Passpo
Inspn. sta

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

(1899)

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 809

Dated 24.3.99

Despatched 26.3.99

Indexed H.S. 28.3.99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection station

Recording ~~[illegible]~~ letter from the Collector of North Arcot stating that passengers from Arcot, Vellore & Wallajah do not proceed to ~~[illegible]~~ Minnal by road to commence their railway journey there so as to escape the liability to take out passports.

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.	No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.	No.	Date.

Chos 892, 1064, 1311, 1424
1439 & 334~~2~~3 of 1889.

Prop $\frac{809}{24 \cdot 3 \cdot 89}$

Recorded

21/3 2. In the circumstances reported by the Collr it does not seem at present to be necessary to add Minnal to the list of notified stations

Ltr 20/3/89

20/3

Despd 26/3/89

26/3 To the Collr of N. Arcot.
Copy to the President M. C. Munds
P of 3343 & O
L of 1424 Ref Min
L of 3343 & O.

21/1

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.	No	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.	No.	Date.

Chos 892, 1064, 1311, 1424
1439 & 3343 of 1889.

Prop 889/24/3/89

Recorded

D 24/3

2. In the circumstances reported by the Collr it does not seem at present to be necessary to add Minual to the list of notified stations

Lin 20/3/89

20/3

Despd 26/3/89

25/3

To the Collr of Ahd.

Copy to the President Mr. C. [illegible]

P of 3343 & O

L of 1424 Ref [illegible]

L of 3343 & O.

Ref. on C. No. 892

~~NOTE FOR THE~~

Ref

The attention of the Collector of N. Arcot is invited to ~~a~~ the following extract from ~~paragraph that appeared in~~ the Madras Mail of the 20th Instant, ~~at page 5, under the heading "Evading Plague Regulation"~~; and he is requested to inquire into the matter ~~and~~ report ~~on the subject. The circumstances should have been made to take passports~~ why the passengers referred to therein were not required to take out passports at Arkonam when they alighted there.

24/1/99 (Here enter extract)

Ls

[illegible] 23/1/99.

rattles over Mr. Spring's magnificent bridge below the Kistna anicut into Bezwada Station. Here the present train connections onward to the North are as unsatisfactory as they are at Renigunta. The traveller has the choice of waiting five hours and going on by an ordinary mixed train, or of waiting till 9-30 the next morning and going on by the daily Mail train. I chose the former as the lesser of two evils, and determined to go on as far as Waltair and wait there for the Mail train, which would arrive only five hours after the other. During the night the train crept slowly along the heads of the Kistna and Godavery deltas, and at early morning arrived at the Godavery Ferry opposite Rajahmundry. There is not a fairer scene in Southern India than the Godavery as viewed from the deck of the ferry steamer in the clear sunlight of early morning. The broad expanse of water upheld by the stupendous dam lower down is more like a lake than a river. The crest of the dam itself is just visible, stretching mile after mile from bank to island, island to island, and island to bank again in varying lengths. Up river the broad expanse is flecked with long narrow lankas, green with tobacco plant. In the near foreground is the long line of half completed piers of the big Godavery Bridge, with Mr. Walton's artisans and coolies working in their thousands upon it, a long line of intense activity drawn across the peaceful and resplendent landscape. Far away beyond, the blue water and the blue haze above it blend together and are undistinguishable one from another. In the distant background are the Eastern ghauts dark with jungle but veiled in blue mist also. The gap in the hills through which the river flows is just discernible, giving promise of the lovely gorges and Eastern Rhineland behind it. Rajahmundry, the capital of Telugu-land, is left on one side, Dowlaishweram, the great delta irrigation centre, on the other, and the railway reaches Samulcota, the junction for Cocanada, along the laterite ridge that marks the boundary of deltaic Godavery. Why Cocanada, the most flourishing port on the coast, should have been put on a short branch line is one of those mysteries that have never been explained. The East Coast Railway was essentially an "Engineer's line," however, and the most reasonable explanation offered is that the laterite ridge proved irresistibly attractive from a construction point of view. Samulcota is a place of no account itself, but the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Company (Ld.), of which Messrs. Binny and Co. are the Managing Agents is building close to the station a very large distillery and sugar refining factory, which will give some importance to the place and will also no doubt stimulate local sugar-cane growing if the present epidemic of blight can be stayed in its course.

Leaving Samulcota at 10-49 A.M. the train runs parallel with the coast through the Godavery and Vizagapatam Districts for the rest of the day, reaching Waltair, the headquarters of the East Coast Railway, at 5 P.M. To those acquainted only with the sandy, flat surf-beaten shores of the South Coromandel Coast, Vizagapatam-Waltair, with its bluff promontory, sheltered backwater, sand dunes and laterite hills, appears to belong to another country altogether. The suburb of Waltair is especially beautiful, for raised considerably above sea level on a large plateau of red laterite, the surface of which is in places deeply seamed with nullahs and in others raised by rocky hillocks with lordly Kylasa towering behind and above it all, its position clumps, and sloping down past little red villages embowered in green, to verdant lawns at the water's edge, presents a scene which beggars description. Here on the shores of this lovely portion of the lake stands Rambha House, a palatial residence that reminds one of an English country house, and one, moreover, that would do credit to a county family. It was built in the good old pagoda-tree days of John Company by a Collector hight Snodgrass, who, tradition says, utilised famine funds for the purpose. At present it belongs to the Rajah of Kallicota and Atgada, who bought it from Mr. Minchin, of Aska.

Leaving Rambha Station the whole panorama of the Chilka Lake gradually unfolds itself. That little speck on the water, a mile or so from the shore, is Tea Rock, a pin-point of an islet with a little room built upon it, in which, history says, the lordly Snodgrass used to take his afternoon tea, and it served an even more useful purpose towards the end of his career, for upon it was "accidentally" wrecked the Collector's boat with all his official records, what time the angry and suspicious Council in Madras had despatched a Special Commissioner to enquire into Mr. Snodgrass's peculiar methods of administration. Beyond Tea Rock again stands Pigeon Rock, covered with centuries of guano, where thousands of "blue-rocks" appropriately live and breed. Northwards again of this is Deer Island, covered with thick and shady jungle, where hundreds of deer find leafy and secure sanctuary. Other islands there are, too, on the broad and peaceful bosom of the lake, as it extends far away to the North, enchanted islands clad in trees and jungle, with an expanse of green turf above the water's edge, between the lapping, sparkling wavelets and the sombre woods. As the train glides round the little bays and inlets of the lake, now close under the foot of the hills and anon along the water's edge itself, the panorama, with its lights and shades, its rich colouring and its broad perspective, is for ever changing. Across the Lake, hanging between some emerald island and the far-away line of golden sand-dune, sails an Ooriya boat with lofty prow and huge square sail. Nestling in groves beneath the hills or in the open by the lake side are little Ooriya villages with red-walled houses and stacks of paddy. Out on the placid surface of the lake are acres upon acres of what looks in the distance like floating sea-weed, but what in reality are myriads of swimming wild-fowl, duck and teal of almost every species. As the train rushes over an embankment across a shallow arm of the lake near Kallicota Station thousands of them rise in one huge flight to seek a safer refuge farther out. It is sunset before the train has passed across the Bengal frontier at Burcool, with its dawk bungalow on the lake, and reached the end of this splendid panorama, 40 miles in length, at Kalupara ghaut. The traveller will find it hard to say which is the more pleasing prospect—the lake when it is flooded in shimmering sunlight, or the lake when it is flooded in the gold-red glow of the sinking orb. As the sunset sinks to dusk, as the shadows of the hills lengthen out and as the distant shore grows dimmer and dimmer, a feeling almost of satiety overcomes the traveller, so rich and prolonged has been the feast since Rambha was passed.

The rest of the journey lies across the wide expanse of paddy fields interspersed by villages hidden in groves of trees that are characteristic of Orissa. Barang, the present terminus of the

Recital of Sacred Music.

Signor D. Aloisio, Organist of St. Andrew's Church, and all who were associated with him are to be heartily congratulated on the marked success that attended the recital of sacred music at the Kirk last evening. The recital was of more than usual interest inasmuch as two young ladies, both pupils of Signor Aloisio, made their *début* as performers on the "King of Instruments," and right well did they acquit themselves. Miss Dunhill played Spark's Introduction and Fugue in E flat and a delightful *Andante* in C, by Silas, who has written so much and so well for the organ. Miss D'Rozario, who has earned for herself a high reputation as a pianoforte player of more than ordinary power, taste and skill, created a very favourable impression by her clever performance. She played an *Andante* in A, one of the gems of Smart's organ compositions, a fugue in G by the great Sebastian Bach, and Hiles's very charming air with variations in B flat. In this last piece especially Miss D'Rozario exhibited clever technique, and a very creditable command over the instrument. The recital began with an organ solo by Mr. St. Leger, *Andante* in G minor and *Allegro Maestoso* in C, in which the various excellences of the Kirk organ were well displayed. The remainder of the programme, with the exception of a pleasing solo on the organ by Miss Dunhill during the collection, was vocal, Signor Aloisio playing the accompaniments with much taste and judgment. In Stainer's beautiful anthem "I am Alpha and Omega," which was exceedingly well sung by the choir, Mrs. Nagle, who has long been associated with the Kirk, took the solo with very fine effect, and in Farmer's "Hark! a thrilling voice is sounding." Miss Taylor, who has done such good work for the Madras Musical Association, had ample scope for the display of her sweet soprano voice, the choir rendering the choral music with the most happy results. Mr. J. Stuart Cunningham, who possesses a baritone voice of very good quality, sang Gounod's "There is a green hill" in a thoroughly musicianly manner and Miss Gerdes gave much pleasure by her simple and refined rendering of Farmer's "Our Bles't Redeemer." Rossini's dramatic song "Through the darkness" was assigned to Mr. A. Bennett, who has loyally assisted at many recitals and concerts in connection with "bonnie Scotland," and Mrs. Eardley Norton made her *début* in Gounod's "The King of Love," to which she imparted an artistic pathos which denoted the skilled performer. The recital concluded with an anthem by Dr. Charles Vincent "The eyes of all wait upon Thee," by the choir, a stirring composition which should become popular. It was gratifying to note that the Kirk was filled in every part, and the introduction by the Reverend J. N. Ogilvie of an appropriate Collect before the recital and the Apostolic Benediction at the close served to remind the audience that they had assembled in a sacred building to hear sacred music.

Madras Mauritius Emigration Agency.

A Madras Government Order has just been issued, which gives the correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of Mauritius in connection with the abandonment of the Mauritius Emigration Agency at Madras. The reason for the step has been the necessity for reducing the expenditure on the Mauritius Emigration Department. A Committee which was appointed to consider the question was evidently chary of taking the extreme step of abolishing the Madras Agency, although it decided that it was not to be maintained on the same footing as hitherto. The Emigration Agent, Madras, was accordingly informed that his services would not be required after the 1st instant, from which date he has been retired on pension. To receive return emigrants and carry on the usual correspondence with the Mauritius Government in regard to succession of estates, pensions of return emigrants, etc., Mr. Conran, the retiring Agent, has been offered a salary of Rs. 2,200 a year in addition to his pension, and in the event of new immigrants being required during the next two or three years, his provisional salary will be raised to Rs. 3,200, and he will be authorised to employ the necessary staff while recruiting is going on. Should the plague not invasion of d other Brahmins who are fed resents. Mr. T. Rajah Ram Rao, Dewan Peishcar, who has a large f things Travancorean, will probated to conduct and supervise the gastronomical, sanitary, and so on. r is delightful and although hot cool breeze tempers the heat. Harons will commence in a day or two return is expected.

ified that the light, a revolving e, in the Allepey lighthouse "has l and from the 1st instant it will once in 40 seconds instead of once as heretofore."

P. Sankara Menon, B.A. and B.L., agercoil, has been transferred to Mr. Marthaunayagam Pillay, B.A., ercoil. There has also been an ex e Northern and Southern Division d a change in Police administra as Assistant Superintendents are said to be contemplated. Since Mr. y, from Madras, was appointed convance has been made in registering ke., of K. D's. The Southern Divi g Tinnevelly is often the theatre crime, and Mr. Sweeny's former ay stand him in good stead. The tant Superintendent has, however, dmirably.

n Wells in Ootacamund.

(a Correspondent.)

that arose over the propos struction of the Tiger Hill tion with the south water Menzies gave notice of his early date, to bring forward nking artesian wells in Ootacaupply of drinking water. He wells were a source of pure free from the typhoid germs en found to exist in much ater of the station, and that r more economical than the sup n open reservoirs. The success f artesian wells in Ootacamund y on the geological formation of around it, and that this affords of success may be gathered from remarks on the alluvial de Nilgiri valleys—with special one at the bottom, of which d Lake has been formed—made on the Geological Survey 858. He said:—"It is evident closing a valley excavated by must be of subsequent date to the valley, and, therefore, if ys now occupied by alluvium be ter origin, as seems most probahave been subsequent to their changes in the levels of the y stopping the drainage, conisting valleys into lakes. The eys which they (the alluvial cludes the idea that the former by any other agent than the d, such being the case, it is, as ly by subsequent disturbance be converted into lakes." nce were needed that the des the station has a high r level, it can be found in the nk in the Bazaar, the waters mned on account of their surface drainage and soakne do not establish the existsufficient volume to supply pected from an artesian well. but one attempt that was tesian well in Ootacamund, late Mr. J. W. Egan, of Norpresent premises of Messrs. Being situated on the margin with several streams flowing Egan thought the propera subterranean supply of ped by this means to bring n experiment, however, was ilted in failure. The machio the tube to a sufficient osed that it came in contact could not go any deeper; attempt, as far as I am ed it will not be the last to l in Ootacamund.

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ns to be a poor one." "Yes; is mother. I once saw her g in the street and hit her rd."

GAR (at unexpectedly receivthankee, sir." Benevolent oes this mean, sir? You can sion): "Y-e-s, sir. Ye see, his corner for th' poor deaf elongs here." Benevolent Where is he?" Beggar (in 's gone to th' park t' hear

anuary, 1890, when Yussuf-ud-Din presented a petition to the Chief Court of the Panjab, in which he then stated, *inter alio*, that the Resident of Hyderabad was not a proper person to make a complaint to the Magistrate; that the District Magistrate had no power to issue a warrant in the suit on a complaint so made without examination of that complainant and in contravention of the Extradition Treaty between the Government of India and the Nizam of Hyderabad. In this petition, and in his affidavit in support thereof, Yussuf-ud-Din for the first time alleged that he was a native of Hyderabad State. Defendant in the present case denies the statement in the plaint that plaintiff suffered great distress and pain of body and mind by the said wrongfu arrest and confinement, and that he was put to great expense, harassment and trouble while engaged in defending his case. He also denies that plaintiff suffered any injury or damage whatever from any act of defendant, or any person for whose acts he was in any way whatsoever answerable to plaintiff. That defendant, as defendant in this suit, merely represents the Government of India, and submits that no suit will lie against him for acts and proceedings alleged by plaintiff to be wrongful. Defendant further submits that, assuming, but not admitting, plaintiff has any cause of action against him, the contention raised in the plaint that the cause of the action arose fairly within the jurisdiction of the Court should be considered by the Court, and he also contends that this suit is barred by the law of limitation. The defendant lastly submits that the suit should be dismissed with costs. The further hearing of the suit, for framing issues, has been adjourned till the 22nd instant.

The State Ball.

CALCUTTA, *20th Jan.*—Lord and Lady Curzon's first State Ball at Government House last night was an exceedingly brilliant one, the gathering being even larger than usual on these occasions, and all the arrangements were admirable. Both the Viceroy and Lady Curzon danced in the opening Lancers, and, thereafter, moved freely about the Reception Rooms, conversing with their guests.

The Viceregal Council.

THE MAHARAJAH OF DURBHUNGA ELECTED.

CALCUTTA, *20th Jan.*—The election by the Non-official Members of the Bengal Council of a Member to represent them on the Viceroy's Council has resulted in the return of the Maharajah of Durbhunga, who secured seven out of a possible ten votes.

The Weather in Bengal.

The weather in Calcutta continues to be exceptionally cold, and another fall of snow, preceded by a curious electric storm and hail, is reported at Darjeeling.

Military News

CALCUTTA, *19th Jan.*—Major Welman, 13th Madras Infantry, has assumed command of the Pallaveram Depôt.

Brigadier-General Reid is posted to the Assam District, but continues for the present at Malakand, Brigadier-General Michell being meanwhile posted to Assam.

Colonel W. J. Moise has been permitted to reside in India, and Colonels H. L. Greenstreet and W. H. Lyster outside India.

ALLAHABAD, *19th Jan.*—Colonel Cooke vacated the command of the Sind District on the 9th instant, completing his tenure of office. Colonel Abbott, 7th Bombay Lancers, commands the District temporarily as the vacancy goes to the British Service.

Colonel Kelly has assumed command of the Malakand Force during Colonel Reed's absence on short leave.

Sir A. Trevor.

It is possible that Sir A. Trevor, Public Works Member, may proceed Home on leave this year, in which case a temporary vacancy will occur in the Viceroy's Executive Council.

The Cantonments Bill.

A PROTEST FROM RAWALPINDI.

LAHORE, *19th Jan.*—A petition to the Viceroy from the houseowners in Rawalpindi Can-

have occurred at Kailu, on the Dunehra road, in the Chamba State. A Medical Officer has been sent to investigate.

A Police Party Assaulted.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

COCANADA, *16th Jan.*—Information having been received that a theft of property worth Rs. 3,000 had been committed at Gorrepudy, a village about six miles from Cocanada, in the house of the Kurnam of the village, Mr. G. Rajagopala Row, B.A., Inspector of Police, Cocanada Division, left this place yesterday with a handful of Constables for the investigation of the crime. One of the suspected offenders, a Pariah, was immediately arrested, which led to the recovery of property worth about Rs. 800. Having obtained a clue that the rest of the gang were at Karapa, about three miles from Gorrepudy, the Inspector repaired to the place on horseback by road, sending some Constables by a short cut, so as to be there in advance. As usual in the rural tracts of the Northern Circars during the Pongul festival, most of the inhabitants of the village were then seriously engaged in gambling and cock fighting, on the outskirts, in big pandals specially erected for the purpose. The Inspector and one Constable went straight into the camp and caught hold of a man pointed out by the Pariah offender mentioned above. This created consternation in the assembly, as the other stolen property must have been there, and as the place was the resort of old offenders, receivers of stolen property and other dregs of society. The odds were against the Inspector and the few Constables who had joined him; and finding them unarmed, the rabble took the law into their hands to rescue their guilty comrade, already in the clutches of the Inspector, and belaboured the Inspector and the Constables with bamboo sticks. At the first approach of the rabble, all the Constables but one are stated to have taken to their heels. But what was the Inspector to do then? Hit for hit was out of the question. Help there was none at hand. He tried to appease the mob by explaining the object of his sudden appearance. But no, this would not do. He then tried to retreat, but he was pursued and received severe wounds on the head and both shoulders, and a cut about an inch deep on the left forearm; the fingers of the left hand were also badly injured. It is indeed deplorable that he could get absolutely no help from the villagers till about midnight, when he was brought to Cocanada in a palanquin. A Hospital Assistant attended him immediately and dressed his wounds. The Superintendent of Police will be here to-morrow in connection with this case. The Inspector, ever since his transfer to this station, has been a source of terror to the notorious robbers and other dangerous persons throughout the taluq, as many of them have been already brought to book through his strenuous exertions. His name inspires confidence in the public on account of his education, stern principles and good birth.

In this connection, it will not be out of place to mention that the villages of Gorrepudy and Gollapalem harbour many dangerous robbers and gamblers, and there is no conceivable check upon them for want of a Police Station anywhere on the high road between Cocanada and Drakshararamam, which are 18 miles apart. Immense traffic is carried on between those places by carts, and it is cruel to leave the merchants and other passengers to the tender mercies of the robbers. We trust the Police Superintendent will see the necessity of re-opening the Police Station which used to be at Gollapalem till some years ago.

Mail Days in January, 1899.

Table showing the latest safe days for posting letters, &c., for despatch by Mail Steamers, and the probable dates of arrival of Sea borne Mails:—

Daily, 6-15 A.M. and 5-10 P.M.—Ceylon via Tuticorn

20th—Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China (Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, &c.), Japan (Nagasaki, Yokohama, &c., by French Steamer via Madras.

23th, 5-40 P.M.—Burma via Calcutta.

23rd, 10 A.M.—Northern Coromandel Ports by B. I. Steamer from Madras.

24th 6-15 A.M. and 5-10 P.M.—Penang, Singapore, China and Kobe (Japan) by Austrian Lloyd Steamer via Colombo.

24th, 6-15 A.M. & 5-10 P.M.—Singapore, China and Japan by German Steamer from Colombo.

24th, 5-40 P.M.—Chittagong, via Calcutta.

24th, 5-40 P.M.—Karachi and Persian Gulf, Bagdad and Busrah, via Bombay.

25th, 6-15 A.M. and 5-10 P.M.—Australian Colonies, by Orient Steamer via Tuticorin and Colombo.

26th, 5-40 P.M.—Zanzibar via Bombay.

26th, 5-40 P.M.—Aden Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom, via Bombay.

26th, 2-30 P.M.—Burma by B. I. direct Steamer to Rangoon.

27th, 5-40 P.M.—Burma via Calcutta.

28th, 10 A.M.—Northern Coromandel Ports by B. I. Steamer from Madras.

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* Registered articles must be tendered at the window of the G. P. O. before 5-10 P.M. and at the Park Town Post Office before 5-40 P.M.

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The rest of the journey lies across the wide expanse of paddy fields interspersed by villages hidden in groves of trees that are characteristic of Orissa. Barang, the present terminus of the

Recital of Sacred Music.

Signor D. Aloisio, Organist of St. Andrew's Church, and all who were associated with him are to be heartily congratulated on the marked success that attended the recital of sacred music at the Kirk last evening. The recital was of more than usual interest inasmuch as two young ladies, both pupils of Signor Aloisio, made their *début* as performers on the "King of Instruments," and right well did they acquit themselves. Miss Dunhill played Spark's Introduction and Fugue in E flat and a delightful *Andante* in C, by Silas, who has written so much and so well for the organ. Miss D'Rozario, who has earned for herself a high reputation as a pianoforte player of more than ordinary power, taste and skill, created a very favourable impression by her clever performance. She played an *Andante* in A, one of the gems of Smart's organ compositions, a fugue in G by the great Sebastian Bach, and Hiles's very charming air with variations in B flat. In this last piece especially Miss D'Rozario exhibited clever technique, and a very creditable command over the instrument. The recital began with an organ solo by Mr. St. Leger, *Andante* in G minor and *Allegro Mæstoso* in C, in which the various excellences of the Kirk organ were well displayed. The remainder of the programme, with the exception of a pleasing solo on the organ by Miss Dunhill during the collection, was vocal, Signor Aloisio playing the accompaniments with much taste and judgment. In Stainer's beautiful anthem "I am Alpha and Omega," which was exceedingly well sung by the choir, Mrs. Nagle, who has long been associated with the Kirk, took the solo with very fine effect, and in Farmer's "Hark! a thrilling voice is sounding." Miss Taylor, who has done such good work for the Madras Musical Association, had ample scope for the display of her sweet soprano voice, the choir rendering the choral music with the most happy results. Mr. J. Stuart Cunningham, who possesses a baritone voice of very good quality, sang Gounod's "There is a green hill" in a thoroughly musicianly manner and Miss Gerdes gave much pleasure by her simple and refined rendering of Farmer's "Our Bles't Redeemer." Rossini's dramatic song "Through the darkness" was assigned to Mr. A. Bennett, who has loyally assisted at many recitals and concerts in connection with "bonnie Scotland," and Mrs. Eardley Norton made her *début* in Gounod's "The King of Love," to which she imparted an artistic pathos which denoted the skilled performer. The recital concluded with an anthem by Dr. Charles Vincent "The eyes of all wait upon Thee," by the choir, a stirring composition which should become popular. It was gratifying to note that the Kirk was filled in every part, and the introduction by the Reverend J. N. Ogilvie of an appropriate Collect before the recital and the Apostolic Benediction at the close served to remind the audience that they had assembled in a sacred building to hear sacred music.

Madras Mauritius Emigration Agency.

A Madras Government Order has just been issued, which gives the correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of Mauritius in connection with the abandonment of the Mauritius Emigration Agency at Madras. The reason for the step has been the necessity for reducing the expenditure on the Mauritius Emigration Department. A Committee which was appointed to consider the question was evidently chary of taking the extreme step of abolishing the Madras Agency, although it decided that it was not to be maintained on the same footing as hitherto. The Emigration Agent, Madras, was accordingly informed that his services would not be required after the 1st instant, from which date he has been retired on pension. To receive return emigrants and carry on the usual correspondence with the Mauritius Government in regard to succession of estates, pensions of return emigrants, etc., Mr. Conran, the retiring Agent, has been offered a salary of Rs. 2,200 a year in addition to his pension, and in the event of new immigrants being required during the next two or three years, his provisional salary will be ised to Rs. 3,200, and he will be authorised to employ the necessary staff while recruiting is going on. Should the plague not

er, from one of the best West End
Houses of London.

(JUST ARRIVED).

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND

Handles and bell combined, Salter's
Handles, black ...
" cork and celluloid ...
" velvet, for Ladies ...

was given in opinion that the evidence was only travelling with one bu not with two, as alleged, discharged the accused.

THE SESSIONS COURT OF BELLARY.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Anantapur Coining Case.

(Before Mr. LEWIS MOORE, Sessions Judge.)

BELLARY 18th *Jan.*—The case against the prisoners was resumed to-day. The Reddi gumasta of Kummeti was examined as the fifth witness for the prosecution. He said he was taken from the Pennair Railway Station to Kundanakota by the first witness, and was one of the search party. He gave evidence relating to the search made in the first prisoner's house on the 1st October.

In cross-examination the witness stated that he was waiting on the platform of the Pennair Railway Station on the night of the 29th September, expecting the return of his son from Tadpatri. He met the first witness on the platform, and was asked by him to follow him to Kundanakota next morning. He did not then know why he was wanted to accompany the first witness. B. Ramanna and K. Narappa objected to the witness being one of the search party on the ground that he was the gumasta of Chenna Reddi, who was an enemy of the first prisoner. He knew that there had been enmity between the first prisoner and Chenna Reddi for the last five or six years. The witness did not retire from the place when an objection was raised to his being one of those who constituted the search party, because the first witness had his person examined before he was let into the house with others to search, and the two persons who raised the objection were then satisfied. The witness did not actually see the counterfeit coins being discovered in the room. When they were brought out and shown to the Inspectors he saw them. He recognised them now by their appearance, as well as by the peculiar sound produced when testing them.

The Head Constable of Anantapur, who accompanied the first witness to Kundanakota, was the next witness. He said he locked the doors of the two rooms downstairs and the room upstairs of the first prisoner's house on the day previous to the search, under the orders of the first witness. When he went to the upper room, the door was open and he took a servant who was cooking in the house and locked the door, in his presence, with a padlock, which he borrowed from the Reddi of the village. He wrapped a cloth round the padlock and sealed it. He was also present at the search and gave evidence relating to the finding of the several articles before the Court.

Cross-examined, witness said that he was not examined by the Committing Magistrate in this case. He wrote the search list at the dictation of the first witness. The fact that there was an objection to the fifth witness being included in the search party was not noted in the search list, because before he was let into the house he was examined.

Constable Mustan Sahib said he went with the first witness from Anantapur to Pennair Railway Station and thence to Kundanakota. He was sent on the 30th September from Kundanakota to Tirunampalli to fetch the first prisoner from the latter village. He went to Tirunampalli, met the first prisoner in his house there and told him that he was wanted at Kundanakota by the first witness. The first prisoner said that he would go with the witness as soon as a pony which he had sent for from Rayalcheruvu arrived. The witness waited till 2 P.M., and in the meantime the first prisoner disappeared. He returned to Kundanakota and told the first witness what had happened at Tirunampalli.

Marwari Hasaji, of Bellary, said he traded in silver on a large scale. He sent for large quantities of silver to Bombay and sold it at Bellary. He stated, after referring to his account book, that the price of silver on the 30th December, 1897, was Rs. 75 4 for every 100 tolas in Bellary; on the 1st August, 1897, it was Rs. 74 2. In 1896, the price went down to Rs. 68. The lowest rate in 1897 and 1898 was Rs. 71-8 and the average rate of these two years was about Rs. 73. The witness sold silver worth about a lakh of rupees in 1898.

Cross-examined, the witness deposed that the price of silver in June, 1897, was Rs. 80-14-0. He could not give the highest rate of silver in 1898. He had no dealings in silver with any persons in Gooty and Tadpatri taluqs. He did not take silver to the villages and sell it there.

Chennayya said that about six months ago he took Venkata Reddi and shroff Chennayya to the first prisoner at Kundanakota at the request of the first prisoner. Kesanna also accompanied them. The two prisoners, Venkata Reddi and Chennayya and the witness were in the room upstairs, while Kesanna was downstairs. The first prisoner showed four moulds with Rs. 10 to Venkata Reddi, and asked him if they were better than his moulds and rupees, and Venkata Reddi replied that he had not seen such moulds before. The first prisoner showed some moulds and rupees to shroff Chennayya, and put him a similar question, and he said that those moulds were of a finer quality than his. Chennayya then asked the first prisoner if he knew anything about the increase or decrease of the weight of silver, and the first prisoner said that the weight of silver could be increased or decreased by the use of acids. The witness advised the first prisoner not to engage in this business as it seemed to him to be a risky one, and would involve him in trouble. He was a near relation and friend of the first prisoner. The moulds now shown to him in Court were similar to those he had seen in first prisoner's house.

Cross-examined by Mr. K. Venkata Rao, the witness stated that he did not see the first

held fifteen [illegible] seventeen special meetings. The result of their energetic deliberations was an expenditure of less than six thousand rupees. Where even this small sum went remains a mystery, for the Deputy Commissioner unfeelingly asserts that "nothing was done to improve the state of the town." Government animadverts with righteous warmth upon the unwisdom of taxing the ratepayers in order to pile up funds in the Muncipal treasuries. On the whole, however, the incidence of Municipal taxation appears to sit lightly upon the people of Burma. In Lower Burma the incidence of taxation is Re. 1-3-11 per head of population, and the incidence of income Rs. 3-1-10; in Upper Burma the totals are still lower, the average being annas 15 and Rs. 3-3-2, respectively. In the Bombay Presidency (excluding the city of Bombay) the incidence of Municipal taxation is Re. 1-9-11 per head, and the incidence of income Rs. 2-10-9.

Tourists Assaulted at Delhi.

Mr. Edward W. Ordway, New York City, U.S.A., writes as follows to a contemporary:—

Yesterday (12th) my wife and I while on a visit to the old fort of Indrapat near Delhi were attacked by a man with a club lying in wait behind one of the pillars on the first platform of the octagonal tower. My wife was thrown backwards down the steep flight of stone steps fully 20 feet high—badly cut and bruised—a wonder she was not killed outright—while I was nearly thrown over the unprotected edge of the tower before I succeeded after a violent struggle lasting fully ten minutes in getting the man under and holding him until some of the natives dared to venture up and secure him. The Policeman did not appear until too late to be of any service—after the man had been secured and brought to the ground. I have since learned many strange things about Indian justice. I have interviewed an Inspector, the Assistant Superintendent, and the Superintendent of Police, and the Assistant Commissioner. I wish I could reproduce verbatim my interview with the last named for the English and American papers as a curiosity. The worship of form and "red tape" was worthy of a Russian, and the logic would have amused a child. As the offence charged was too serious to be properly punished in his Court I was informed that I must search for the Deputy Commissioner miles away—*myself*; and my suggestion that the crime was serious enough for him to summon the Deputy Commissioner was received with horror. Stripped of red tape my interview amounted to this—that the attempted murder of foreign tourists must go almost unpunished, unless they can stay from four to six weeks in Delhi; and that the machinery of justice does not act of itself as in England and America, but that the tourist must set *each separate wheel in motion himself*. As an ardent admirer of English justice and law I would like to ask whether English justice exists only in England, and whether a foreign tourist is absolutely unprotected in India—except upon the representation of his Consul. Also I am anxious to see whether the man who so nearly killed my wife and myself yesterday will be set free to finish his job on the next tourist—because I cannot stay a month here to prosecute—and the Deputy Commissioner is out of the city.

The Revolt in Morocco.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The "Al-Moghreb Al-Aksa," as quoted by the *Daily News*, gives the following account from an eye-witness of the Moorish treatment of prisoners:—

It will be remembered that the Sidi-et-Turki has brought several batches of Bocoya prisoners from the Riff (the tribe to which the "pirates" belong), the first and largest, which had been captured by treachery, numbering about 80, and smaller parties consisting of from 9 to 15. A Moorish Kaid and a dozen soldiers brought one of these chains of men to the Sidi-et-Turki one morning, all weary, thirsty, hungry, and footsore; but one man, whose leg was badly injured, must have fainted on the road, and, judging by his appearance, been dragged along some distance by the rest of the chain gang. The sailors commenced assisting the prisoners on board, and when it arrived at this poor fellow's turn the Kaid told the sailors it would be best to cut off his head, as he was of no use and would reach the Sultan all the same. Taking out his knife, he coolly commenced sharpening it on a stone.

The sailors paid little heed to what the Kaid had said, believing it was but a ghastly joke, but when they returned they found the poor fellow's head being held back by

they are thoroughly
time of peace, those who are offici
fied as being supporters of families and
or students at certain educational in
are granted limited furloughs. Men
Reserve of the active Army have eigh
of drill, divided into periods of four
duration; while the territorial Army
called out once for fourteen days.

In Russia.—The Russian regulations
from service the clergy of all
denominations and the Psalm r
the Orthodox Church while receiv
theological education; also, the p
certain Asiatic Districts, together
Mahomedans, are allowed to pay
lieu of military service. Only in
cases, where great hardship would
exemption from, or postponement o
service granted to the Russian citizen
educated classes may reduce their term
service in the ranks by a period vary
one to four years, according to the
their learning, and whether they enlist
tarily. The term of service in Russia
twenty-first year to the end of the
Eighteen years are passed in the acti
five in the ranks and thirteen in th
The rest of their time is spent in t
militia. In the Cossack Armies th
liability to service commences is
it lasts for twenty years, four on
spent in the active Army. The
which is only called out by I
the case of an extraordinary
sists of all Cossacks capable
out regard to age.

In Germany.—In Germany
listment is seventeen, while the
tary life ends when he is forty-six
the first three years in the Land
for seven years he belongs to
Army—three in the ranks and
Reserve; during the next five yea
to the first levy of the Land
his term with the second levy
31st March of that year in which
the age of thirty-nine. The
time he passes in the Landsturm
which is only for the defence of
and in extraordinary emergencies
pletion of Army or Navy. The E
is composed of those who have not
in the active Army, either because
number has been made up, or becau
bodily infirmity, or on account
relations. The term of service
and during that time the men
out three times for a period of tw
all. At the end of the twelve yea
either the second levy of the La
first of the Landsturm. Criminals
from the honour of belonging to th

In Austria-Hungary.—From nin
two are the age limits in Aust
Ten years are spent in the Army—
line and seven in Reserve. Under
ditions to those in Germany, so
the Ersatz Reserve without se
active Army; these also hav
to serve. They first receive
training, and are afterwards ca
second or third year. Those wh
their ten years in the Army have
put in with the Landwehr or the E
The Landsturm can only be call
the country is threatened with w
ed into two levies: the first compr
who are liable to service betwe
nineteen and thirty-seven, th
those from thirty-eight to forty-

In Italy.—In Italy liability f
mences when a man is nineteen,
he has completed his thirty-ninth
are divided by lot into three cl
the first class pass either four or
active service, according to whet
to the Cavalry or to the other ar
next five years they enjoy an "
furlough," at the end of which
the mobile militia for four year
torial militia for seven. The
themselves in the second clas
twelve years' service, of which
eight years are spent on "inde
lough," and four in the mobil
until they reach the age limit
they belong to the territorial
of peace those assigned to the
exempt from service and ar
territorial militia.—*Westmins*

A YOUNG lady of very extra
lately addressed the following le
"We is all well; and mothe
brother Tom is got the Hopin
Ann has got a babee; and I h
will find you the same. Rite s
tionate kuzzen."

---

other Brahmins who are fed
presents. Mr. T. Rajah Ram Rao,
Dewan Peishcar, who ha

January, 1896, when Yussuf-ud-Din presented a petition to the Chief Court of the Panjab, in which he then stated,

occurred at Kailu, on the Dunchan the Chamba State. A

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. 12, for securing bicycle ...	0	6
... ...	0	10
... ...	1	6
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... ...	1	0
... ...	1	12
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... ...	1	4
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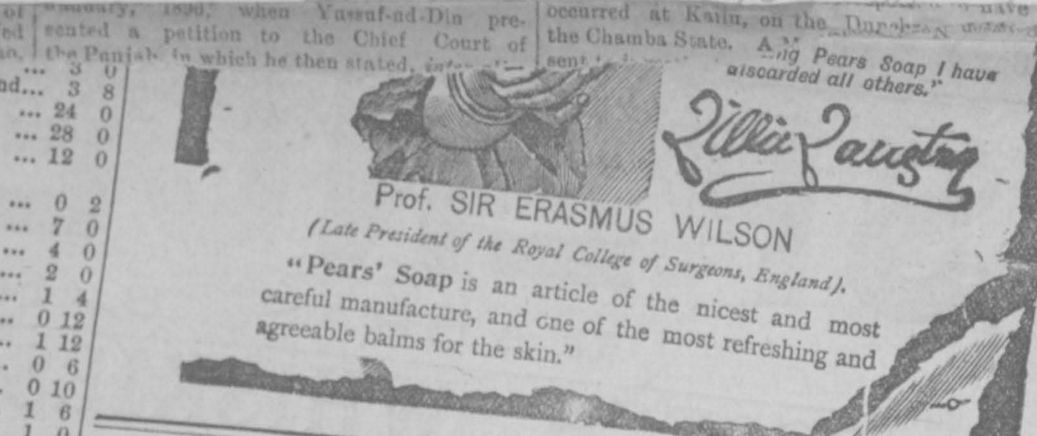

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Lillie Langtry

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SUPERIOR ORANGE PEKOE,	Yellow	Wrapper	... 1 6
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CONGOU	White	do	... 0 9

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	Cash. RS. A.	Credit. RS. A.
ce Ger- porting China e, Ger- r base, endid ...	45 0	50 0
milar aded 8 ins.	36 0	40 0
Ger- ched ch a ray ins.	38 4	42 8

BUTTER DISHES.

Prettily painted fluted China dishes in German silver frames, with knife rack behind with knife and German silver cover, splendid value, each. ... ... 10 14 12 0 (Cash. RS. A. Credit RS. A.)

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Very prettily painted fluted China basin on German silver stands, with cover to match, each 9 0 10 0

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Solid frosted glass ice pails with German silver mounts, champagne pint and 6 small glasses complete, each 5 8 6 0

was given in
opinion that the evidence
was only travelling with one
not with two, as alleged, discharged the accused.

THE SESSIONS COURT OF

SPENCER

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With regard to the Whiskies and Brandies in the following list—"our own bottlings"—W
when imported, but kept in bond in Madras until the ripening process is completed, and every
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quotations are net :—

GLENLIVAT, a most reliable "Peg Whiskey," per doz. qts., Rs. 26-8.

IMPERIAL HIGHLAND, a very popular Whiskey, old and mellow, per doz. qts., Rs. 29-8.

LONG JOHN'S "Dew of Ben-Nevis," from the Fort William Distillery, more than seven years in wood, a fine spirit with flavour, per doz. qts., Rs. 30-0.

LONG JOHN'S more than ten years in wood, very fine, old, per doz. qts., Rs. 36-0.

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An old mell

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exceptional val

qts., Rs. 23-8

WHISKEY IN JARS.—Any of the above brands can be supplied in wicker covered jars,
The cost of the jars' viz., Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 for the two sizes, will be an extra charge, and

"THE HOUSE FOR HIGH CLAS

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A Blend of Highland Whiskies,

Rs. 26-8 per dozen.

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are standing at No. 176, Mount
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ll descriptions, in the best selected
abar Teak; and frames for the same,
airs, &c., in the newest patterns, and
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and designs. For prices, &c., apply

A. BROWN,
Malabar Steam Saw Mills,
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Discovery for the Hair.

turning grey or white, or fall-
"The Mexican Hair renew-
positively restore in every
White hair to its original colour,
g the disagreeable smell of most
It makes the hair charmingly
well as promoting the growth of
ld spots, where the glands are
Ask your Chemist for "THE
RENEWER," sold by Chemists
everywhere at 3s. 6d. per
esale Depôt, 33, Farringdon
England.

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n's Vegetable Seeds.

—Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Cu-
lery, Cress, Carrot, Kohl Rabi,
rd, Onion, Parsley, Peas : 2
2 sorts Spinach, Tomato;
Marrow, Per tin Rs. 5.
eans ; 2 sorts Beet ; 2 sorts
Celery ; 2 sorts Cress,
Rabi ; 2 sorts Lettuce ; 3
nion ; 2 sorts, Parsley, Peas ;
3 sorts Spinach, Tomato ;
2 sorts Vegetable Marrow

LD., Mount Road, Madras.

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iele & Kein.
cy and moderate rates.

---

ets ! Pascall Sweets !!
and Cheaper than Ever.
d Rock, Milan Nougat,
au, Lisbon Nougat, Apri-
apple Noyeau. Swiss
Everton Toffee, and
packet, Two ANNAS.
Assorted Toffees, Milan
tter-Scotch, French Al-
Toffee, Butter-Scotch
Old English Almond
tter-Scotch, per packet

crew-topped glass bot-

Mount Road, Madras

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r Card Cases.
t-shaped, gentlemen's
e, Rs. 12-8.
o. Rs. 14-8
d, ladies' gilt lined,
' card case with fine
35-0.
ladies' card case, with
s and pencil case,
burnished, ladies'
tered silk pockets,
d oxydised, ladies'
group of cherub
ckets and pencil

nt Road, Madras.

George Gazette, dated 17th January, 1899, pages 25 to the *Fort St.*

Tenders should be sent into this Office with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 11th of March, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 7th April, 1899

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.
Revenue Department, Municipal Office,
Madras, 16th January, 1899.

The Commercial Bank of India, Limited.

Established A. D. 1885.

BRANCHES :

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Rawal Pindee and London.

Paid up Capital	...Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves and Rest	... " 13,37,417
Security Provided for Depositors	" 53,37,417

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

The busy season having set in, the Bank is receiving monies for :—

1 & 2 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
3 " at 6 " "

Further particulars on application at any Office o the Bank.

By order
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Madras, 11th January, 1899.

Houses to Let in Ootacamund.

Apply to R. BALDREY, Ootacamund.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of quarters for Station and Assistant Station Masters at Tadepalli, B. K. Ry.

Forms of tender can be had on payment of annas eight each and further information from this or the District Engineer's Office at Guntakul. No tender which is not on the prescribed form will be considered.

Tenders will be received up to 31st instant and should be addressed in a sealed cover to the undersigned superscribed "Tenders for Station and Assistant Station Masters' Quarters, Tadepalli."

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office,
Dharwar, 17th January, 1899.

Madras Municipality.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, will be held at their Office premises, No. 22, Errah Bauloo Chetty Street, Black Town, on Monday, the 30th January, 1899, at 5-15 P. M.

The business to be transacted at such a meeting will be as follows :—

1. Resolution No. 2 of the Commissioners at their meeting held on 16th December, 1898, deferring consideration of the question of the lighting of lamps in principal thoroughfares from 6 to 9 every night.

2. G.O. Nos. 2200 and 2201, M. dated 17th December, 1898, reviewing the administration Report for 1897-98.

3. G. O., No. 4, M. Mis., dated 3rd January, 1899, increasing the present pay of the Revenue Officer by an annual increment of Rs. 25 and enquiring if the Commissioners will grant him a carriage allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

4. Proceedings of the Standing Committee, dated 15th December, 1898, and 6th January, 1899.

G. M. J. MOORE, Lt.-Col.,
President, Municipal Commission.
Municipal Office, Madras,
12th January, 1899.

Friend-in-Need Society Women's Workshop.

MOUNT ROAD.

EVERY description of plain Needle work coarse and fine, undertaken. Gentlemen's socks neatly darned and clothes mended &c., —*Orders earnestly solicited.*

All work done by *hand* and at moderate rates.

Trousseaux, layettes, house linen, towels and dusters, sleeping suits, servants' clothing, suits for horsekeepers, peons and coachmen.

Up-country parcels despatched per *Value Payable Post.*

For all particulars and Price List
Apply to MRS. DEMPSTER,
Superintendent.

"...using Pears Soap I have discarded all others."

and other particulars, may be obt on application to the General Storekeeper, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, and the articles may be inspected by intending purchasers within Office hours.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent & Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent & Manager's Office,
Rayapuram Terminus, Madras, 19th Jan., '99.

Dr. Jerome W. Egbert,

American Dentist,
Illinois Building,
Mount Road, Madras.

Bona Fide Outright Auction Sales.

FROM and after the 21st instant, we shall hold a sale on every Saturday, at which articles will be sold outright for cash only. A commission of 5 per cent will be charged, and proceeds paid on the Monday following the sale.

All articles sent for these sales must be marked.

"For Saturday's outright sale."

LIONEL & Co., LTD.
Mount Road,
16th January, 1899.

The Mercantile Bank of India, (Limited)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........	£1,500,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	£1,125,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL..................	£562,500.
RESERVE FUND	£10,000,

Head Office:—40, ThreadneedleSt., London E.C.

Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Agencies. Penang, Padang, Yokohama, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabya, Kobe, also in Mauritius.

London Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

Agents in Scotland.
THE BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Agents in Australia.
THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Current Deposit Accounts.

OPENED, and interest allowed on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months at 5 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be obtained on application.

Drafts issued on London Office, all Branches, Agencies, and on the Banks' Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Australia, Paris, &c.

Circular Notes on London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, issued payable at all the principal towns in the world.

Bills of Exchange, approved bills purchased at the current rate of exchange of the Day.

Government Paper, Shares, &c., bought and sold ; and

Dividends collected and dealt with as instructed.

W. GORDON,
Manager in Madras.

Branch Elphinstone Hotel.

Two suites of cool airy family rooms available

"Kelso" Hotel de Paris, Ootacamund.

Charmingly situated

The Nilgiri Hotel, Wellington.

NEAR the Officers' Messes, Club, and Gymkhana ground. Rooms available.

Coonoor, Nilgiris

HILL GROVE HOTEL.
Rooms available.

Glendower Hotel, Ootacamund.

ONE of the most conveniently situated Hotels. Rooms available.
Apply MRS. M. POWER, Proprietress.

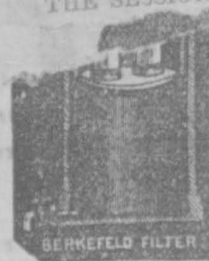
Ootacamund

Longwood and Rosemount.
Davidson's Hotel.
Rooms available.
For terms, &c., apply to
N. DAVIDSON,
Proprietor.

was given in…
opinion that the evidence…
was only travelling with one bu…
not with two, as alleged, discharged the accused.

THE SESSIONS COU…

Wrought .. … ,, 22 0 …



BERKEFELD FILTERS
Grey Enamelled Iron,
2 Gall. … … Rs. 27 0 0
3 Gall. … … ,, 40 0 0

3
Spare

W. E. SMITH & C

KARDYL BUILDINGS, MOUNT ROAD, BRANCHES :—ES

PHARMACEUTICAL
ASSOCIATE (BY EXAM.) OF THE
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

R. MACL

MOUNT ROAD AND POP

…'S FELLOWS'
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
THE HYPOPHOSPHITES,
a valuable Tonic and Restorative.
Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID MAGNESIA.
An excellent aperient for children and a valuable antiacid for adults.
As. 15 per bottle.

BISHOP'S
HYDROBROMATE OF
CAFFEINE,
a valuable remedy for Headache.
Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

BISHOP'S
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
A mild aperient and Blood Purifier.
As. 14 per bottle.

DAMIANADINE.
A powerful Nerve and Brain Tonic.
The finest Brain Pick-me-up existant.
Rs. 2-0 per bottle.

JAYNE'S
EXPECTORANT.
A valuable Remedy for Cough, colds and all Pulmonary affections
Rs. 3-6 per bottle

YANATAS.
The great preventative
OF
SEA SICKNESS.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

CONDY'S
FLUID.
The natural Disinfectant, in Condy's Original Bottles.
Re. 1-1 per bottle.

Parks

WHY C

WHEN PECTORAL BALSAM W
THE
MOST
C
IT HAS ALREADY CURED
AND
WILL
IF YOU WILL ONLY GI
ONE RUPEE

LIEBIG'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT.
A solution in hot water forms a nourishing Beef Tea.
Re. 1-5 per 2 oz. Jar.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT,
A mild aperient and corrective.
Rs. 2-2 per bottle.

…vasion of
…d other Brahmins who are fed
…cents. Mr. T. Rajah Ram Rao,
Dewan Peishcar, who has, after en-
… three months ago and
…on Aliasker Road, two houses away from
…ain building of the West End Hotel.
…are about 60 children fed, clothed, and
…by Sisters, both European and Native,
…men from the Good Shepherd Convent.

F. P. VIEYRA, L.M.S.

…alore, 19th Jan.

…he Matriculation Examination.

…The candidates for the recent Matricu-…xamination are in a sad plight. The …sued by the Registrar in the *Fort St. Gazette* has greatly unsettled them, … them being uncertain whether or not … get the minimum marks in the subjects … they were already examined. They … that the papers in History, Geography …n were difficult. The very idea that … be plucked in any one of these sub-…ich means the loss of one year's labour, …them and they are anxiously waiting … their fate. In the meanwhile, they …d to continue their studies in Chemis-…eometry with a faint heart. My ex-…of the Examiners makes me believe … expect the candidates to possess as …wledge as they themselves do. They …of the fact that the candidates are …ng boys, who are trying to acquire …and they give them the most diffi-… they can think of. It is no … District officers find it difficult … for vacancies in their offices. …dates for the recent Matricula-… will be relieved of their anxie-… at a very early date, the list … the subjects in which they …examined, and by making due al-… the difficulty of the papers in the …e referred to.

…th Jan.

JUSTICE.

…ference and the Pity of It.

… broke out on the premises of Mr. …r, the pensioned Agent of the local …s Madras Bank, a few days back, …tely was located in the stables, a …ructure, which after about 20 …d to exist. The fire was first dis-…, a small boy-attendant of Mr. …who resides with Mr. Palmer), … rushed frantically on to the …o Mr. Palmer, who was quietly …l he, thinking it was a fire in the … warned the youth against ex-…t on viewing the scene of the …ce put in use a Holborn pump, …e found he could throw water on to … this gentleman was unacquainted …me rapidity of burning grass, and … but little good, he called for the …his son, Mr. Lancelot Palmer, a …who has only arrived lately from …n he ordered to do all he could to …ent premises next door, as it was …xtinguish the thatch. Instantly … what was required of him, …outh climbed to the top of the …tables and soon succeeded in …guishing the fire; in this he was …strong coolie. But I could not … that crowds of men were calmly …re as if they had paid for the …njoying the sight, but *per contra*, … Anne's Convent formed a line and …ed water to young Palmer, whose … soon presented the appearance …while his clothes prophesied loud-…er would be required to provide … his father remonstrating, he re-… but, Dad, it was awful fun, A 1, …d the poor Nuns next door that …occasion for any uneasiness." … had entirely succumbed, a …ne enquiring what was wrong. …*joie*. Had it not been for the …g Palmer, assisted by the Con-…s surrounding crowd would have …ation of seeing the Convent out-… flames; they also seemed to …as deserving of a present, while …lishman was completely satisfied …lled "a grand time." The differ-… and West was demonstrated, … of it.

…h Jan.

O. U.

…y at Channapatna.

…ight have heard of many a …y might have read of many a …d they might have witnessed …scene; but a genuine picture …erable position into which the …Mahomedans of the Dayara …annapatna are placed, will, … the bravest and the … souls to tears. In this … are few who are learned

…January, 1896, when Yussuf-ud-Din pre-
sented a petition to the Chief Court of
the Panjab in which he then stated, inter …

… experience) that local administration is well carried on by them. If "J. M. H." had ever been a member he would have known how small the authority of these Councils is compared with that of the Collector. In Church Councils, however, the wish is to make the Missionary and the Pastor subordinate to these non-conscientious men, as if they were their head clerks. Nothing can be more fatal than to put a clergyman at the mercy of a few laymen. How will he dare to rebuke the vice of his lords and masters? Fancy, too, if you can, a Collector taking his orders from a Taluq Board! "J. M. H." complains because a Missionary with twenty persons to see and twenty letters to write does not sit chatting with him by the hour in the drawing-room. He will always find a chair in the office and a respectful hearing if he will explain his business without waste of precious time. He next argues that a Missionary is "free from limitations;" but as a matter of fact the latter is bound hand and foot, and can do nothing without the permission of the Bishop and a Committee in Madras. He clenches this strange argument, however, with the "fact" that Missionaries go to the hills for their holidays at Mission expense! It is difficult to see either the connection or the crime. The Bishop as a Government servant goes to the hills for six months a year at Government expense; the Missionary as a Mission servant goes for six weeks at Mission expense! Where is the harm? Most officials who go away on short leave are replaced by an acting officer, but a Missionary not only loses his leave if he does not take it at once, but he has to carry on his work by correspondence all the time he is away. I may add that I am quite sure a Missionary who thus freshens his mind and body with this short leave on the hills does both more and better work in the course of the year than the one who runs in a rut from year's end to year's end on the enervating plains, with the idea that there is some special virtue in neglecting his health, or that he is stopping some critic's mouth by roasting down below while he has leave due to him to go to the hills.

AN ANGLICAN MISSIONARY.

Plague and Chittoor.

SIR, "When sorrows come, they come not as single spies, but in battalions." Small-pox and cholera are committing their havoc in every village near and around our small town of Chittoor, and children, men, and women are being carried away to their early graves in numbers. The people are already under dismay. To add fuel to fire, the fell disease plague has come near us. Not satisfied with its conquests in Bombay and Bangalore, it has besieged the town of Vellore. It has now entered the town, breaking open its strong fortresses by shell and shot. It has become our neighbour. It has settled itself next door, where is has made its home. It has already driven out many of its inhabitants to distant places and has also sent some away to the regions from which no traveller returns, perhaps in the same garb. Those that have fled have carried with them its flag to fix it in those places of their sojourn indicating the arrival of the tyrant, the plague. . . . . . Alas! dire days seem to be before us. The poor mortals are being mowed down by its scatching but invisible sword. And this is not the occasion for us to philosophise and give our thoughts to airy nothings. The spark of divinity in us has given us power and intelligence to overcome Nature. We have conquered it and made it our tool. Its several forces have already succumbed to our mighty intelligence. We despair not. That divine power in us must be roused to help us to oppose the foe. The older weapons of opposition have proved fruitless. We must invent new means of preventing the enemy from entering our doors. We must take time by the forelock and should not repent afterwards for our foolish inactivity at the first opportunity. The untold miseries of the Bangaloreans and Bombayites are fresh in our memory and give a gnawing pang to our hearts. This is the fitting time for us to teach the ignorant folk of the town of the benevolent intentions of our benign Government and to pacify their already perturbed minds. Our men are sheep-like fellows. They are led by the nose by evil-mongers. If a fanatic or a scoundrel gains their ears, he whispers into them strange stories and disloyal sentiments, and the unfortunate men cling to them and raise opposition against our good Government. Our admonitions are pearls thrown before swine. There is many a man, to rise like the Mad Mullah of the Frontier, to fan the embers of frenzied fanaticism of the people and to make them run riot against us. We must keep a careful eye upon them and bring them to book. It will be also a part of our noble though gratuitous task to form ourselves into search or vigilance parties allotting to each a particular division of the town to trace out from what disease deaths have occurred in that division. We should not forget at the same time to watch the arrivals from infected quarters and report them to the authorities. This is not the time for us to fly to remote corners for shelter from this terrible scourge. We must stand firm, no doubt taking all precautionary

occurred at Kailu, on the Dur… the Chamba State. A … sent …

… using Pears Soap I have discarded all others."

… in first an… runs, for the loss … Army representatives made … for 188 runs. Scores :—

THE WORLD.—*1st Innings.*

Maj. Kincaid Smith, c Willis (sub) b Barstow	…	9
Major Peterkin, c and b Barstow	…	23
Col. E. deMoleyns played on, b Holloway	…	18
Mr. Hewetson, b Barstow	…	18
Ramsden, c Bull, b Holloway	…	100
Dr. Willis, b Holloway	…	15
Capt. Turner, did not bat.	…	27
Cassidy, not out		
Tyler, b Holloway	…	8
T. Atkins	…	11
A. N. Other } did not bat.		
Extras		83
Total		243

MADRAS ARMY.—*1st Innings.*

Capt. Tulloch, b Mason		
Mr Keble, l-b-w, b Ramsden	…	59
J. B Barstow, b Tyler	…	15
Rev. Bull, b Cassidy	…	1
J. S. Stevenson, b Cassidy	…	10
J. G. Tait, b Tyler	…	0
Capt. Holloway, b Tyler	…	44
E A. Swinhoe, b Hewetson	…	28
H. J. Barton, c Willis, b Tyler	…	6
Major Clark-Kennedy, not out	…	4
Pte. Rook, c Mason, b Tyler	…	1
	…	0
Extras		20
Total		188

A Snipe Story.

One would not perhaps think of looking into the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* for shikar stories, but a glance into a recent number of that paper has disclosed the following gem:—"During the last Xmas holidays we formed a party to go out ashooting. Our boat had sailed a short distance up the Bali *khal* which rises from the Pallapole *beel* and falls into the Ichamati near Rangoon. We saw a pair of big snipes to our right. The fowling piece rang out and belched forth a cloud of smoke and small shot. One of the pair was wounded in the leg and wings, but managed to make off, accompanied by its mate. At a short distance the pair took refuge in a piece of marshy land and began cawing in a plaintive tone, which soon collected half-a-dozen of its fellows. Our boat came alongside by this time, and as soon as the gun was raised a second time, a strange sight met our view. The assembled birds formed a ring around the wounded bird as if to protect it from our attack, while its mate busied itself in relieving its pain with its bills. Such a spectacle made a very soft impression on our minds and unnerved our hands. Would that such fellow-feeling should exist among larger bipeds."

Military Notes.

The Hinjouri Artillery Camp.

The Artillery practice camp, which has been held at Hinjouri for the past fortnight, terminated on the 16th instant with a Field day under General Spragge, C. B., R. A., General Burnett and Staff, Poona District, being present, with several ladies and gentlemen. "L" Battery, R. H. A., and the 1st, 16th, 29th, and 40th Field Batteries were present. General Spragge acting as General Officer Commanding the Division of Army Corps, issued orders. Colonel Stuart, who was acting Brigadier-General Commanding, carried out the concentration and subsequent action of the force of Artillery, numbering thirty guns. The general idea was that the Second Division of an Army Corps is retiring from Khandala to Poona covered by Cavalry Brigade before an enemy advancing upon Poona from Bombay, and the Division bivouacked the previous night near Rawat; the retirement towards Aundh is continued. Information is received that the enemy is endeavouring to cut off the line of retreat, whereupon the Division changed front. The concentration of Artillery in the first place was successfully carried out, and fire opened on the supposed Artillery Division of the enemy with twenty guns in action. The position was very well occupied, and the concentrated fire of thirty guns at a range of 3,200 yards made hot work for the enemy. It was a fine sight to see over 600 yards covered with British guns in action. Portions were then manœuvred and advanced to cover the Infantry attack, and came into action in favourable position further on. At noon the "cease-fire" sounded. General Spragge assembled the officers and briefly criticised the operations. General Burnett professed himself satisfied with the practical work he had seen that morning, and the dashing manner in which the Batteries moved across the country. Three batteries worked with pole draught and fired cordite for the first time in Western India.—*Times of India.*

WILLIE was greatly puzzled as to why there should be a best man at a wedding. Finally to his own mind the problem was solved. "It's so if the groom backs out there'll be someone to take his place."

was given ... opinion that the evidence ... was only travelling with one ... not with two, as alleged, discharged the accused.

THE SESSIONS COU

Wrought ..

...k's

... 1·37

at Paris Fcs.. 25·19

of England Rate since 19th Jan., 1899 ...2½ per cent.

Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st... 2 ,,

Do. Ind. Bank Bills 6 m/st ... 2¼ ,,

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	...£32,000,000	£1,000,000 more
Public Deposits	...£ 8,000,000	£ 300,000 more
Other do.	...£41,100,000	£ 400,000 less
Other Securities	...£31,800,000	£ 200,000 less
Notes and Gold	...£22,100,000	£2,000,000 more

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per ct. of the Liabilities.

RICE:—

Stock	... 4,250	tons.
Week Landings	300	,,
Do. Deliveries	300	,,

COTTON:—

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats firm.

Arrivals steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...15,000	bales.
,, Sales of Surats ...	... nil.	,,
Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	... 2,500	,,
Total Day's Imports ...	...45,000	,,
Mid. American at Liverpool	... 3⁵⁄₁₆d.	
Fair Cocanada ...	... 2⅝d.	
Fully G. F. Tinnevelly ...	... 3d.	
Good Bhownugger ...	... 2²¹⁄₃₂d.	
Good Tinnevelly ...	... 3⅛d.	
Good Madras Westerns...	... 2⅝d.	

PIECE GOODS:—

The Manchester Market has been firm.

COFFEE:—

The Market has been steady.

Nilgiri Average (B) Size ...	... 65
Middling Ceylon ...	...103
Mysore, Average B. Size ...	... 76½

COCOANUT OIL:—

Ceylon	...£25-10- 0
Cochin	...£30- 0- 0

COPPER:—

Braziers	... 72

YELLOW METAL:—

Braziers	... 6⅝d.

Reuter's New York Telegrams.

NEW YORK, *19th Jan.*

Cotton Receipts at U.S. Ports...	16,000 bales.
Mid: Uplands ...	... 6¼ No. 7 quality.
Fair Rio Coffee ...	... 6½
Futures, April ...	... 5·86
Exchange on London ...	... 484¼
Commercial Bars ...	... 59⅜
Rs. 20,000 Bills on Calcutta...	@ 1·4¼
Rs. 40,000 Bills on Madras...	@ 1·4⅜

Miscellaneous.

Telegraphic Information.

MADRAS, 20th Jan.—Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

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

Via	Teheran	... 20th	12·44 A.M.	Time*	1	2
	Suez	... 20th	2·50 A.M.	,,	1	6

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

The Madras Railway, Traffic Receipts.

The traffic receipts for the week ending the 14th instant:—For passengers, &c., amounted to Rs. 61,200; for goods, &c., Rs. 1,11,800; other earnings Rs. 500; aggregating Rs. 1,73,500 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 201. The receipts during the corresponding week in 1898 were Rs. 1,92,473 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 224.

Postal Notice.

Letter and Parcel Mails per A. S. N. Steamer *Shahjehan*, for Port Blair and Burma will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 A.M. on Monday, the 23rd instant.

Shipping Intelligence.

Steamers Arrived.

Vessels	*Arrival*	*From*	*Departure*	*To*
	Jan		Jan	
Caithness	10	Calcutta.	22	Calcutta.
St. Ronald	11	Calcutta.	22	Rangoon.
Falkland	14	Calcutta	21	Calcutta.
Clan Cameron.	17	Cocanada.	21	London.
Kasara, B. I.	19	Rangoon via C	23	Rangoon via C.

Steamers Expected.

Sirdhana, B. I.	20	Calcutta via C.	20	Bombay via C.
Nadir, ASIATIC	21	Calcutta via C.	21	Bombay via C.
Shahjehan ASIATIC	21	Andamans.	22	Calcutta via P.B.
Mombassa, B. I.	21	Calcutta.	22	London.
Dupleix, M. M.	22	Calcutta	22	Colombo.
Kerbela, B. I.	24	Bombay via C	24	Calcutta via C.

The dates quoted are only approximate.

Steamer Reports.

LONDON, 19th Jan.—The *Clan Ranald* arrived here this morning.

"Now, Violet, can you give me any reason why I should not punish you for being so naughty?" "Yes, ma. The doctor said you weren't to take any violent exercise."

...up in the bud, incidents ... injudiciously handled, might constitute the basis of scandals, injurious not only to the individuals, but also to the Presidency at large.

There are, however, much wider interests at stake in the choice of a Surgeon-General. In the Presidency Town alone there are no less than fourteen hospitals and dispensaries. These include some of the most highly organised hospitals in India, and the great state of excellence to which the General Hospital, the Government Maternity and Ophthalmic Hospitals, and the Lunatic Asylum have been brought, has on several occasions won the highest praise from the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, who has indeed gone so far as to hold up these institutions for the emulation of the other Presidency Towns. Around each and every one of these Presidency Town institutions there gather a number of questions whose evolution has been the growth of years, and has been determined by a variety of diverse considerations, not the least of which has been the purse-length of the Local Government. These threads it will be no easy task for a stranger to the Presidency to pick up, however able he may be. Then, again, there are the 450 odd hospitals and dispensaries in the mofussil to be considered, with their annual tally of more than four million cases treated. They constitute a very Bethesda, and one with peculiarities especially its own. The language, the customs, the prejudices of the people, and the very climate are different from those in other parts of India, and even vary widely in different parts of the Presidency. Take, for instance, Tinnevelly, swayed by Christian Missionary influence and contrast its people with those of Ganjam, or compare again the characteristics of the people of the Eastern and Western Coasts; study the climate of the hill tracts of Vizagapatam and of other portions of the same District, and compare them with those of Bellary, of Madura, or of a number of other Districts we might mention, and one finds a surfeit of contrasts. We are conscious that we have but skimmed the surface of a great subject, and of one in which a well informed Surgeon-General must be deeply versed. Our aim has been to show that if the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras is to be of that use to Government which he should be, he must perforce be a man well versed in all that belongs to the South of India; he must have an education that will not come in a day even to the very ablest; he must have gone through the mill, and learned line upon line, precept upon precept, those lessons that are learned in no other way. He must be of Madras, Madrassi, in sympathetic touch with its rulers, with the officers and subordinates who will have to serve under him, and lastly, but not least, with the sick, be their colour, status or prejudices what they may.

There is another important point to consider. The post of Surgeon-General is rightly regarded as the "plum" of the local branch of the I.M.S.; it is the highest appointment in that Service which it is in the power of the Local Government to recommend one of its officers for. If this honourable position is not given to a man who has served the Local Government, it will be felt by the other servants of that Government as a hardship. There are at the present time three officers whose claims for the post stand high, viz., Colonels McGANN, SINCLAIR, and BRANFOOT. We have no wish to say a single word to the disparagement of either Colonel McGANN or Colonel SINCLAIR, but we must in all fairness point out that these two officers have spent the best part of their service out of

in which Colonel ... long, and in which he has made him ... universal favourite, not only as a phys... but also as a man.

Civil Assistant Surgeons.

WE HAVE AT LAST RECEIVED THE TE... the Government of India Resolution ... only seeks to do justice to a large and de... ing body of public servants. We refer ... Civil Assistant Surgeons, whose griev... have repeatedly formed the subject of ... ment and correspondence in our colu... The question has taken rather mor... three years to settle, which, after ... moderate when we consider the num... references that had to be made ... the Secretary of State gave his final sa... to the proposals in May last. This ... however, only covers the time since th... ject was officially raised by the Beng... ernment in 1895. According to the G... ment of India's Resolution, which for... the final scheme, which we shall ... presently, the question of impro... position and prospects of the Civil ... Surgeons had been for some tim... consideration of that Governmen... stitution of the Medical Services ... not fall within the scope of the ... the Public Service Commission, ... present day the portion of the Civil ... Service officered by Assistant Surge... pies practically the same position ... of pay as at the time of its consti... 1849. The result has been that e... cruiting for the service has been ... capped, the reason being that of rece... the opportunities which have been ... natives of India, educated in medi... cording to European methods, of ... living by private practice without ... Government service have much in... and, as a consequence, members of th... had some reason to be dissatisfied w... prospects. As we have said, the su... first officially raised by the Gove... Bengal, and its action had one go... namely, that it induced the Gover... India to devise a scheme for the ... ment of the class of Civil Assistant ... not only in Bengal, but throughou...

The proposals which commend... selves to the Supreme Governme... follows, and upon these the Loc... ments and Administrations were ... report:—

(a) the abolition of unemployed pay, ... rate of pay which an Assistant Surg... in certain Provinces while he is supern... without a definite appointment; (b) ... of a new grade of Civil Assistant Su... higher rate of pay (Rs. 300 a month); ... reservation of a certain number of civil ... the medical charge of Civil Assistant ...

It may be necessary to explain ... existing orders, unemployed pay ... to Assistant Surgeons only wh... no temporary or permanent ch... are merely attached to hospitals ... duty. So that if the service ... perly recruited, the number ... Surgeons in receipt of unemploye... be very small. The abolition ... therefore, the Government consid... sary condition in any reform, ... to create a higher grade on Rs. ... modified form of that made by ... Committee, which, at the inst... Bengal Government, first repo... subject. The Government out... following definite proposals, app... to have gone further than the ... mittee in attempting to increa... tiveness of the service:—

(i) That the *cadre* of Assistant Su... divided into four grades—on Rs. 1... 300 a month, respectively; (ii) ... Rs. 100 should be drawn continuo... of entry into the service; (iii) that ... grade of Rs. 150 should be made ... service, subject to the usual exam... after 11 years' service a second ex...

Contents of Pages 3 & 6.

"Page" 3.—Shipping—Lawk News—Tourists Assaulted at Delhi—Plague Measures in Hyderabad—Haffkine's Fluid—Bangalore Notes—Letters to the Editor—Sporting Notes—Military Notes.

"Page" 6.—Legal Intelligence—Contemporary Opinion—Tourists Assaulted at Delhi—Revolt in Morocco—Locust Plague at Kimberley—Recruiting in Foreign Lands—Philippine and Cuban Markets—Crime of "Hamesucken"—How the First Silk Has Startled London—Plant Hunter—New Head of Harrow—Wonderful West—General News.

Calendar—January

Day Week	Day Month	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets
Friday...	20th	6 29 A.M.	5 55 P.M.	0 41 P.M.	0 57 A.M.
Saturday	21st	6 29	5 55 ,,	1 32 ,,	1 50 ,,
Sunday.	22nd	6 29	5 56 ,,	2 21 ,,	2 43 ,,
Monday.	23rd	6 29	5 56 ,,	3 12 ,,	3 34 ,,
Tuesday.	24th	6 29 ,,	5 57 ,,	4 3 ,,	4 23 ,,
Wednsy.	25th	6 29 ,,	5 57 ,,	4 13 ,,	5 9 ,,
Thursdy.	26th	6 29 ,,	5 57 ,,	5 42 ,,	5 53 ,,

The Weather.

Meteorological Reports.

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

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The air is very dry at Wellington and Trevandrum and damp at the other stations. The sky is cloudy over Cuddapah, Nellore, Coimbatore, Wellington, Cochin, Mangalore and Trincomalee and clear over the other regions. Excepting a light shower of 0·25 inch at Trincomalee, no rain has fallen anywhere. The weather will be cloudy over South Madras and Ceylon and fine elsewhere.

E. ISIS POGSON.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Madras.

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Do. of evaporation ...	67·7	69·3
Percentage of humidity ...	70	73
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Do. in shade	83·3	84·6
Minimum in shade... ...	63·0	67·4
Do. on grass	58·8	63·0
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General direction of wind ...	N. E.	N. E. by E.
Depth of rain in inches ...	0·00	0·02
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Financial.

Stocks, Shares and Exchange.

MADRAS, 20TH JAN.

		Buyers.	Sellers.
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(The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is Rs. 2,—verses, etc., appended thereto being subject to an additional charge of As. 4 per line. A remittance must accompany the announcement.)

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The Madras Mail.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1899.

The Madras Surgeon-Generalship.

ON THE 18TH MAY NEXT, SURGEON-Major-General SIBTHORPE will come to the end of his tour as Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, and before that time his successor will have to be appointed. The choice of an officer to fill this very responsible position is one which affects the interests of the people at large. The head of the I.M.S. in a Presidency must, if he is to be a success, be a man of no ordinary abilities. He must combine powers of administration with a high sense of professional honour, and an intimate knowledge not only of the needs of the people and the State, but also of the large body of officers and subordinates whose work it is his duty to watch, to control, and to direct. In the case of a dispute arising between a medical man, be his status what it may, and one of the public, the question will be first referred to the Surgeon-General. The factors that enter into such a case are wide and varied, and demand even from the ablest administrator the closest attention and the most discriminating judgment; but it must be obvious that one who has spent the best years of his life in a Presidency will be in a better position than a stranger to rightly gauge the facts of the case, for his knowledge of the parties concerned will be of untold value to ... coming to a decision. He will know ... character and peculiarities of ...

touch with the Madras Government, ... Madras and with its people. Colonel ... CLAIR has made a reputation in ... as an able administrator; but Bur... Burma and Madras is Madras. The ... trasts of nationality, habit, and re... need no farther comment from us. ... question of a Surgeon-General for ... were to arise, we think there could be ... doubt who would be "the man" for the ... but that is not the issue now. ... Colonel McGANN has been identified for ... many years with Mysore, just as C... SINCLAIR has been with Burma. We ... that we mean no disparagement of eith... these able and popular officers when w... that if the interests of Madras are to be ... sidered, there is one man who stand... SAUL-like for the post, and that is Co... BRANFOOT. A few years ago, and befor... scheme for the reorganisation of the I. ... came into force, there is no question ... Colonel BRANFOOT would have been ... ed; but now, though the Local Govern... nominates, it is the Government of ... which appoints the Surgeon-General t... Government of Madras. We understand ... His Excellency Sir ARTHUR HAVELOCK ... strongly espoused Colonel BRANFOOT's c... and we have such confidence in ... strength of will, when once he has ma... his mind, that we believe that, if it is ... sible, he will gain the day. The que... is one of wider scope even than we ... indicated, for it means the decision o... great question whether patronage of cer... local appointments will to all intents re... with the Local Government, or be v... practically, as well as in name, in the ... ernment of India.

For the present, however, we are ... cerned with the smaller question, and ... regard to the vacancy in the Surgeon-G... ralship we do not hesitate to say that ... man" for the post is Colonel BRANF... He is an officer whose whole service ... been spent in the service of the Ma... Government; who knows every officer ... most of the subordinates employed in ... Civil Medical administration of the P... dency; who has followed for years wi... ordinary interest every questio... affects the welfare of the sick ... fering of Southern India; who is ... ly acquainted with every prejudice ... peculiarity, and every characteristic ... Madrassi; who has won from Euro... from East Indian and from Native a... the confidence and the favour which ... fall to those who can combine the high ... medical attributes with the truest feel... of a gentleman. Colonel BRANFOOT kn... well, and is well known by, our rul... and he also knows and is known by e... other class of our community. He has b... for himself in the Government Matern... Hospital a lasting memorial of his po... as an administrator and of his abilitie... a first-class medical man. He is one ... the most popular officers of the Ma... Medical Service, not only with outsiders ... also with his own brother officers, and he ... deservedly earned a character for unswerv... straightness of action combined with a kin... tact. In his own Service he has the rep... tion of being one of the kindest of offi... to those who do their work, while a ... terror to the incompetent and the lazy ...

was given ... opinion that the evidence ... was only travelling with one ... not with two, as alleged, discharged the accused.

THE SESSIONS CO

Next to DESCHAMPS

FAMILY PENSION

Wrought .. ...

...k's ... 2½
... ... 1-3⅞
at Paris Fcs.. 25·19
... of England Rate
since 19th Jan., 1899 ...2½ per cent.
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st... 2 ,,
Do. Ind. Bank Bills 6 m/st ... 2¼ ,,

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	...£32,000,000	£1,000,000 more
Public Deposits	...£ 8,000,000	£ 300,000 more
Other do.	...£41,100,000	£ 400,000 less
Other Securities	...£31,800,000	£ 200,000 less
Notes and Gold	...£22,100,000	£2,000,000 more

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per ct. of the Liabilities.

RICE:—
Stock ... ... 4,250 tons.
Week Landings ... ... 300 ,,
Do. Deliveries ... ... 300 ,,

COTTON:—
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats firm.
Arrivals steady.
Total Day's Sales ... ...15,000 bales.
,, Sales of Surats ... ... nil. ,,
Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 2,500 ,,
Total Day's Imports ... ...45,000 ,,
Mid. American at Liverpool ... 3 5/16d.
Fair Cocanada ... ... 2⅝d.
Fully G. F. Tinnevelly ... ... 3d.
Good Bhownugger ... ... 2 21/32d.
Good Tinnevelly ... ... 3⅛d.
Good Madras Westerns... ... 2⅝d.

PIECE GOODS:—
The Manchester Market has been firm.

COFFEE:—
The Market has been steady.
Nilgiri Average (B) Size 65
Middling Ceylon 103
Mysore, Average B. Size 76½

COCOANUT OIL:—
Ceylon £25-10- 0
Cochin £30- 0- 0

COPPER:—
Braziers 72

YELLOW METAL:—
Braziers ... ... 6⅝d.

Reuter's New York Telegrams.

NEW YORK, *19th Jan.*

Cotton Receipts at U.S. Ports... 16,000 bales.
Mid: Uplands ... ... 6¼ No. 7 quality.
Fair Rio Coffee 6⅛
Futures, April ... ... 5·86
Exchange on London ... 484¼
Commercial Bars 59⅜
Rs. 20,000 Bills on Calcutta... @ 1-4⅛
Rs. 40,000 Bills on Madras... @ 1-4⅛

Miscellaneous.

Telegraphic Information.

MADRAS, 20th Jan.—Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

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

Via { Teheran .. 20th 12·44 A.M. Time* 1 2
Via { Suez .. 20th 2·50 A.M. ,, 1 6

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

The Madras Railway, Traffic Receipts.

The traffic receipts for the week ending the 14th instant:—For passengers, &c., amounted to Rs. 60,200; for goods, &c., Rs. 1,11,800; other earnings Rs. 500; aggregating Rs. 1,72,500 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 201. The receipts during the corresponding week in 1898 were Rs. 1,60,419 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 274.

Postal Notice.

Letter and Parcel Mails per A. S. N. Steamer *Shahjehan*, for Port Blair and Burma will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 A.M. on Monday, the 23rd instant.

Shipping Intelligence.

Steamers Arrived.

Vessels.	*Arrived*	*From*	*Departure.*	*To*
	Jan		Jan	
Caithness	10	Calcutta.	22	Calcutta.
St. Roland	11	Calcutta.	21	Rangoon.
Falkland	14	Calcutta.	21	Calcutta.
Clan Cameron.	17	Cocanada.	21	London.
Kangra, B. I.	19	Rangoon via C	23	Rangoon via C.

Steamers Expected.

Sirdhana, B. I.	20	Calcutta via C.	20	Bombay via C.
Nader, ASIATIC	21	Calcutta via C.	21	Bombay via C.
Shahjehan ASIATIC	21	Andamans.	23	Calcutta via PB.
Mombassa, B. I.	21	Calcutta.	22	London.
Dupleix, M. M.	22	Calcutta	22	Colombo.
Karbala, B. I.	24	Bombay via C	24	Calcutta via C.

The dates quoted are only approximate.

Steamer Reports.

LONDON, 19th Jan.—The *Clan Ranald* arrived here this morning.

"Now, Violet, can you give me any reason why I should not punish you for being so naughty?" "Yes, ma. The doctor said you weren't to take any violent exercise."

... nip in the bud, incidents ... injudiciously handled, might constitute the basis of scandals, injurious not only to the individuals, but also to the Presidency at large.

There are, however, much wider interests at stake in the choice of a Surgeon-General. In the Presidency Town alone there are no less than fourteen hospitals and dispensaries. These include some of the most highly organised hospitals in India, and the great state of excellence to which the General Hospital, the Government Maternity and Ophthalmic Hospitals, and the Lunatic Asylum have been brought, has on several occasions won the highest praise from the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, who has indeed gone so far as to hold up these institutions for the emulation of the other Presidency Towns. Around each and every one of these Presidency Town institutions there gather a number of questions whose evolution has been the growth of years, and has been determined by a variety of diverse considerations, not the least of which has been the purse-length of the Local Government. These threads it will be no easy task for a stranger to the Presidency to pick up, however able he may be. Then, again, there are the 450 odd hospitals and dispensaries in the mofussil to be considered, with their annual tally of more than four million cases treated. They constitute a very Bethesda, and one with peculiarities especially its own. The language, the customs, the prejudices of the people, and the very climate are different from those in other parts of India, and even vary widely in different parts of the Presidency. Take, for instance, Tinnevelly, swayed by Christian Missionary influence and contrast its people with those of Ganjam, or compare again the characteristics of the people of the Eastern and Western Coasts; study the climate of the hill tracts of Vizagapatam and of other portions of the same District, and compare them with those of Bellary, of Madura, or of a number of other Districts we might mention, and one finds a surfeit of contrasts. We are conscious that we have but skimmed the surface of a great subject, and of one in which a well informed Surgeon-General must be deeply versed. Our aim has been to show that if the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras is to be of that use to Government which he should be, he must perforce be a man well versed in all that belongs to the South of India; he must have an education that will not come in a day even to the very ablest; he must have gone through the mill, and learned line upon line, precept upon precept, those lessons that are learned in no other way. He must be of Madras, Madrassi, in sympathetic touch with its rulers, with the officers and subordinates who will have to serve under him, and lastly, but not least, with the sick, be their colour, status or prejudices what they may.

There is another important point to consider. The post of Surgeon-General is rightly regarded as the "plum" of the local branch of the I.M.S.; it is the highest appointment in that Service which it is in the power of the Local Government to recommend one of its officers for. If this honourable position is not given to a man who has served the Local Government, it will be felt by the other servants of that Government as a hardship. There are at the present time three officers whose claims for the post stand high, viz., Colonels McGANN, SINCLAIR, and BRANFOOT. We have no wish to say a single word to the disparagement of either Colonel McGANN or Colonel SINCLAIR, but we must in all fairness point out that these two officers have spent the best part of their service out of

in which Colonel ... long, and in which he has made hi... universal favourite, not only as a phys... but also as a man.

Civil Assistant Surgeons.

WE HAVE AT LAST RECEIVED THE TE... the Government of India Resolution ... only seeks to do justice to a large and de... ing body of public servants. We refer ... Civil Assistant Surgeons, whose grie... have repeatedly formed the subject of ... ment and correspondence in our col... The question has taken rather mor... three years to settle, which, after ... moderate when we consider the numb... references that had to be made ... the Secretary of State gave his final sa... to the proposals in May last. This ... however, only covers the time since th... ject was officially raised by the Beng... ernment in 1895. According to the G... ment of India's Resolution, which for... the final scheme, which we shall ... presently, the question of impro... position and prospects of the Civi... Surgeons had been for some tim... consideration of that Governmen... stitution of the Medical Service... not fall within the scope of the ... the Public Service Commission, ... present day the portion of the Civi... Service officered by Assistant Surg... pies practically the same position ... of pay as at the time of its const... 1849. The result has been that ef... cruiting for the service has been ... capped, the reason being that of rec... the opportunities which have been ... natives of India, educated in medi... cording to European methods, of ea... living by private practice without ... Government service have much in... and, as a consequence, members of th... had some reason to be dissatisfied wi... prospects. As we have said, the su... first officially raised by the Gove... Bengal, and its action had one go... namely, that it induced the Gover... India to devise a scheme for the ... ment of the class of Civil Assistant ... not only in Bengal, but through...

The proposals which commend... selves to the Supreme Governme... follows, and upon these the Loc... ments and Administrations were ... report:—

(a) the abolition of unemployed pay, ... rate of pay which an Assistant Surg... in certain Provinces while he is super... without a definite appointment; (b) ... of a new grade of Civil Assistant Su... higher rate of pay (Rs. 300 a month); ... reservation of a certain number of civil ... the medical charge of Civil Assistant ...

It may be necessary to explain ... existing orders, unemployed pay ... to Assistant Surgeons only wh... no temporary or permanent ch... are merely attached to hospitals ... duty. So that if the service ... perly recruited, the number of ... Surgeons in receipt of unemploy... be very small. The abolition ... therefore, the Government consid... sary condition in any reform. ... to create a higher grade on Rs. ... modified form of that made by ... Committee, which, at the insta... Bengal Government, first tep... subject. The Government ... following definite proposals, app... to have gone further than the ... mittee in attempting to incre... tiveness of the service:—

(i) That the *cadre* of Assistant ... divided into four grades—on Rs. ... 300 a month, respectively; (ii) ... Rs. 100 should be drawn continu... of entry into the service; (iii) tha... grade of Rs. 150 should be made ... service, subject to the usual exam... after 11 years' service a second ex...

Contents of Pages 3 & 6.

"Page" 3.—Shipping—Lawk News—Tourists Assaulted at Delhi—Plague Measures in Hyderabad—Haffkine's Fluid—Bangalore Notes—Letters to the Editor—Sporting Notes—Military Notes.

"Page" 6—Legal Intelligence—Contemporary Opinion—Tourists Assaulted at Delhi—Revolt in Morocco—Locust Plague at Kimberley—Recruiting in Foreign Lands—Philippine and Cuban Markets—Crime of "Hamesucken"—How the First Silk Hat Startled London—Plant Hunter—New Head of Harrow—Wonderful West—General News.

Calendar—January

Day Week	Day Month	Sun *Rises.*	Sun *Sets.*	Moon *Rises.*	Moon *Sets.*
Friday...	20th	6 29 A.M	5 55 P.M	0 44 P.M	0 57 A.M
Saturday	21st	6 29	5 55 ,,	1 32 ,,	1 50 ,,
Sunday.	22nd	6 29	5 56 ,,	2 21 ,,	2 43 ,,
Monday.	23rd	6 29	5 56 ,,	3 12 ,,	3 34 ,,
Tuesday.	24th	6 29 ,,	5 57 ,,	4 3 ,,	4 23 ,,
Wednsy.	25th	6 29 ,,	5 57 ,,	4 13 ,,	5 9 ,,
Thursdy.	26th	6 29 ,,	5 57 ,,	5 42 ,,	5 53 ,,

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ON THE 18TH MAY NEXT, SURGEON-Major-General SIBTHORPE will come to the end of his tour as Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, and before that time his successor will have to be appointed. The choice of an officer to fill this very responsible position is one which affects the interests of the people at large. The head of the I.M.S. in a Presidency must, if he is to be a success, be a man of no ordinary abilities. He must combine powers of administration with a high sense of professional honour, and an intimate knowledge not only of the needs of the people and the State, but also of the large body of officers and subordinates whose work it is his duty to watch, to control, and to direct. In the case of a dispute arising between a medical man, be his status what it may, and one of the public, the question will be first referred to the Surgeon-General. The factors that enter into such a case are wide and varied, and demand from the ablest administrator the closest attention and the most discriminating judgment; but it must be obvious that one who has spent the best years of his life in a Presidency will be in a better position than a stranger to rightly gauge the facts of the case, for his knowledge of the parties concerned will be of untold value to him in coming to a decision. He will know the character and peculiarities of ... question, but he will

have no doubt that the ...

touch with the Madras Government, ... Madras and with its people. Colonel SINCLAIR has made a reputation in ... as an able administrator; but Bur... Burma and Madras is Madras. The con... trasts of nationality, habit, and re... need no farther comment from us. ... question of a Surgeon-General for ... were to arise, we think there could be ... doubt who would be "the man" for the ... but that is not the issue now. ... Colonel McGANN has been identified for ... many years with Mysore, just as C... SINCLAIR has been with Burma. We ... that we mean no disparagement of eith... these able and popular officers when w... that if the interests of Madras are to be ... sidered, there is one man who stand... SAUL-like for the post, and that is Co... BRANFOOT. A few years ago, and befor... scheme for the reorganisation of the I. ... came into force, there is no question ... Colonel BRANFOOT would have been ... ed; but now, though the Local Govern... nominates, it is the Government of ... which appoints the Surgeon-General t... Government of Madras. We understand ... His Excellency Sir ARTHUR HAVELOCK ... strongly espoused Colonel BRANFOOT'S c... and we have such confidence in ... strength of will, when once he has mad... his mind, that we believe that, if it is ... sible, he will gain the day. The que... is one of wider scope even than we ... indicated, for it means the decision o... great question whether patronage of ce... local appointments will to all intents re... with the Local Government, or be ve... practically, as well as in name, in the ... ernment of India.

For the present, however, we are ... cerned with the smaller question, and ... regard to the vacancy in the Surgeon-G... ralship we do not hesitate to say that ... man" for the post is Colonel BRAN... He is an officer whose whole service ... been spent in the service of the Ma... Government; who knows every officer ... most of the subordinates employed i... Civil Medical administration of the ... dency; who has followed for years wi... ordinary interest every question ... affects the welfare of the sick ... fering of Southern India; who is ... ly acquainted with every prejudice ... peculiarity, and every characteristic ... Madrassi; who has won from Europ... from East Indian and from Native a... the confidence and the favour which ... fall to those who can combine the high... medical attributes with the truest feel... of a gentleman. Colonel BRANFOOT kn... well, and is well known by, our rul... and he also knows and is known by ev... other class of our community. He has b... for himself in the Government Mater... Hospital a lasting memorial of his po... as an administrator and of his abilitie... a first-class medical man. He is one ... the most popular officers of the Mad... Medical Service, not only with outsiders ... also with his own brother officers, and he ... deservedly earned a character for unswerv... straightness of action combined with a kin... tact. In his own Service he has the repu... tion of being one of the kindest of offi... to those who do their work, while ne... terror to the incompetent and the laz... the counsels we have advocated preva... have no doubt that the ...

Legal Intelligence.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT—19TH JAN.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice BENSON.)

Purchase of a Girl for Marriage.

Mr. M. Venkataramiah Chetty argued a second appeal in which some peculiar facts were brought to light. One Venkataramiah purchased a girl for Rs. 300 to marry her himself. Subsequently, not having a liking for the girl, he tried to dispose of her for Rs. 500. The plaintiff in this suit offered the price and deposited the sum of Rs. 500 with the defendant on the condition that if the marriage were to take place, the sum was to be paid to Venkataramiah, the original purchaser; if not, that the money was to be returned to him. The marriage did take place, but Venkataramiah was only paid Rs. 325 by the defendant. The plaintiff, that is the man who married the girl, sued the defendant for the balance of Rs. 175 and obtained a decree in his favour in the Lower Courts. Mr. Venkataramiah Chetty, for the appellant, contended that the plaintiff could not recover the balance as the marriage had really taken place, and that as it was an illegal and immoral act, the Court should not enforce the contract. Mr. T. Natesa Iyer, for the respondent, contended that the legal objection now raised had not been raised in the Lower Courts, and also that no second appeal lay as the suit was only for a sum below Rs. 500, under Section 586 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Their Lordships, agreeing with this contention, dismissed the second appeal.

SMALL CAUSE COURT—19TH JAN.

(Before Mr. R. B. MITCHELL.)

A Suit Against the Tramways Company.

Mr T. Appunedungadi, a Vakil of the High Court, sued the Tramways Co. for damages (Rs. 60) sustained by him owing to his carriage having been damaged by the alleged negligence of the defendant Company in not having placed lights on or otherwise properly guarded a portion of the line which was under repair near the Gujelly Bazaar. The defendant Company denied negligence, and put in a counterclaim for damages, Rs. 5, alleged to have been caused to their lamps by reason of the plaintiff's carriage having been negligently driven. The hearing of both the cases occupied two days, a number of witnesses being examined on both sides. The cases have been adjourned till to-morrow, to enable His Honour to make a local inspection of the place.

EGMORE POLICE COURT—19TH JAN.

(Before Mr. W. E. CLARKE.)

OMITTING TO TAKE PROPER CARE OF A DOG.—Mr W. Robertson, Veterinary Surgeon, was charged by the Police with omitting to take proper care of a dog in his possession. Mr. Rencontre, Pleader, appeared for the accused. From the evidence it appeared that one evening in the month of November last, a servant in the employ of Mr. Brown, of the Photographic Stores, was going to his master's house near the Buckingham Hotel, when a chokra in the service of the defendant came out of Patter's Garden leading a dog on a chain. The animal flew at Mr. Brown's servant and bit him on his left thigh. A Policeman took the chokra to the Police Station. Subsequently the same dog attacked Mr. Henry Prudhomme, who also resides in a bungalow in Patter's Garden, and later on it attacked and bit a Policeman on the roadway. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40, out of which Rs. 10 were ordered to be given to the servant who was bitten, and Rs. 20 to the Police Constable, as compensation.

Friday, 20th January.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Murugasa Moodelly was charged by an Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with using a bull when unfit for work. Mr. M. O. Alasingara Charri, the Society's Attorney, appeared for the prosecution and submitted that it was very difficult to get at the owners of ill-treated animals, as the drivers and attendants generally screened them. Now that an owner had been got hold of, the Court should deal with him severely as an example to others. His Worship said he wanted to be satisfied by evidence as to the real condition of the bull, and adjourned the case till Monday.

PROSECUTION BY THE TRAMWAYS COMPANY.—A Mahomedan merchant named Syed Kareem was charged by Syed Mahomed Mookeem, an Inspector in the service of the Madras Electric Tramways Company, with having on the 17th instant refused to pay the excess fare of six pies while travelling in a tram car. It was alleged that on Tuesday last the accused was travelling from the Central Station to Harris' Bridge, that he had a bundle of cloths on his lap

prisoner manufacture any coins on the day that he visited him with the two men, and nothing was melted that day in his presence. He saw some crucibles there. It was through the first prisoner that the witness came to know that Venkata Reddi and Chennaya could make counterfeit coins. The witness was not told to bring these two men to the first prisoner with their moulds and counterfeit rupees. The witness never told Kesanna that he could manufacture counterfeit coins. Kesanna told the witness while they were returning from Kundanakota that he was anxious to learn how to manufacture counterfeit coins.

The cross-examination of this witness was not concluded when the Court rose for the day at 5 P.M.

Contemporary Opinion.

The Bombay Tramways.

The *Advocate of India.*—"An anna all the way," has been the rumour with regard to tram fares in the city, and we are able to state that a uniform one anna fare has been under consideration by the Directors of the Bombay Tramway Company. We learn, however, from reference to the courteous Manager of the Company, that there is no immediate prospect of this change being made, inasmuch as a final settlement of the question has not at present been arrived at. The question of cheapening fares involves the consideration of the means of traction at present adopted. Horseflesh is much out of date and the fact that it is in Bombay the cheapest method of drawing a car is by no means a sufficient reason for its retention. To put aside entirely the humanitarian view of the question, and look solely to the interests of the public, we think it impossible that the streets of Bombay can be called upon to find more room for horse cars. Electric traction—or some other successful mechanical contrivance—should be substituted, making it possible for a car of little more than the present dimensions to accommodate twice the number of passengers by utilising the roof for seating accommodation. In a City like Bombay there can be absolutely no question that the adoption of some such system as indicated would be a vast improvement and at the same time solve one of the vital questions of where to live. The extension of the system to the top of Malabar Hill would be an undoubted boon to the inhabitants of that locality. It is at present impossible for Europeans to live there without a very considerable outlay in horseflesh. A trip up or down in a well appointed tram car would be a convenience and a pleasure which would make life in Bombay healthier and happier for a great number of Europeans with moderate incomes.

The Municipal Experiment in Burma.

The *Times of India.*—Municipalities in Burma seem to constitute, in the bulk, a not very flourishing exotic, if we may judge by sundry hints contained in a recent Resolution reviewing their work during the past year. The general impression left by the Resolution is that the Burmese have shown even less aptitude for controlling their local affairs than the natives of India. However, like most generalities, this assertion is not universally applicable, and among the Burmese Municipalities there are a few which seem to have done good work. In the matter of statistical returns, the Municipal officers have sometimes shown an easy laxity which must have been rather disconcerting. Thus, the Pegu Municipality reported that the percentage of its ratepayers to the total population had increased by 23 per cent., though as the inhabitants of Pegu only increased by eight, all told, the return was palpably incorrect. One Municipality won distinction by counting twice over the payments for the vehicle tax, a method of arithmetic likely to land it in financial difficulties. The instinct for hoarding balances, so characteristic of Mofussil Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, finds a parallel in Burma. One Municipal Committee in Lower Burma declared that it had no funds to contribute for educational purposes, yet it closed the year with three-fourths of its income in hand. The Thonze Committee has gained a fleeting celebrity by spending nothing, "except on an establishment which executed no

two soldiers, and the Kaid about to sev his head from his body. The sailors knocke the Kaid on one side, toppled over his aids, an carried the poor man aboard, where, by orde of the officers, he received every possible atte tion. The Kaid, on recovering from his su prise, was heard to say to his men, "What the good of the Sultan having ships and sailo if the latter interfere with an officer in the ex cution of his duties, and the Christian capta refuses to carry the salted heads of the rebe to the Sultan?" Captain Mitzner was asked embark a large basket of salted heads for Mag zan, when he, naturally, flatly refused to do.

Locust Plague at Kimberley.

A correspondent, writing to the *Scotsm* from Kimberley on the 17th November, giv the following description of a plague of locu which is visiting the town :—

Locusts have been with us since Mond and for four days a continuous unbroken stre of little brown insects, a little larger than bee, with legs like grasshoppers, has been h hop, hopping past my door. They show yet absolutely no sign of diminishing in nu bers. They go steadily on, and all in the sa direction, North. The streets running East West are comparatively free from them—a millions certainly do divert their course them for a little, but merely, it would app to have a brief rest before rejoining the u ding throng to hop on, and on, and on—whit I think of the story of the Pied Piper of H lin, and can realise now what the proce of rats must have been like. Fancy ground constantly moving in one direction, little brown heaps piled up like dead leave corners; little heaps which spring to life wi rustling, crackling sound when you trea them, and jump against your legs, to front, and rear, and crinkle under your feet as tread on them. The street I am in runs N and South; at the end there is a street cros it at right angles with houses on the far side. locusts do not turn up or down the cros street, they go straight across the road, and themselves against the wall; they are thic it to about 6ft. high, when they get fewer. W they fail to get over they hop off to look the next opening.

If we leave our gate open they sweep into yard. There is a tree in the yard I wante save. I have bathed it in tar, in par in disinfectant—they all appear to their appetites. It takes money, pat and trouble to make a respectable g in this place, and now the locusts at the beginning of the summer wi up everything. It would be comic it not for the pathos of it, to se spending their days in brush, brush, with as hopeless a task before them a Mrs. Partington, at the inflowing sea trying to protect their gardens from tide. There is a ditch round the public and fires are burned in it, into which th walk in millions. The people who do p this invasion are the sellers of any sort o fectant, and everything of that sort is sold There is also a big boom in fine wire netti I hardly think that will stop them. You s see them in the workshop, hopping over floor on the benches, and on the wood the are dressing up. They are everywhere. I nately they do not appear to like to set moving objects. I have had two or three legs inside my trousers, but that was only I was standing still. I should not care to about among them in ladies' skirts. A in hospital tells me they were all over hi battering about like drops of rain, jum over his bed, and even on his face, when lying dangerously ill, poor chap. They plague and no mistake, and a month of would fill some asylums. Let us hope the soon be gone.

Recruiting in Foreign Lands.

In France.—In France every man, physically unfit, is liable to service, begins when he is twenty-one, and la twenty-five years. These twenty-five ye usually spent as follows: Ten years active Army—three in the ranks an

ORTLAND CEMENT,
E WORKS, LD.,
THNOT & CO.,
ING AGENTS.)
NT CONCRETE PIPES, ROOFING TILES.
, 9", 10," 12," 15", and 18" dia- xtensively used for Sanitary, e & Irrigation purposes.
Mangalore pattern, Ridges, Ventilators, Square Flooring Tiles, etc.
ire Clay goods of all kinds.
PPLY TO THE
MANAGER OF THE WORKS,
WASHERMANPETTA, MADRAS.

& CO., MADRAS.
OUSE STORES.
Lubricating Oils
Asbestos Packing
I. R. Insertion
Boiler Composition
Boiler Fluid
Boiler Fittings

N AND CO.,
YCLE STORES.
LIST (Continued.)

	RS.	A.
... ... per foot...	2	0
... ... each...	17	0
... ... ,, ...	10	0
... per foot Rs. 2-4 and...	3	8
... ...	10	0
... ... each ...	6	0
... ... from ...	2	12
... ...	7	0
... ... per pair ...	1	0
... ... ,, ...	1	0
... ... ,, ...	1	8
... ...	0	8
... ... per lb. tin...	0	10
... ... per pair...	5	0
... ... per yard 6p. and...	0	1
... ... per pair...	1	6
... ...	0	14
... ...	0	7
... ...	0	7
... ... large...	0	14
... ... small...	0	7
... ... per jar...	0	7
... ... per pair...	1	8
... ... ,, ...	1	0
... ... ,, ...	2	12
... ...per stick...	0	8
... ... each ...	1	0
... ... per box ...	0	8
... ...	2	8
... ...per stick...	0	6
... ... ,, ...	0	7
... ...	2	8
... ... per pair ...	9	0
... ... ,, ...	2	0

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

van Houten's
PURE
SOLUBLE
Cocoa
Contains more digestible nourishment than the finest Beef-tea. For Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, it is unequalled.
"Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S CHOCOLATE for eating."
62a

Pears'
Soap
"Matchless for the hands and complexion."
Adelina Patti

500—29-11-98.

NOTE FOR THE P.C.

Rule 2, proper [illegible] of the [illegible]

P[illegible]ONER'S OFFICE.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS. Monthly Number.

Code Class.

To (Office) [illegible]

From (Office) [illegible] message

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.
	25.	15	28	

To (Person) [illegible]

From (Person) President Madras Municipality

Strongly recommend that Medical be added to stations between Jolarpett and Arkonam requiring passports to be taken out. Am informed passengers delayed by rebooking at Jolarpet.

Rec. on [illegible]

Despatched

25-1-99

no duty [illegible] prohibition against selling of tickets after arrival of trains [illegible]

Forward to the Collector of North Arcot ~~[illegible]~~ for favour of very early report. If ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] the list of rebooking will take place at Arkonam & [illegible] the Railway Company will be requested to [illegible] the prohibition against selling tickets after arrival of trains.

25/1

Recd from LN. Sent to LN.

At Hrs Mts by At Hrs. Mts by

Telegraph Master.

To Coll. of N. Arcot.

P.T.O.

26/1/99

5 S P—No. 733 T—1-4-97—150000

~~To the Traffic Manager~~ Forward to the Director of Works

~~[illegible]~~ forwarding for copy of [illegible]

noted correspondence [illegible] E. & C. [illegible] request that

you will kindly issue strict [illegible] instructions to

all Station masters to carry out the order

contained in [illegible] page 61-62 of

the Railway guide, prohibiting the sale of tickets

after the arrival of the train 25/1

Despd to Traffic 27/1/99

500—29-11-98.

NOTE FOR THE P. C.

Rule 2, page 61 of the Guide deals with the issue of Ry tickets. There is no distinct prohibition against issue of tickets after arrival of trains but persons arriving by a train are not allowed to rebook & proceed by the same train except under special circumstances.

25/1

ONER'S OFFICE.

URRENT No. 1311

The Traffic Manager
Madras Railway

Orde

R. No. 85695 C.

Forward to Director of Works

~~[illegible]~~0-1-1899

31-1-1899

131-1-1899

ies

SUBJECT.

that necessary
tions will be issued
railway staff on
ject of Minnal
dded to stations
a Jalarpet and
requiring [illegible]
to be taken out
at intermediate stations

25-1-99

~~To the Traffic Manager~~

~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

What correspondence

You will kindly

all Station Masters

contained in

The Railway

after the arrival

Despd to Traffic Manager 27/1/99

C. No. 1311

PLAGUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

(1899)

Rule 4, page [illegible] of the [illegible] deals with the issue of Ry tickets. There is no distinct prohibition against issue of tickets after arrival of trains but persons arriving by a train are not allowed to re-book or proceed by the same train except under special circumstances.

CURRENT No. 1311

[illegible] dated 25-1-99 [illegible] 2/2

R.D. C. No 1424.

From The Traffic Manager
Madras Railway

Order

R. No. 85695 C.

Dated 30-1-1899

Received 31-1-1899

Registered 31-1-1899

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Stating that necessary instructions will be issued to the railway staff on the subject of Minnal being added to stations between Jalarpet and Arkonam requiring passengers to be taken out rebooking at intermediate stations

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

C No 1341

T. 30 N. 5,000—4-96.

Madras Railway Company.

In your reply give reference to R 85695 C.

Traffic Manager's Office,

Reply to your

Central Station, Madras, 30th January 1899.

P. C.
31 JAN. 1899

From

The Traffic Manager,
Madras Railway.

To

RE The Plague Commissioner
Madras.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 1064 of 25th instant, I have the honor to state that the necessary instructions will be issued to our staff on the subject.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant.

for Traffic Manager

B

PLAGUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

(189 9)

I. Reminder on 27-2-99
II Do 9-3-99
2 1084

Also 1311 / 1424 + 1439

CURRENT No. 1424

Progs.
Letter
Ref.

For orders

If Minnal is to be added to the list for the reason assigned by the Collector, Arkonam, Palur & Conjeeveram should also be added

Referred to 1424

Lm
8/2/99

DV 6/2/99

Sir, With refce. to your letter No. 194/P of 1-2-99 I have to enquire if you know, or can discover, if any ~~many~~ persons from Vellore & Walajah or Arcot go by road to commence their railway journey at Minnal so as to escape the liability to take out passports.

To the Collr. of N. Arcot:
Despatched 6/2/99
(Take action in last para)

From The collector North Arcot.

Dis No. 194/P of 99

Dated 1-2-99

P. C.
3 - FEB. 1899

Received

Registered 3-2-99

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Informing that Minnal should be added to the list of stations at which passports are issued to persons coming from infected areas

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

C No 11439
C No 1424.

Plague

NORTH ARCOT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Chittoor. Dated 1-2- 1899
Di No. 194/P of 1899.

FROM
J. K. Batten Esqr.
Ag. COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
North Arcot,

TO
THE Plague Commissioner
Madras.

SIR,

With reference to your proceedings, Reference no. 1064, dated 25-1-99, I have the honor to state that it is desirable that Mununal should be added to the list of stations, persons booking at which must take out passports not for the reason given by the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, but for the reason that passengers from Arcot where plague is severe at present may book from Mununal which is only 15 miles from the Arcot Railway station. When Chittoor which is at a distance of 22 miles from Vellore has been included among such

stations

stations, it is essential that Munnal also should be included.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant,

W. Watson

Ag Collector.

DESPATCHED
1 - FEB. 1899

C No 1439

NORTH ARCOT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

PLAGUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

(1899)

CURRENT No. 1439

Progs.
Letter
Ref.

From The Collector
of North Arcot

Dis No. 192/Pl of 99

Dated 1-2-99

Received P. C. 3 - FEB. 1899

Registered 3-2-99

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Stating that circular, requiring passengers commencing their journey from Arcot and other stations on the Madras Railway to take out passports at their places of destination was sent from this office on the 18th & that the passengers in question must have passed Munnal before the circular reached the
Station masters of the

stations

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

C No 1439

Plague

NORTH ARCOT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Chittoor. dated 1st Feb 1899
Dis No. 192/98 OF 1899.

FROM
J. K. Batten Esq.
Ag COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
North Arcot,

TO
THE Plague Commissioner,
Madras.

SIR,

With reference to your memorandum, Reference No. 892, dated 21st January 1899, I have the honor to report that the Gazette extraordinary requiring passengers commencing their journey from Arcot and other stations on the Madras Railway to take out passports at their places of destination was received by me on the 14th January 99. A circular to all passport issuing officers was prepared on the same day, but owing to pressure of work, it was not copied and despatched until the 18th January 99. The passengers

in

in question must have probably passed Minnal before the Circular reached the Station master of Minnal who is the passport issuing officer at the station. The omission has however been pointed out to the Station master and he has been requested to be careful in future.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Ag Collector

DESPATCHED
1 - FEB. 1899

PLAGUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

(189)

Clo 892, 1064, 1311, 1424, 1439, & 3343 of 99. **CURRENT No.** 3343

Progs.
~~**Letter**~~
~~**Ref.**~~

From

The Collector of
North Arcot

Dis No. 476/8 of 99.

Dated 17 – 3 – 99
Received
Registered 20 – 3 – 99
Enclosures nil.
Spare copies

P. C.
20 MAR. 1899

SUBJECT.

Informing that persons from Arcot, Vellore & Wallaj do not proceed to Minnal by road to commence their railway journey there so as to escape the liability to take out passports.

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

CN 3343

Plague

NORTH ARCOT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Chittoor. dated 17. March 1899
Dis No. [illegible] OF 1899.

FROM
J. K. Batten Esqr.
Ag COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
North Arcot,

TO
The Plague Commissioner
Madras.

Encl. nil.

SIR,

With reference to your letter Refon c no 1424, dated 6th February 99, I have the honor to inform you that it does not appear that people from Vellore, Arcot and Wallajah proceed to Munnal by road to commence their railway journey from the Munnal Railway station. There is a great reduction in the number of passengers who have booked from Munnal during the current year as compared with those who booked in the corresponding period during the last year. In January 1899, only 1403 passengers booked at Munnal against 2286 passengers in January 98, and up to 21st February

February 99 only 547 passengers booked from Munnar against 1296 in the corresponding period of the last year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

For Ag Collector

DESPATCHED
18 MAR 1899

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed
189