

1. Number of Pages 14
2. Date of Receipt 1-12-36
3. Initials of Receiver
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M.R.O. 1-82,400-22-11-30.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1441	Press Mis.
Dated	21-11-	1868

Not to be folded or roughly handled

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September 1868.

The following experimental Tariff and Rules adopted, as far as practicable, from those of the Paris Convention, have received the Approval of the Government of India, and will come into force on the 1st of October 1868:—

1. Messages must be in the Roman character, and legibly written.
2. The body of the message must be preceded by the address, and followed by the signature.
3. The address must contain all the information necessary to insure the delivery of the message at its destination.
4. Messages may be written in the ordinary English language, in cypher, in words of concealed meaning commonly called "Code," or in any foreign language written in the Roman character.
5. Messages in ordinary language can contain no unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions, nor words of more than seven syllables.
6. The charge for a message in ordinary English language between any two stations in India or Burmah, will be ONE RUPEE FOR EVERY TEN WORDS.
Charges.
Messages in ordinary language.
7. The charge for a message in cypher, in words of concealed meaning, or in a foreign language, will be TWO RUPEES FOR EVERY TEN WORDS. These messages are always repeated back by the receiving Office, to ensure the greatest possible accuracy.
Messages in cypher, in words of concealed meaning, or in a foreign language.
8. A double charge will be levied upon all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 18 (6 P. M.) and 6 A. M., also on Sundays, and the following holidays:—
Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the Queen's Birthday.
9. In addition to the above, two Rupees and eight annas will be charged for each group of 20 words sent to or from any station in Ceylon, and a half rate, one Rupee four annas, for every additional 10 words or fraction of 10 words in excess of 20.
Messages to or from Ceylon.
10. These rates do not apply to Indo-European messages which, for the present, will remain unaltered.
Foregoing rates not applicable to Indo-European messages.

Oct. of 1868

PUBLIC.

To

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Dated November, 21st.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 21st November 1868, No. 1441.

NOVEMBER.
Nos. 110-111.

Communicating letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, explaining the meaning of the phrase "words of concealed meaning or in cypher" in the new Telegraphic tariff.

11. All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted, is included in the cost. The name of the station telegraphed in the cost. The name of the Telegraph Station from whence it is despatched is added free by the Department, and need not be written by the sender.

12. The day, hour and minute of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for transmission is, in every instance, added by the Department, form the concluding words of the text of the message, and are telegraphed free of charge. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit; but the sender's date, if inserted, will be charged for, and, to avoid confusion, will, if given at the end, be transferred to the beginning of the text of the message.

13. Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

14. Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words.

15. Proper names of towns and persons, names of places and streets, count as one word. Titles, Christian names, particles and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed to express them.

16. Every separate character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

17. Signs which the instruments express by a single signal (signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, fresh paragraph) are not counted. But decimal points, commas and bars of division used with figures are each counted as a figure.

18. Numbers expressed in figures are counted at the rate of five figures to a word, plus one word for any excess.

19. Should the addressee of a message leave the station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by telegraph to some other station, an additional charge of one Rupee for every 10 words of message in ordinary English language, and of two Rupees for every 10 words of message not in ordinary English language, must be paid by the addressee for every extra address before the telegram is delivered to him.

20. Peons will deliver messages free of charge at any place within 5 miles of the Telegraph Station. Beyond this distance, messages will be sent either by post registered (the fee being prepaid), or by such other means as the sender may arrange, and pay for at the Booking Station.

21. Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the delivery of a message when its destination is more than 5 miles beyond the nearest Telegraph Station, will be considered as part of the message and charged for accordingly.

22. Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message, the greater is the probability of its being correctly transmitted.

23. Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message, or by his representative.

The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

24. The sender of any message has the power of registering it.

25. The charge for registering is equal to the charge for the message.

26. When a message is registered, the delivering station transmits by telegraph to the sender, an integral reproduction of the copy sent to the receiver, followed by a double notice of the exact time of delivery, and of the person to whom it was delivered.

27. If it be impossible to effect delivery, this double notice is replaced by an advice of the circumstances which prevented the delivery, and if possible, by the information necessary to enable the sender to cause the message to reach its destination.

28. The return message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same rank.

29. The sender of a registered message can have the return message addressed to him at any station, by giving the necessary instructions, as also when prepaying a reply.

The words necessary to convey these instructions will be considered as part of the message, and charged for accordingly.

Words necessary to convey, instructions, must be paid for.

30. No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, unless it be registered; but the public are invited to submit complaints to the *Check Office, Calcutta*.

Refunds.

No refund will be made unless the message be registered.

31. If a registered message be delayed or mutilated to such an extent as to be manifestly unable to fulfil its object, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

32. No message or messages of more than 200 words in all can be sent at one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the line be free and not required by any one else.

33. A message addressed to several persons or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different Offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

34. A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence, with or without retransmission by post, is charged for as a single message; but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

35. The sender and receiver of a message have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of the messages sent or received by them: a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished.

36. With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps.

37. Messages are sent "bearing" from sea-ports when received by mail steamers or other vessels for despatch, but no message, prepaid or "bearing," will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been made known. "Bearing" messages will not be delivered to the addressees until payment has been obtained.

38. Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of the message be disputed, the matter may be referred to a Secretary to Government if the dispute occur at the seat of Government, or to the Chief Civil Officer if at provincial station.

Objectionable messages, to be refused acceptance.

39. To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons, including officers of the Department not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the signal-room. Breach of the regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rupees one hundred under Act VIII of 1860.

40. Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official *Gazette* of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. Breach of this rule renders the offender liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment with or without labor not exceeding two years, or to both. It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

41. Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid* for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch: the rates are the same for service messages as those charged to private individuals.

42. Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn of despatch with private messages, except in cases of pressing public emergency and importance, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

43. On certain emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power of "clearing the line," that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all other messages until the one for which the line is "cleared" is passed on:—

The Governor General of India;
The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon;
Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay;
Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab;
Secretaries to the Government of India;
Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab;
Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah;
Commissioner of Sind;
Director General of Telegraphs in India;
The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for in cash or in stamps as other service messages.

* The only exceptions to this rule are enumerated in the printed instructions issued to each Office.

By 2000/18 Nov 5th

Dear Sir 1888 Jan

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce

From
Director General of R.R.
= graph. No 5525-

9/30 Oct
1/15 Nov

1 Dec 1888

Explains the meaning of
the phrase "word of person"
"scaled meaning or in
cylinder" in the even 1888
= graph. Sample

With annex
Cm. 2 to Chamber

11 Chamber
111

No 1441 - 21 Nov 1888
Communicated to the President
Chamber of Commerce

110 5 111