regulation VI of 1831, which has all along been a dead letter. Therefore I do not see why this Bill should be hurried through now.

The Hon'ble Mr. CROLE.—I must say a word in regard to the various heavily worked officials. I would suggest for the consideration of the Council that the discussion should not be stopped, but to suit the convenience of Hon'ble Members, after the discussion has gone on as far as may be, your Lordship might entertain proposals for adjournment. For my part I am prepared to go on. If a week's adjournment is now granted, it will take some time for me to prepare again, and it will involve heavy labour to me to go over again what I have already done.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—If we are to discuss the various sections of the Bill and agree to certain alterations, further consideration a week hence will entirely upset to-day's work. If we are to do it at all, we must do it straight away with the absolute knowledge that what we do will not be upset. For my part, I prefer to start with a clean sheet.

The Hon'ble S. R. RAMASUBBAIYAR.—The Hon'ble Mr. Gibson's suggestion about a week's adjournment is quite acceptable to me.

The Hon'ble S. SRINIVASA RAGHAVAIYANGAR.—I beg, My Lord, to support the Hon'ble Mr. Gibson's suggestion and to suggest that if any amendments are brought forward, though they be late by a day or two, your Lordship, in view of the circumstances, should permit them to be received.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—We will accept amendments till Saturday but in that case we shall have to do away with Rule 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. CROLE.—There is another point which Mr. Gibson and the Select Committee have not dealt with, and that is, whether they are in order in placing this Bill before the Council at all. As your Lordship proposes to grant an adjournment, it will be perhaps better if this point should be considered in the interval. I refer to the nature of the Bill originally introduced by Mr. Garstin on the 14th November 1893. I would ask permission to go back to February 1893, when Mr. Garstin introduced legislation affecting village officers in permanently-settled estates. The idea in his mind at that time was clearly to divide legislation affecting village officers into two branches, one affecting the Zemindaries and the other affecting the Government ryots. In Mr. Garstin's departure, we have lost a very great authority on such subjects, who devoted himself to the details of Revenue matters, and especially in regard to these establishments. I lay the very greatest stress on this division, which he made, and which he left behind him. The Bill which he introduced in February 1893 was ostensibly to settle the zemindari village officers. It is quite clear that the state of the village establishment in zemindaries is perfectly different and distinct from the state and condition of the officers in ryotwari tracts under Government. Regulation VI of 1831 was passed to govern conditions of the administration in both tracts, but the Regulation VI of 1831 became a dead letter as regards the zemindari tracts. One of the main motives for passing Regulation VI of 1831 was to introduce an immediate control of the Collector over the whole of the village establishments. I defy any contradiction when I say that during my time in India, at all events, that is, for thirty odd years, no Collector has interfered with the appointment or supervision of the village establishments in zemindaries.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—This discussion is rather an informal one; the Hon'ble Member is apparently going into the principles of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. CROLE.—My Lord, I was only going to point out the distinction between the two tracts which is of a marked character. I shall pass over the first Bill. The second Bill was introduced with pure reference to Government tracts. The first section of the Bill distinctly says that it does not refer to proprietary estates to which the first Bill—the Proprietary Estates Bill—extended. Now in the Bill produced by the Select Committee we have it extended to these very tracts, to which it was not contemplated originally to extend the Bill. I quite grant that in the Select Committee's report which Mr. Garstin signed in December 1893, this extension was made; but Mr. Garstin never brought that forward before the Council, and never asked the Council to consider it. It has never been placed before the Council up to this time as a substantive motion, such as Mr. Gibson has placed on paper. Now the question to be put before your Lordship is: when this Council gave permission on the 14th November to introduce the Bill regarding village services in Government tracts, did it ever contemplate that the Bill would eventuate into a provision for dealing with village services in zemindari tracts? If the Council did not give such permission, I

submit to your Lordship that the Select Committee is not in order in asking us to consider this Bill. That is my point. I would suggest that this point may be taken into consideration during the adjournment which your Lordship is willing to grant.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—The question is whether this motion for adjournment is agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. GIBSON.—Before that motion is put to the Council, I wish to present the report of the Select Committee and to move formally that the consideration of the Bill be postponed under Rule 47 until Tuesday next.

The Hon'ble V. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR.—I second it.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—The question is whether the Hon'ble Ramasubbaiyar will withdraw his in favour of Mr. Gibson's motion.

The Hon'ble S. R. RAMASUBBAIYAR assented.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—The motion of the Hon'ble Ramasubbaiyar is by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—Before we separate I think I had better point out that the Hon'ble Mr. Crole has fallen into a considerable inaccuracy. When Mr. Garstin brought forward that Bill which has now become Law as the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, he intended that it should deal with all the village officers in proprietary estates, and that it should be supplemented by a Bill dealing with the village servants in Government villages. This arrangement was abandoned and the first Bill was modified so as to apply to some only of the officers in proprietary estates, the others being left to be dealt with in the present Bill. There is nothing to object to in this. It is quite correct.

The Hon'ble P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU.—Is the Hon'ble Member in order? The motion is for an adjournment?

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—The question before the Council is that the consideration of the Bill be postponed and on that motion the Hon'ble Member is speaking.

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—As far as I can make out the Hon'ble Mr. Crole has fallen into an error. It is quite true that the original idea in Mr. Garstin's mind was that he should have two Bills, one having reference to village officers in proprietary estates and the other to village officers in Government estates. Now we have passed one of these Bills, which stands in the Statute book in the shape of Act II of 1894 and the Hon'ble Mr. Crole, as I understand, raises the point that the report of tne Select Committee and the Bill now under consideration are, so to speak, *ultra vires*, because the new Bill contains a quantity of new matter, the introduction of which has never been assented to by the Council. That is perfectly true. But what he failed to point out is that the section providing for the procedure in suits was cut out of the Madras Proprietary Estate Village Servise Act on the understanding that the procedure should be completely provided for in the Bill which has now to be considered. That is the reason why this Bill now extends, as it did not originally extend, to the village officers in proprietary estates. It will be within the recollection of those members who are now on the Select Committee whether this was so or not.

The Hon'ble Mr. CROLE.—I am not inclined to plead guilty to the inaccuracy pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss, unless he gives dates and exact proof. When Mr. Garstin introduced the present Bill he stated certain reasons for introducing it. He also gave a statement of objects and reasons for placing it before the Council, not one of which had reference to the section that is cut out. The fact of the matter is that the alleged cutting out of the section took place after Mr. Garstin took leave to introduce the Bill on the 14th November.

The Hon'ble A. SABHAPATI MUDALIYAR.—Before your Lordship puts the motion to the vote, I beg to propose, with your Lordship's permission, that, as this Bill affects a large number of zemindaries in the Presidency, a Counsel on their behalf be heard at the next meeting of the Council so that they may have an opportunity of making the Council understand what their views are.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—The question now before the Council is that the consideration of this question be postponed to Tuesday next.

This was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble A. SABHAPATI MUDALIYAR.—I may also mention that on a former occasion, when the first Bill was being discussed, we allowed Counsel to be heard.

The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—If we are to hear Counsel at all, it is much better we hear him now.

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—I rise to point out that no notice whatever of this motion has been given. I therefore object to it.

The Hon'ble V. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR.—Under section 23 notice ought to have been given of this motion.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—If it is the wish of the Hon'ble Member to bring forward this motion, he must give six days' notice. Under the circumstances I am not prepared to accept it now.

The Hon'ble C. SANKARAN NAYAR.—May I venture to suggest that the Counsel may be heard now rather than that we should put it off till the next meeting, as notice of the motion is pretty sure to be given to-morrow.

The Hon'ble Mr. BLISS.—If the notice is given to-morrow, it will not be in time.

The Hon'ble N. SUBBA RAO PANTULU.—We understood that that objection would not be taken.

CANALS AND PUBLIC FERRIES ACT.

The Hon'ble Colonel PENNYCUICK, R. E.—I beg to move that the Bill to amend Madras Act II of 1890 (the Canals and Public Ferries Act) be passed into law. I do not think I need detain the Council with any remarks, as the object of the Bill was fully explained by me on the last occasion. I will therefore content myself with simply moving the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. PRICE.—I beg to second the motion.

The motion was agreed to by the Council, *nem. con.*, and the Bill was passed into law.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—I only wish to emphasize what I said before that if Hon'ble Members spring motions suddenly on the Council it naturally causes a great deal of inconvenience to the Members of Government. We are desirous of meeting the wishes of Hon'ble Members as far as we can, but I hope they will understand that, with regard to the official members, all arrangements had been made for spending a heavy day in the Council room and all those arrangements have been entirely upset by the motion for adjournment. The result is serious interference with the work of officers whose duties are extremely onerous and pressing.

The Hon'ble S. R. RAMASUBBAIYAR.—I am extremely sorry to have caused any inconvenience, but I came to know of the Bill only when the agenda paper was sent to me.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—You could have told us about your motion three days ago. The next meeting of the Council will take place at 11 o'clock on Tuesday.

The SECRETARY.—There is no further business before the Council, your Excellency.

The meeting then dissolved.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Secretary to the Council.

A. No.

Legislative Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following ~~paper~~ :—

× copy attached.

× Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council, dated 13th March 1895.

Order dt 25th March 1895, No: 25.

Communicated to the Departments concerned for the necessary action.

(True Extract)

Lowrel Bowdler
26/3
Under Secretary.

To The Local and Municipal Department ✓
with reference to question IV (b), the answer given in Council
" Revenue Department.
" Educational Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Military Department.
" Judicial Department.

1128. M. of '95

Govt. of {1895} Madras

Local & Municipal Dept
R. CURRENT No. 1128-M.

To

The L & M Dept.

Proceedings dated 25 March 1895
No. 25 Mis:-

Subject.

Communicating to the Departments concerned for the necessary action, Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council dated 13th March 1895, with reference to the answer given in Council to certain Legislative questions.

C 17/4
R 17/4

For orders

For orders.

Hon. Please see the notes & orders in annexed papers. Orders are solicited as to action should be taken with respect to the answer given in Council to Question III (b).

1.4
4/4/95 Col. Moore may perhaps be reminded D.O. of his two former applications for sanction to the prohibition of the fishing & told that if he comes up again on the subject Govt. will consider favorably the question of stopping the fishing. He should be asked to specify the limits within which it should be stopped.

M. 4.4.95 I submit that this can be done

9/4/95

Yes - But I think an O.M. had better be sent, not a D.O.

18/4/95

30

Offl. Memorandum 605 / 2/5/95

With reference to the reply given by the Honble Mr. Bliss at the ~~Council~~ meeting of the Legislative Council of the 12th March last ~~1895~~ to the question put by the Honble N. Subba Rao Pantulu for the Honble A. Sabhapati Mudaliyar regarding the measures taken or intended to be taken to prevent fishing in the river Cooum and the sale of fish caught therein ~~in the said river~~, the undersigned has the honour to intimate to the President of the Madras Municipal Commission ~~informed~~ that the Government, though advised ~~though convinced~~ that the consumption of fish caught in these waters is attended with no danger to health, is prepared should the President ~~to believe that~~ ~~the disturbance of the bed by fishermen is harmful. Should the~~ renew the applications made in his letters No. H 2039 and H 1249 dated 18th July 1890 & 18th July 1891 respecting to reconsider the ~~President therefore renew the~~ question of prohibiting fishing in the ~~application made in his letters of the 10th February 1890 and the 18th February 1891, numbered H2039 and H 1249, respectively,~~ Cooum. Any application that may be made should specify the limits within which fishing should, in the opinion of the President, be disallowed.

25/4/95

Seen

31

~~Prohibition of fishing in the river Cooum.~~

~~matter will be favourably [con]sidered. Each application, [when] made, should specify the li[mits] within which the President [con]siders that the fishing should be prohibited.~~

(from orders)

C.G.T.
18.IV.

To

The President Municipal Commission

Madras. / Dept 2/5/95

605/95

Copy & despatch keep papers. [initials] 29/4.

32

H. No. 234

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Municipal Office,

Madras, 9th May 1895

From Lieut.-Col. G. M. J. Moore, C.I.E.
President, Municipal Commission,

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1536 M

To The Chief Secretary to Government,
Local & Municipal Department,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Enc:

With reference to your Memorandum No. 605 dated, 2nd May 1895, I have the honor to again submit for the consideration of Government the advisability of prohibiting fishing in the Cooum on Sanitary grounds. I consider that it should not be allowed anywhere in the river.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant
G. M. J. Moore Lieut.-Col.
President, Municipal Commn.

he

[initials] 9/5

[initials] 9.5.95.

1895.

Madras Municipality.

Local & Municipal Dept.

P.R. ~~From~~ Current No. 1536 M

The President,

Municipal Commission,

MADRAS.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt
Local & Muni. Dept
Fort St. George

H. No 234

Dated 9th
Despd. 10th May 1895
Recd. 10 MAY 95

Enc. "

SUBJECT.

Submitting again for the consideration of Govt the advisability of prohibiting fishing at every place ~~anywhere~~ in the Coovum.

13/5 [illegible] 21/5

for orders

G.O. 227 M of 90.
592 M of 91
328 M of 90.
1922 W of 77.
1982 of 77
1811
649 W of 77
630 of 76
600 of 71
1311 of 70.
1006 of 75
1160 of 75

2105 of 75
43 of 76
972 of 76
727 of 76
1528 M of 91

From

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Current Nos. 1128 and 1536. M.

Personally, I should let the matter alone; but I don't object to the San: Com: being asked his opinion, as suggested by the C.S.

[initials] 28/5/95

[initials] 31/5

Circs

W
3 June

FOR ORDERS.

Please see the notes and orders on the first of the currents read above. The report called for thereon in Government Memorandum, dated, 2d. May 1895, No. 605 is furnished by the President in the second current. In this, the President submits for consideration the advisability of prohibiting fishing in the Coovum on sanitary grounds and states that it should not be allowed anywhere in the River

P.R.
Order d/12-6-95 No 973 M. Mis

The papers will be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for a brief statement of his opinion on the President's suggestion that the prohibition should be absolute

(Issue orders)

[initials] 10/6/95

Gen.
5.VI.

To
The Sanitary Commissioner.

despd. 17/6/95 [illegible]

river. The Committee which was appointed to report on a similar proposal in 1871, however, recommended (G.O. dated, 18th April 1871, No. 500. Public) the prohibition of fishing only in certain parts of the river and between certain dates, viz. from 1st March to 1st July.

[illegible] 27/5/95 — Cgd 24.v. Perhaps the opinion of the Tanjore Collr. might be taken with a hint not to be too long [illegible] in his reply [illegible] 27/5

Prohibition of fishing in the
Cooum River, Madras municipality

FOR ORDERS.

H.M. Secy. 9732
Mr. Rhines

C. S.
— (from orders)

Keep papers together

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

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

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.								
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.								
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.								

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

C 305 Slip
R 3/6
R 3/6