

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை

34 - 34

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

10/10/89 துறை

அரசாணை எண்.

மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.

325

அச்சகம்

பலவகை

நாள் :

8 4 1889

199

மடிக்கவோ தண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

ORDINARY, PRINTED.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED *8-4-89*
No. *325*

First copy sent to Press. *12/4*

Returned for signature. *18/4*

Despatched in print. *20/4*



[Despatch Abstract.]

Consulting Railway Physician

*Paper orders regarding
the resignations, by *D. S.*
L. C. Mauney, of the appoin-
ment of — within the
3 months from date of this
order: & calling on the Surgeon
General with for to report if any
similar appointments are
at present held by officers
of his Department.*

ORDINARY, PRINTED.

DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED
No.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

[Despatch Abstract.]

READ AGAIN Order of Government, dated

188 No.

ACT PAPER, No.

or 183

FURTHER PAPER, No.

1823

1834

649

1789

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ENCLOSURES. one.

CURRENT No. 778.

STATEMENT WITH DUTTO.

ORDER, Sec. of GOVERNMENT-A.

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

Number of copies required. Order complete. 70. Letter only. Order complete with Letter.

N.B.—
A = Print in foil.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.
R = Print, but not for monthly volume.

8TH APRIL 1889, No. 325, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From G. BIDIE, Esq., M.B., C.I.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 4th March 1889, No. 102.

In reply to the memorandum of Government, No. 596 of 19th February 1889, I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter from Brigade-Surgeon Nanney relative to the Railway appointment he holds, from which it appears that prior to acceptance, he secured the sanction of the then head of the Medical Department.

2. The fact of such an office being held by the Civil Surgeon of Trichinopoly was also brought to the notice of Government in paragraph 5 of a letter recorded in G.O., Judicial Department, No. 2907 of 2nd November 1883, and no objection seems to have been taken to the arrangement.

3. The question of the right of Medical officers of Government to hold such appointments and receive pay direct from a Railway Company was also discussed in G.O., Public Works Department, No. 3384 of 27th November 1875.

ENCLOSURE.

From Brigade-Surgeon L. C. NANNEY, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated Trichinopoly, 25th February 1889, No. 102.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, No. 976 of the 20th instant, on memorandum, No. 596 of the 19th instant, from the Chief Secretary to Government, and in reply to inform you that I received the entire approval of Surgeon-General Cornish in 1883 before taking up the appointment of Superintending Physician, South Indian Railway, and I thought that Government were aware of the fact, as Colonel Tennant alludes to it in G.O. of 2nd November 1883, No. 2907, paragraph 5.

ORDER—dated 8th April 1889, No. 325, Public.

The attention of Government has been drawn to the special appointment held by Dr. Nanney, District Surgeon of Trichinopoly, as Consulting Physician to the South Indian Railway Company.

2. It is observed that the terms of the Resolution of the Government of India recorded in G.O., 11th October 1875, No. 2214, Judicial, prohibit such an arrangement. This prohibition has been reiterated in still clearer terms, and after special reference to the Medical Department, in paragraph 6 of G.O., 10th July 1886, No. 1426, Public. The acceptance by Dr. Nanney of a fixed salary from the Railway Company was therefore irregular, and should not have been permitted by the Surgeon-General without the special orders of Government.

3. His Excellency in Council, having regard to the fact that the tenure of this appointment involves not only periodical absences from Trichinopoly on inspection duty, but a liability to be called away at any moment in case of accidents on the line, resolves to direct the Surgeon-General to intimate to Dr. Nanney that he must resign the appointment of Consulting Railway Physician within three months from the date of this order.

4. The Surgeon-General will report whether any other appointments of a similar nature are at present held by officers of his department.

5. G.O., 27th November 1875, No. 3384, Public Works, which has been referred to as justifying Dr. Nanney's tenure of the appointment in question, can only be held applicable to medical attendance of the nature of private practice within a medical officer's range. But as its wording renders it liable to misinterpretation, it will be withdrawn.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
„ Accountant-General.

Exd. W. H. French.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 8th April 1889, No. 325.

APRIL.

Consulting Railway Physician.

Passing orders regarding the resignation, by Dr. L. O. Nanney, of the appointment of — within three months from date of this order; and calling on the Surgeon-General with Government to report if any similar appointments are at present held by officers of his department.

The above report that resignation relating to civil and to officers & full way in future to ref. to the Dept. for disposal.

Wm

resolves to direct the
S. & T. intimate to Dr
himself that he must
resign the off. of Consulting
Railway Physician within
1 month from the date of this
order

and that as regards Treachman
the unsuitability of the arrange-
ment has been more than
sufficiently demonstrated;
resolves to request that arrange-
ments may be made in the
P.W. Dept. to relieve Dr. Namney
of his special appointment
on

4. The Surgeon General
will report whether there are
any other appointments of a
similar nature held by
commissioned officers of his
Department.

5. G.O. 27 Nov 1875 No 3384 Public
Works which has been ref. to
is justifying Dr. Namney's tenure
of the off. ^{in question} ~~as a ref.~~ can
only be held applicable to medical
attendance out of the nature of
private practice within a med.
Officer's range. That as to working
under it leads to misinterpretation
it will be withdrawn

By. with Govt. 8 desps 27/4
P.W. Dept. Ry. G.O. 31 desps 18/4
aut. G.O. 6 desps 27/4
22/3.

11/4 Joint Sec. 6/4

(from orders)
bela
27/3
D (Railways) for purpose of work in the
and

G.O. 10 July 1886, No 1426,
Public. The ^{acceptance} acceptance, therefore,
by Dr. Namney of ^{fixed} the salary
from the Railway Company was therefore
irregular, and should not
have been ^{permitted} authorized by
~~the then Surg. General~~
~~Dr. Cornish who was Surgeon~~
General in 1883 when Dr.
Namney was appointed, or
have been permitted to continue
by subsequent Surgeons General
without ^{the} a special order of
^{the Govt. previously} Govt. ^(G.O. 18 Jan 1875 No 67) 27 November 1875,
No 3384, in the P.W. Dept, to
which the Govt. has been
referred as justifying Dr.
Namney's appointment is
clearly at conflict with the
foregoing Resolutions.
3. His Excellency in Council,
having regard to the fact
that the ^{tenure of this} appointment involves
not only periodical absences
from duty,
on inspection duty, but a
liability to be called away
at any moment in case of
the line

1875 No 67. Ref. refused to
sanction a similar off. in
favor of Dr. Drake-Brockman

Public DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 188 , No.

Again G.O., dated 188 , No.

Current No. of 188 , dated from

Current No. 778 of 1889, dated 4 March from the Surgeon Genl. with Govt.

G.O. 8 April 1890 No 325

The attention of Govt. has been drawn to the special appointment held by Dr. Nainey, the ^{Dist.} Surgeon of Trichinopoly, as Consulting Physician to the S. I. R. Co.

It is observed that the terms of the Resolution of the Govt. of India recorded in G.O.

4th 7th 11 October 1875; No 2214, Judt.

clearly prohibit such an arrangement. This prohibition has been reiterated in still clearer terms, and after a special reference to the

Medical Department.

1/11/83 No 2907 Judt
27/11/75 No 3384 M.

R 19/3

plied the general order in G.O. 27/11/75 in allowing 3382 M. him from this necessity in G.O. 18.1.75 & 3.4.75 67 M. & 415 M. The Govt. refused to permit Dr. Nainey to take up the app. that Dr. N. would have 9/3

I submit that if Dr. Nainey attended to the business for which Govt. pay him he has ^{been} permitted to do and should not be permitted to hold the app. while the Railway Co. makes he use Dr. Bidie state correctly what was stated in Govt. Department letter in G.O. No. 2907 dated 2/11/83. This is a matter concerning the Railway Co. and it is in charge of the Railway Co. at Trichy in my opinion thing from going about inspecting all over the line and being absent for some four or five days in succession from his District. Dr. N. also made no mention of the fact that the Railway was paying Dr. N. Rs. 150 a month. I permit to be stated of the concluding portion of para 3 of the letter of the Govt. to the R. Co. in G.O. No. 415 dated 3 April 1875. It is to be noted that it holds the Govt. Company that in the S. I. R. Co. would be better that

Public (1889) DEPARTMENT.

From G. Bidie Esq. M. B. C. S. I. & THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

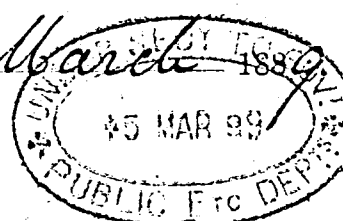
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Fort St. George.

No. 102

Dated 4

Reed.



No.

En 2

SUBJECT.

Submits remarks and encloses copy of a letter from Brigade Surgeon Nainey relative to the railway appointment he holds at Trichy

For nken.

Dr. Nainey gets Rs 150 a month from the company under para 6 G.O. 10 July 82 1426 M.

7/3. The sanction of Govt. has been obtained; but apparently Dr. N. would

to continue by subsequent Surgeons
General without a special order of
Govt.

In the Irish case we have had
more than sufficient demonstration
of its inevitability and we must
order that it shall come from 1st of
next.

I would not allow any civil Surgeon
to hold the appointment which involves
not only periodical absences on
inspection duty but a liability
to be called away at any moment
in case of accident on the line,
and a considerable amount of work
in charge of railway sick & the
sanitation of railway premises at
large stations.

It is not a matter
which should be left to the Surgeon of the
Railway, who has large staff and a much
smaller population to be looked after.

I have
The Surgeon General's report
whether there are any other similar
cases.

I am not my Hon. colleague
16/3/07

I am sure but as Government
is the decision in this matter
I will give the matter
3 months notice.

G.O. Public Works Department No. 3384
of 27th November 1875.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

David M.B., B.I.E.
Surgeon General
with the Govt of Madras

DP

Dr. Nannay appears to have held the
app't since 1883, & before that was
held by a civil Surgeon either of Tri-
chopoly or Bangalore; and from Lt.
Shaw Stewart's letter in G.O. 27 Nov.
1875 No 3384 P.W.D. it may be inferred
that the arrangement was in force
before the resolution of the Govt of India
in G.O. 11 Oct. 1875 No 3244. That
Resolution clearly prohibits the arrange-
ment, & the order ought not to have
been passed in the P.W.D. especially
after the remark in a perfectly similar
case in G.O. 18 Jan 75 No 67.

The prohibition in India Res. of Oct.
1875 has been reiterated in still
clearer terms and after special refer-
ence to the Medical Dept in the
Res. records in G.O. 10 July 86 No.
1426 Public. In the light of these
orders the arrangement by Dr. Nannay
of the salary from the Railway
Company was irregular, and it
should not have been authorized
or by Dr. Connick, or permitted

C. No. 278

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Fort St. George, 4th March 1889.

No. 102

From G. Bidie Esq. M.B., C.I.E.
THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department.

SIR,

In reply to the Memo of Government
No. 596 of 19th February 1889, I have the
honor to enclose copy of a letter from
Brigade Surgeon Nanney relative to the
railway appointment he holds from which
it appears, that prior to acceptance he
secured the sanction of the then head
of the Medical Department.

2. The fact of such an office being
held by the Civil Surgeon of Trichinopoly
was also brought to the notice of
Government in para 5 of a letter recorded
in G. O. Judicial Department No. 2907
of 2nd November 1883, and no objection
seems to have been taken to the arrangement.

3. The question of the right of Medical
Officers of Government to hold such appoint-
ments and receive pay direct from a
Railway Company was also discussed in
G. O.

Railway and I thought that Govern-
ment were aware of the fact as Colonel
Fennant alludes to it in G. O. of 2nd November
1883 No. 2907 Para V.

I have &c

(Signed) L. b. Nanney
Brigade Surgeon
Dist. Medl. & Santry Officer

(True copy)

Enc. M.B., C.I.E.

Surgeon General
with the Govt of Madras.

JD

Public. 278289

Form No. 14.

No. 102

Office of the District Medical
and Sanitary Officer Trichinopoly

From

The District Medical and
Sanitary Officer
Trichinopoly

To

The Secy. Surgeon General
with the Government of Madras
Madras.

Dated 25th

Despd
Recd

February 1889

Reference.

Enclosure No.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your endorsement No. 976
of the 20th instant on Memorandum
No. 596 of the 19th instant from the
Chief Secretary to Government and in reply
to inform you that I received the entire
approval of Surgeon General Cornish in
1883 before taking up the appointment of
Superintending Physician South Indian
Railway

[10]

Public DEPARTMENT.

SUBJECT.

O. M. to Surgeon Genl

re Advertisement in

Madras Times

No. 596 of 19.2.89

For

for Public Re. Secy
8-4-89

114

Mr. Burgess sent
re Dr. Harvey
(from order)

FOR ORDERS.

Public

Oct. 596 7. 19. 2. 59

The undersigned is
directed to draw the
attention of the S. & with
J. & the advertisement
marked in the accompanying
copy of the "London Times"
The J. & desire to know how
Dr. Harvey comes to hold
this app't.

15/2 15/2

To the S. & with J. & - 15/2
19/2
10. Feb. 5/89

15/2
15/2

Terence { Brigade Surgeon
Surgeon Major
Harney of the app't
of Consulting Medical
Officer, S. & Railway

C. 8/2

No.

From

Dated

188

FOR ORDERS.

* ship with note by chief Sec.
Telephone message from the
first Sec. P.D.
D.O. with enclosures, from
the Sec. & the Insp. General

The accompanying papers
are circulated for orders
with reference to the advertise-
ment inserted in the "Herald"
of 5th inst. No papers regarding
the holding by Dr. Hamey or
his predecessors of the app't of
consulting medical officer to the
S. I. Railway can be traced in
the Public Dep't

I would send an O.C. to the
Insp. Gen. calling attention
to this advt. & asking for
explanation how Dr. Hamey
comes to hold this app't.

W.S.
9 Feb.

Yes Sir. I think it will be
found that for 27/11/75
P.W. D. comes the case. He
was app't. in 1873 J.H.G.

21/2/79

been
7/2

Class.		INDIAN TELEGRAPH.		Local No.	
To (Station)		15 FEB 99		From (Station)	
Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	OFFICIAL INSTRUCTION.	
		Telephone message			
To (Person)			From (Person)		
Asst. Secretary.			Asst. Secretary.		
			By Knauth.		

1 The appointment of Dr. Knauth as Superintending
 2 Physician in South Indian Railway was made
 3 by the Agent of that Ry. on the 1st August 1883
 4 and confirmed by the board.
 5 Pay Rs 150 per mensem for the appointment
 6 has been ^{regularly} passed half yearly establishment
 7 rolls. Appointment of Medical Officer
 8 been held by the Civil Surgeon of either Pega-
 9 -patam or Tanjore for many years.
 10

by
 Lieut. Col. Knauth
 has been with
 5/2

FROM	L. N.	SENT TO	N.
Hrs.	Mts., By	At	By
			Telegraph Master



[PUBLISHED DAILY.]

NEW SERIES
[No. 29]

MADRAS:— WEDSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1889.

VOL II

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS.]

INDIGNATION MEETINGS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 4. Numerous meetings were held yesterday throughout Ireland with the object of expressing indignation at the harsh treatment Mr. O'Brien had experienced at the hands of the authorities since his incarceration.

MEDICAL OPINION OF MR. O'BRIEN'S HEALTH.

Mr. Balfour, speaking on the subject at a banquet in Dublin on Saturday night, said he had sent a doctor to see Mr. O'Brien in jail and report on his condition, and their opinion is that his health is unimpaired.

AN INSPECTOR OF POLICE KILLED.

An Inspector of Police has been killed by a heavy stone which was thrown at him while arresting Father Macfadden at Gweedore under the Crimes Act.

DEFICIT IN THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

ROME, Feb. 2.

In the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, Signor Magliani, Minister of Finance, presented his budget, which shows a deficit for the current year of two hundred millions of francs, which it is proposed to meet by using the Pension Fund. The deficit for next year is estimated at ninety millions of francs. Fresh taxation on a large scale is proposed to meet these deficits, which are due to enormous expenditure on armament.

[SPECIAL.]

ANOTHER BRAHMIN VIRGIN WIDOW MARRIAGE.

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 9.

The sixteenth Brahmin virgin widow marriage was celebrated here last night, under the auspices of the local Widow-Marriage Association. The bridal pair belong to respectable families. The bride is aged 17, and the bridegroom 34.

Birth.

Simon—Jan. 26th, at Cocopada, the wife of C. W. Simon; Reg. of a son.

Deaths.

Doe—Jan. 26th, at Tranquebar, Miss Arabella Doe, aged 60 years.
Ortiz—Jan. 29th, at Penambore, C. G. Ortiz, Major-General, retired, aged 54 years.

THE MONEY MARKET.

[—(a)—]

LONDON, 1st Feb. 1889.	
The Liverpool Market.—Quiet.	
Good Westerns.....	41
Bar Silver.....	42 1/2
Consols.....	99 1/2
Rupia Paper, 4 p. ct. 60, 4 p. ct. 70, Sterling Loan 108	
Chartered Bank Shares.....	2 25 0
Do Mercantile Bank Shares.....	2 25 0
Hongkong and Shanghai B. S.	2 55 0
7 lbs Shirting good quality.....	0 5 3 1/2
8 lbs do do.....	0 6 3 1/2
9 lbs do do.....	0 7 1 1/2
11 lbs do do.....	0 7 0
40's Mule Twist good 2nds.....	0 9 0
Middling Plantation.....	0 9 1/2
Medium Mysore.....	0 9 1/2

[REUTERS.]

LONDON, 2nd Feb. 1889.

The Liverpool Market.—Dull.	
Good Westerns.....	41
Bar Silver.....	42 1/2
Consols.....	99 1/2
Rupia Paper, 4 p. ct. 60, 4 p. ct. 70, Sterling Loan 108	
Chartered Bank Shares.....	2 25 0
Do Mercantile Bank Shares.....	2 25 0
Hongkong and Shanghai B. S.	2 55 0
7 lbs Shirting good quality.....	0 5 3 1/2
8 lbs do do.....	0 6 3 1/2
9 lbs do do.....	0 7 1 1/2
11 lbs do do.....	0 7 0
40's Mule Twist good 2nds.....	0 9 0
Middling Plantation.....	0 9 1/2
Medium Mysore.....	0 9 1/2

[—(a)—]

MADRAS, 4th February 1889	
Four per cent.....	24 Dis. to 24 Dis.
Four and half p. 1878 (1888).....	5 Pre. to 31 Pre.
Four and half p. 1879.....	3 Pre. to 31 Pre.
Bank of Madras Shares.....	70 Pre. to 71 Exl.
Exchange.	
On demand.....	Colombo.
At 30 days' sight.....	Par to 1-18
At 60 days' sight.....	12 Dis. 12 Dis.
Exchange on England.—	
On demand.....	41
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....	4 11-16
Do. 6 do.....	4 23-32
Do. 3 do.....	4 25-32
Discounts.....	5 1-32
Do. 3 do.....	4 25-32
Credit.....	5
Do. 3 do.....	4 1/2
English Government.....	Rs. 14 13 6
Australian Government.....	Rs. 14 13 6
Rate of Interest and Discount at the Bank of Madras.—	
Loans at call on Government Securities.....	10 per cent.

SHIPPING.

The B I S N Co. Str. *Reus*, left London on the evening of the 1st inst.
The B I S N Co. Str. *India*, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. homeward bound.
The B I S N Co. Str. *India*, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. homeward bound.
French Mail steamer *Natal*, from China arrived.
H. M. S. *Ranger*, left for Bombay yesterday.

NOTICE.

The Right Honourable The Governor will be happy to see gentlemen at Breakfast on Saturday the 9th February 1889, at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, at 9 o'clock a. m.
Gentlemen intending to be present should send in their visiting cards addressed to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Thursday the 7th. If an interview is desired, it should be noted on the card.

(By order)

J. J. SCOTT-ORISSOLME, Major,
Govt. House,
Madras, 1st Feb. 1889.
Military Secretary.

The Madras Times.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1889.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

It has pleased our contemporary, the *Morning Post* (Allahabad) to make a violent attack upon the administration of our local railway. Writing under the heading, "A gigantic Railway failure," our contemporary states that on the Madras Railway Company "heads of departments are provided with separate saloon carriages fitted up at an exceptionally heavy cost, to make a monthly or quarterly inspection; and so half a lakh or more of money is wasted on construction account, a further annual outlay for maintenance, and what is of far greater moment, a heavy transport charge whenever these wheeled palaces are hauled over the line." Without deviating from the truth, our contemporary might have added that such private, reserved or separate carriages are not solely used by the officers for whom they are nominally intended. They are occasionally placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief and similar luminaries, and even members of the public have been known to travel on them. The *Morning Post* does not point out that while the Madras line has only 4 such carriages, the North-Western State Railway has probably about 40. It does not mention that on the Northern Railways not only Heads of Departments but District Traffic Managers and District Engineers have reserved carriages always at their disposal. Yet what we state are facts. When our contemporary refers to the lightness of train loads on the Madras line, and talks about the ghasts and heavy grades on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, he seems to forget that the former has four ghasts, the latter only two. He does not notice the Bangalore, Salem, Tirupati and Wallajah ghasts, nor does he remind his readers of the long leading lines north and south of the two ghasts over which the Great Indian Peninsula line passes. It is to be regretted, too, that our contemporary does not seem to know that our local line is still working mainly with the 8-ton stock of its early youth, and engines which were sent out from England during the infancy of the railway system in India. Madras does not hold a plentiful supply of 10, 11 and 12 ton waggons, such as those possessed by the Northern broad-gauge lines, nor can we congratulate the *Morning Post* upon the accuracy of the statement that it is an undeniable fact that while vehicles and locomotives are capable, and men ready to almost duplicate the present outturn of work, the fostering care of the magnificent system of management steps in and prevents such economies.

Our contemporary discusses the financial aspect of the Madras Railway and tells us that "the present loss to the State exceeds a quarter of a million sterling per year." (We fear that Allahabad must still be calculating on the basis of a two-shilling rupee, as the Government report for 1887-88 gives the total deficiency as Rs. 27,96,319). He also tells us that "besides this the country has to pay interest on the accumulated advances, the value of the land made over to the guaranteed lines, and

the cost of the Government Control Department, aggregating, probably, upwards of £500,000 per annum." And again he remarks that it is evident the Directors are preparing the way for a further outlay on capital account. There are one or two points bearing on these statements that throw a somewhat different light upon them. The cost of the Madras Railway was certainly large, but so was that of all the early lines, broad gauge. Our contemporary compares the cost of the Madras line (broad gauge) with that of the South Indian (narrow gauge) which is manifestly misleading. And then the labors of their predecessors; they have not to cart most of their stores upcountry; nor have they, in consequence of want of machinery, to construct bridges, &c., with only such simple appliances as were obtainable in this country forty years ago. Besides this, the new lines can buy iron, or steel, much cheaper than did the old. All things considered, we venture to maintain that the cost of the Madras Railway compares favorably with the figures shown by other old broad-gauge lines. And, as regards the cost to Government, we have an idea that, in consequence of being enabled by the railway to move troops quickly from place to place, the Government has been able to disband some ten or twelve regiments of soldiers which used to be left at outlying stations, and to be a cause of expense. We know, too, that the Government has effected a saving in the cost of carriage of troops, military stores and mails, and has realized increased revenue by means of a development of cultivation of what were once waste and unprofitable lands. The country has gained, similarly an enormous increase of export trade. Surely these things should not be overlooked by the public. On one other point too, our contemporary seems to have erred. He remarks that the Madras Railway Company has rebuilt for the second and third time the "Pomar" (Ponner) and Chittravati bridges, "which are progressing and swallowing up capital at the rate of about two lakhs a year." The Chittravati bridge alone has been rebuilt on the Madras line. The Penner, Chittravati and Pampanga bridges have been "patched" from time to time, until the Government has insisted, wisely, we think, upon their reconstruction. Seeing how very inaccurate our contemporary's recent statements are on the subject of the Madras Railway Company, we cannot but think that he would display a right feeling of the responsibility and duty attaching to the public press, were he to correct his remarks, or give publicity to a distinct denial that they are justifiable or true.

REDISTRIBUTION OF COMMANDS.

We repeat that the *Times of India* insists on the redistribution of local Commanders-in-Chief with an ardor that can hardly be understood. We should have thought that the Bombay Army would, even more than that of Madras, have learnt the utility of resistance on this head, and the loss that must inevitably follow any close adherence to it, in the march of events. The loss of Quetta was a severe blow to the pride and prestige of the Bombay Army; yet that loss was directly due to the existence of a separate command and the unavoidable friction caused thereby. Bombay troops lay at Quetta side by side with those from Bengal, owning different Commanders-in-Chief though a single General, and, consequently, there was friction. In the same way there was unavoidable friction in the Egyptian Expedition, using the word friction as not implying any intentional difficulty but merely that which is inseparable from a divided command. It is a strong proof of the way in which sentiment can override reason to see one of the calmest and most practical of newspapers, one that on all other subjects judges calmly and with a statesman-like breadth of view, insisting so strongly on the continuation of the present system, although the ill effects of that system are most conspicuous. The zinc of usefulness of the Bombay Army is being steadily reduced, and yet no recognition of the fact is made by those most keenly interested in the matter. Of course, we fully recognize the sentimental objection to the abolition of any time-honoured and historic commands, and if their continuance was for the benefit of the Western and Southern presidencies, we should feel inclined to press for them even though reasons of Imperial State might seem to call for their abolition, unless such reasons were overwhelming. At the same time, when the interests of the local armies themselves

appear to be served by the abolition of the local commands as independent chieftainships, and when every thing points to the fact that re-organization will lead to the direct good of the local armies, we cannot but regret that so enlightened a journal as the *Times of India* should be found in the ranks of those who oppose reform. Already the organization of the Army in India makes it difficult to arrange rapidly for any expedition requiring more than merely local troops, except on a very small scale, and the re-distribution of the troops into four commands or armies will not only simplify administration, but will ensure a fair share of work and expeditions falling to each. At present all the small wars are worked by Bengal, except for a few Pioneers or Mountain Artillery, for the simple reason that the existence of only one command makes things far easier to arrange and reduces the correspondence to one third. The four army corps will be, practically, independent commands in time of peace, though joined in time of war, and nothing of practical value that is now possessed by the local armies will be wanting to the local army corps, though a certain amount of outward pomp may be lost, and a great deal of unnecessary friction and letter-writing be avoided. We are urged by the *Times of India* to believe that the abolition of local Commanders-in-Chief will practically mean the destruction of the prestige of the local armies but we are firmly convinced that this is not the case, and that the redistribution will have such good result that in a few years even the local vanity of Bombay will acknowledge the wisdom of the change. It stands to reason that, as India is more and more ruled from the Supreme Government, it becomes more and more necessary for the Supreme Government to say what direction the expeditions shall take, and to settle the exact details. This can only be done by the army corps system, under which the chief command rests with the Commander-in-Chief in India, while the details rest with the corps leaders. This is the only practical system of administration, and the one which, despite the *Times of India* and our own Madras sentimentalists, is the best and most practical for the Southern and Western Presidencies and for the Army in India as a whole.

THE FINANCES OF ITALY.

The telegraphic accounts concerning the Italian budget reveal a state of affairs which can hardly be pleasing to the nation ruled by King Humbert. A deficit of about eight trillion pounds sterling is not a nice item in a balance sheet, and it can hardly be rendered more acceptable by the probability of being followed by another short fall of over three and a half millions during the following year. True, the reduction of figures is a move in the right direction, but we are disposed to wonder how long the "Pension Fund" will last, if dipped into at such a great rate. The deficit is attributed to enormous expenditure on armament, and fresh taxation is to be resorted to on a large scale, so as to put matters right. It is difficult to believe that the whole of the above deficit is due to extra expenditure on armament alone. That the system that has obtained among the Powers of Europe during recent years of constantly adding to the defenses of the country sinks an immense amount of money, is too well known to be denied or doubted. Italy too is known to have expended large sums upon the construction of new iron-clads, as well as upon military improvements. But, in spite of this, we find it impossible to believe that she has thus run through anything like such amounts as would be necessary to explain the above figures. It is hardly likely that Italy would care to announce such a thing, but we fancy it is quite possible that the recent commercial disputes between France and herself have had much to do with the financial predicament in which she now finds herself. In 1886, France imported from Italy goods valued at over three hundred million francs, while shipping to her to the extent of nearly two hundred millions. From these figures it is easy to understand that prohibitory tariffs are likely to have caused a serious blow to the trade of the chief sufferer, Italy, and to have prejudicially affected her revenue. There are now signs of some agreement being come to between the two nations, and it is to be hoped that those will soon be followed by definite advances that a new and mutually satisfactory commercial treaty has been signed.

EXCHANGE.—Demand drafts Rs. 4 1/2.
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four Rs. 97 1/2 to 97 1/2.
Four-and-halfs Rs. 103 to 103 1/2.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUCCESSION.

The latest telegraphic advices from Vienna tell us that the Archduke Karl Ludwig, (brother of the reigning Emperor) has resigned in favor of his eldest son Franz. Archduke Franz Ferdinand, (brother of the Emperor's son) was born at Graz on 18th December, 1863. He is a Knight of the Golden Eagle, Grand-croix of the Royal Belgian Order of Leopold, and Rittermeister of the first class, in the 4th (Archduke Albert) Royal Dragoon. His mother was the daughter of his Majesty Ferdinand II, King of the Two Sicilies, and died nearly eighteen years ago.

It is probable that the resignation of a man of over 25 years of age in favor of a young prince aged only 25 will be acceptable to the nation, and it is possible that we may yet learn that the move has a direct connection with some settlement of the vexed question of the succession. But it is difficult to conceive how any such settlement can be finally made as at present, while one of the Princes, who but for the Salic law, would claim precedence over the Archduke Franz, or his father, is a child not yet six years old.

THE SUICIDE OF THE ARCHDUKE RUDOLPH.

There is, no doubt, considerable curiosity felt as to the cause that led the late Heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne to put an end to his life by violent means. A letter addressed to his parents and wife is said to explain the reason by which the deceased Prince was actuated, but it is probable that the outside public will be left to grope in the dark; perhaps to picture to themselves causes far more serious than those which have actually been at work.

It is not our wish to say anything unnecessarily harsh against the dead, but Royalty has its penalties, and we doubt not that we shall not be alone in publishing criticisms as to the cause of the terrible event that has occurred in Austria. It is no news to say that the relations between the Crown Prince and his wife have not been all that might be desired. The Prince had not been brought up in the most strict-laced fashion; his wife had been trained within the precincts of a Court. Be this as it may, there have been in the past vague rumours coupling the names of a certain Jewish lady with Prince Rudolph's, and to make matters worse it was this very Jewess who had practically been left to decide whether the Prince should wed a Princess of Saxony or a daughter of King Leopold of Belgium. She seemed to think the Saxon princess preferable, and her idea was acted upon. The Archduchess Stephanie may therefore be said to owe her husband to her rival, a fact which is hardly likely to have acted as balm upon her wounded feelings.

This is the sort of gossip that was going the round of society circles throughout Europe a few months ago. The sad occurrence of last week has probably brought the rumours forth again with redoubled force, and tongues will be wagging, and heads shaking in amazed wonderment at the "fact" that are doubtless being announced.

Another point has also been mentioned at times, and may perhaps not be out of place if mentioned here. Prince Rudolph was distantly descended from the Royal house of Bavaria. This family has exhibited more than one specimen with a bee in his bonnet, and this failing may still be in the blood.

A divorce was talked of some months ago, but was steadily opposed by the Emperor. The reason for his opposition is not far to seek, and probably lay in a lurking hope that matters might be patched up, and an heir to the Austrian throne be born. The Emperor saw the difficulty in the way were a daughter to be the only child, as he was well aware that some of the hereditary States are under the Salic Law.

BORROWED PLUMES.

This little work is an enlargement of one anonymously published by the author thirteen years ago, under the name "Lili." It consists of translations from the German poets, Goethe, Schiller, Freiligrath, &c., and appears to aim at giving as literally as possible the English equivalent of the German words, while at the same time preserving the metre of the original. Simple as many of the ballads given are, the task is one beset with many difficulties. To render in English, thoughts expressed in German, while at the same time following the original metre, preserving the same system of rhyme and end-rhyming, and to do so, without any loss of style, is a feat which might well be regarded as rarely practicable. Mr. Gribble appears to have attempted it, and criticism is facilitated, if not actually invited, by the original and translated versions being printed side by side.

Comparisons are not always agreeable, but in a case of this sort they are almost unavoidable, if a fair criticism is to be given. If the author considered the translations previously made by other writers incapable of improvement, then would *Borrowed Plumes* have no raison d'être. The fact of its appearance shows that he challenges comparison, that he hopes, as he himself implies, in remarks specially applying to Heine's poems, to improve upon the works of his predecessors. That he has succeeded in some cases, we think cannot be doubted, but there are not wanting instances where it is a mere matter of opinion whether depth and beauty of thought has not been sacrificed to the desire to adhere strictly to a special form of metre or rhyme. To illustrate what we mean we give, for comparison, the first verse of Schiller's *Das Lied der Glocke*, as translated by (then) St. Edward Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Gribble. The former writes:—

Fast, in its prison-walls of earth
Awaits the mould of baked clay.
Up, courages up, and aid the birth—
The next that shall be born to-day!
Who would honour obtain
With the event and the pain
The prize that Man gives to the Master must buy:
But the blessing which must descend from on high.

* *Borrowed Plumes: Translations from German poets by James D. B. Gribble. Dresden and Leipzig, E. Kierstons Verlag; London, Trübner & Co., 27, Ludgate Hill.*

Mr. Gribble's version is as follows:—

Firmly cased in walls of earth
Stands the form of hard-baked clay;
This day must see the bell's glad birth,
Up! up! my inmate, well work to-day!
From the heated brow
The sweat must trickle now,
That thou mayest work shall praise our hand;
Though God the blessing must command.
[The latter is a more literal translation of the original but we are inclined to think that the former gains in poetic fervour more than it loses in clearness.]

Again, in Goethe's *Der Koenig* we miss the dramatic intensity of Sir Theodore Martin's translation, notably in the last line:—

The father rides swiftly—with terror he gasps—
The sobbing child in his arms he clasps;
He reaches the castle with spurring and dread;
But, slack! in his arms the child lay dead!

This Mr. Gribble renders:—
The father shudders and gallops on wild,
And holds in his arms the moaning child.
Though usually 'on rocks and stones he fled'
When he reached his home, his child was dead.
We must not be thought to be trying to single out verses in which, according to our views, Mr. Gribble has fallen short of his predecessors. There are instances where he has distinctly improved upon them, both in accuracy of interpretation of the poet's conceptions and in precision of rendering. As an admirable instance of the preservation of a simple idea, well translated, we give in full, both in the original and the translation, Heine's little song:—

Lied! Liedchen, lei'st du Handchen auf's Herz mein!
Ach, hoeres du, wie's pocht im Kaemmerlein?
Da haust ein Zimmermann seilum und arg.
Der Zimmer hat einen Todten da sing.
Der haemert und Klopft bei Tag und Nacht,
Es haust nicht sohn heug und den Schlaf gebracht.
Ach, spucke aus, Meister, Zimmermann!
Damit ich bald schlafen kann.

(Translation.)
Lay, love, thy dear little hand on my breast,
Dost hear how he hammers and knocks without rest?
A wised old carpenter works away here,
Who hammers until he has finished his tier.

It hammers and knocks by night and by day,
It has long since hammered my sleep away,
Make haste, Carpenter, finish your task,
A long, long sleep is all I ask.

There are indeed many specimens of pretty translations of poetic gems; there is much pleasant and instructive reading for those who do not know the German language, much food for thought and study for those who do. The choice of poems is decidedly good, and the treatment throughout is worthy of high praise. The translations exhibit a considerable amount of talent, culture and poetic feeling; but they can hardly claim to rank with the originals or to display the divine spark of poetic genius. The little volume is a model of typography and neatness, though somewhat foreign in general style—a fact which is accounted for by the printing having been effected in Germany, where, we understand, the work is also being offered for sale.

NOTES.

The Pioneer states that the opening of the Tonnepoon Mandalay Railway has been postponed to the 27th instant.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned Colonel H. Mallock retaining his appointment of Director-General of Telegraphs for another year.

The passes between Cabul and Afghan Turkestan are likely soon to be closed, ten inches of snow being reported from Balkh.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam is at present consulting with the Public Works Minister regarding the Obliquegong-Assem Railway project. Among those in favor of it are Sir Theodore Hope, Sir Bradford Leslie, and Mr. John Muir.

The Quartermaster-Generalship of the Indian Army will be vacant on the 22nd instant. The choice of successor will probably fall on Sir James Browne, Bt., who recently refused a lucrative engineering appointment in America, rather than sacrifice his military prospects.

Operations against the rebellious Shinwaris of the Satal Koh about Jellalabad have recommenced. The Amer's General on the 19th January completely surprised two villages, inflicting heavy loss on the occupants and capturing 200 prisoners.

The Government has approved the Surgeon-General's proposal to rank Local fund institutions with accommodation for in-patients as hospitals and those for out-door patients alone as dispensaries, and has stated that if any further classification be deemed desirable, it should be made with reference to the character of the institution and not of the station where it is located.

A survey has been made for a tramway to connect the tea growing districts of the Doonah and the Northern Bungal Railway. The route suggested for the tramway is from a point on the east bank of the Teesta River, opposite Jalpaiguri, to Malda, a mark in the centre of the Western Doonah, with branches to Dain-Dini and Bamana, the whole length being 40 miles. This line, it is believed, would provide access to a host of the Doonah tea gardens, and is capable of extension to other gardens. The cost of the tramway is estimated at Rs. 11,26,017. The concessions offered and the promising nature of the scheme should be a sufficient recommendation to capitalists and private enterprise.

ATTENTION was called to a Sessions' case lately in Rangoon, in which a disclosure was made by the Police Superintendent, Mr. Olive, that a man might quite possibly be arrested in Rangoon and taken to a police thanna, without any record of the fact. If sufficient evidence was not forthcoming of a cognizable offence having been committed by the prisoner, the latter might be released without the case being reported. This system is open to a deal of abuse, and it evidently

offers facilities to a policeman to use his powers as a means of oppression. The absence of any record being kept at the thanna will aid the policeman to secure his perquisites, and the practice should at least be reported to higher authority.

The sanitary control of emigrant to Assam being found deficient, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has found it necessary to make special arrangements in respect to water-supply, cooking of food, hospital, accommodation and treatment of coolies attacked with cholera and other infectious diseases. The question whether the law should not be amended with this object has been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India. In the mean time, temporary measures are to be taken within the power of the Government for the prevention of the more flagrant sanitary abuses which are the cause of outbreaks of epidemics, the increased expenditure involved in the arrangements being borne by the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

The Australian papers received by the last mail give some particulars of the last moments of Louis Collins who, as already stated, expired on his crime on the scaffold last month at Sydney. The unfortunate woman was convicted of having poisoned her husband. Before the execution the strictest possible privacy was observed, and only those whose presence was regarded as absolutely necessary were allowed to witness the execution. This had been fixed for 9 o'clock in the morning, and a few minutes after that hour the condemned woman, attended by Canon Rich and two female waiters, was conducted to the scaffold. She walked slowly but firmly, with her head downcast, and passed through the terrible ordeal without the slightest sign of weakness or emotion. No time was lost in fixing the white cap over her head, the prisoner assisting the executioner in the operation. But after everything was in readiness for the drop, the bolt fixings of the trap door could not be released and a mallet had to be procured and used. After fully one minute's delay the platform opened and the body fell. The drop allowed for was 5 ft., and this proved more than sufficient to effect the purpose intended, as not only was death caused instantaneously, but the neck was torn and the windpipe severed. Canon Rich, who had attended the prisoner daily since her condemnation, states that she fully recognized her awful position and always expressed her preparedness for and resignation to her fate. When asked if she had made any confession, the Chaplain replied, "She has confessed her sins to Almighty God, and has supplicated for forgiveness."

The *Old English Fayre*, which had been in preparation for a considerable time past, was opened at Calcutta on Saturday evening by the Viceroy and the Marquis of Lansdowne. There was, says a correspondent of the *Times of India*, a very large attendance to witness the opening ceremony. There is every prospect of the *Fayre*, which is designed for the benefit of the Calcutta charities, being a great unprecedented success. As regards the buildings their structure is on lines of an old English village and town architecture. The stall in charge of Mrs. Geddes represents a half-timbered front, with wide projecting gables; Mrs. Bleek's, a tall brick-fronted building of the Elizabethan character; Miss Butterwick's a two storied dwelling, with a large window under a gable; Mrs. Seth's a cottage of a most ancient design; since bears the date of 1410 over the door; Lady Bayley's stall the outer wing of a castle, with a coat of arms over the door, and a flag proudly waving from the battlement of the turret; and Miss Gore's, enclosed in a portion of the same castle. The restaurant is also in the likeness of a Baron's castle. Mrs. Bell's stall comprises two buildings; one being a somewhat ornamental representation of stone and plaster work, and the other of an old fashioned stone building, with a projecting wooden porch. Mrs. Ears's stall is a second double-timber gable-fronted building; Mrs. Neill's and Mrs. Joubert's stalls are both brick buildings, with projecting doorway and gable, with roofs of the Elizabethan character.

The Senate of the Bombay University, at their last meeting, decided that the oral examination should be discontinued in the Matriculation Examination. The motion was made by the Rev. Father Meyers, who said it was felt by those who were in favor of the proposal that it was a serious thing to omit oral examination, because theoretically "man's gold reason" could be brought forward in favor of the oral examination. No one could for a moment doubt that the oral examination was a very good test. But, on the other hand, on account of the great number of candidates, it was almost impossible to carry on the oral examination as it ought to be, and the consequence was that the evils were greater than advantages in keeping the oral examination. First of all, since there were so many examiners as six or eight, and some of them had to examine orally in the different centres, it was impossible that the standard observed by each could be the same. Nevertheless, prizes were given and distinctions conferred according to the total number of marks obtained by the candidates. It was felt every year, notwithstanding the instructions given to the different examiners, that there was a great disadvantage, especially to native candidates, because, as everyone knew, they easily got themselves puzzled when they had to speak face to face to Europeans perhaps almost for the first time in their life. Secondly, many of these native candidates had never an opportunity of hearing a European speaking English in the high schools in which they had received their education, and consequently they could not for the first time follow the words as pronounced by a European examiner. That was one of the chief complaints in the colleges where the students could hardly follow the lectures until such time as they were accustomed to hear and understand the lecturer.

At the same meeting of the Senate there was some discussion as to whether a text-book in Chemistry should be appointed for the Matriculation. Mr. Samuel Cook, who observed that he had been an examiner in chemistry for a long time, took exception to the appointing of text-book in Chemistry. He argued that a text book in Chemistry, out of all science, was simply out of the question. If a particular text-book was

fixed, the candidates generally committed the lessons to memory and quoted word for word without having any practical knowledge of the same. Chemistry was a science which altered every month, and if the Senate were to fix upon a particular book they would have to change it a year or two years hence. Chemistry was a subject which ought to be taught by experiments and not by books. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Syndicate should review their decision. The Rev. Father D. Eckmann said that the reasons given by Mr. Cook were just the reasons which had induced the Syndicate to prescribe the book. (Roscoe's Chemistry.) Last year there was a question asked in a particular, higher examination by an examiner which was perfectly excluded from the studies prescribed for it. The question was not found in any of the text-books. He (Father Dreckmann) looked into several other books for it, and ultimately found it in an old book. Now if 13 or 14 marks which were assigned for one line in an old book were lost, it was a great disadvantage to students, and it would therefore be better if some text-book was prescribed. The text-book was not prescribed for a century, but as the science was changing, it could be changed when found necessary to do so. After some further discussion it was resolved to retain Roscoe's Chemistry as the text-book for the Matriculation.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY SEASON REPORT.

The following is a summary of the official reports for the week ending 12th January. Rainfall slight in southern districts, little or none elsewhere; more rain wanted in Ganjam. *Wassaga* again. *Columbata*. Standing crops generally good, damaged by insects disease or excessive rain in parts of South Arcot, Chingleput, Madras and Tinnevely; withering in Coimbatore. Stock suffering very badly, chiefly from "inderpest," in Chingleput, Tinnevely and Madras and badly in Trichinopoly, South Arcot, South Arcot and Kurnool. Pasture generally sufficient except in parts of Salem and Coimbatore. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices still high in Ganjam; no material fluctuations elsewhere. General prospects favorable except in Ganjam and Coimbatore. Over 2,400 laborers on *Rashikulya* works, Ganjam.

RAINBOW RECEPTIONS.

These constitute the latest form of social novelties in New York, and are said to be an "original" method of dressing a show in order to attract visitors for charitable purposes. The following is a cursory account of a recent show of the kind.

There were eight tables, in rainbow colors, presided over by young ladies. Sweets were offered on the violet table, fancy articles on the light blue, the red was devoted to Oriental wares, the yellow to cake and lemonade, fancy articles again appearing on the orange and white, where the presiding cities were robed in Grecian costumes. The booth, in the form of a moss-covered cottage, was dressed in indigo and grey, while the final colour, green, was represented by a floral booth, arranged as a "garden," with "rainbow" fence, gates and benches. All the hues of the rainbow were mingled over the refreshment booth, perhaps because it was felt that all visitors were likely to gather round it.

A WELL-MERITED REWARD.

It will be remembered that, a short time ago, the Station Master (Mr. Smaller) of the Cantonment station at Bangalore, rescued a woman from a perilous position while a railway engine was approaching the station platform. The Station Master's conduct was at once brought to the notice of the Agent and Manager and other officials of the Madras Railway, and Government was invited to recognize in some suitable manner Mr. Smaller's act of bravery in saving the life of a fellow being. We are now glad to learn that Government has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 200 to Mr. Smaller. It is the highest amount which it is in the power of Government to sanction. Mr. Smaller is well deserving of the reward. The following is the Government order on the subject:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council views with high approbation the signal bravery displayed by Mr. Smaller, who, by his prompt and courageous act, saved life at the imminent risk of his own. His Excellency in Council is pleased to sanction the grant to that official of a reward of Rs. 200, the highest amount which it is in the power of Government to sanction.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN's reception at Lakhimpur on Tuesday was most hearty. Triumphant arches with appropriate mottoes spanned the road into the camp and a torch-lit procession of orderly crowds. His arrival was announced by a salute of seventeen guns, the native infantry presenting arms and the band of the Liverpool Regiment specially lent for the occasion playing the National Anthem. The leading local gentry and officials were presented at once. The roads in the neighbourhood of the camp were brilliantly illuminated in the evening, when addresses were presented by the Talukdars of the districts and the Municipal Board. Both addresses were indifferently read and contrasted unfavorably with the Lieutenant-Governor's clear reply to that from the Talukdars. A display of fire works followed, rain coming on before it ended.

An ingenious American has patented, not only that, but seems to have perfected, an apparatus of the highest utility for offices by which the month, the date, the hour and minute before or after meridian, and the year are simultaneously and automatically recorded on letters, telegraph forms, or other documents, merely by pressing down a stamp. The apparatus runs for thirty days without manual change of any of its parts, and if necessary, can be specially made to run outwards actually for longer periods. There is said to be no possibility of error. All the type wheels, five in number, revolve on a single axis, and each printing is stamped in one line. The minute wheel of the apparatus is actuated by an electric current transmitted through the medium of a circuit, lower attached to any clock. This wheel is moved by a spring once a minute, and all the other movements are dependent upon the minute wheel. In sixty minutes the hour changes, in 24 hours the day, and so on. Any clock may be used, and the accuracy of the stamping must depend upon the time kept by the clock.

SPORTING.

MADRAS GYMKHANA.

There will be practice on the island on Thursday morning at 6-30 o'clock.

CAPTAIN HAYES' HORSE COMPETITION AT CALCUTTA.

Captain Hayes' horse performance was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Race Stand in the presence of the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, Sir Frederick Roberts and a large and fashionable assembly. The performance was in aid of the Jockeys and Trainers' Benevolent Fund. There were six events, the first being high jumping for horses. For this four competed, Mr. Maxwell on Sir William, who jumped faultlessly, taking the prize from Mr. Butler's Little Sampson. Mr. Welton's Fred and Mr. Macklin's Confusion. The first jump was over three feet, but the second was over four feet, and so on, until they had jumped with the top bar at three feet nine inches, which was gradually increased to four feet. To this succeeded high jumping for ponies, beginning at two feet nine inches. Four competed, and by the time the bar reached four feet Mr. Rice's Grant and Mr. Hard's Hard Jack, who had performed poorly, were struck out. Colonel Galt on The Jewel and Mr. Butler on Little Sampson continued the contest till the bar was up to four feet eight inches. Both ponies jumped beautifully, though not without occasional mistakes, and finally divided the prize. The next event was riding over fences without reins. Mrs. Hayes rode allegro. Water without reins, but Captain Hayes guided the horse with long reins. It was taken over bars and round the enclosure, the performance being applauded. The fourth event was high jumping for horses that had never run in a race. For this Mr. Maxwell's Sir William, Captain Hayes' Sir Charles, ridden by Mr. Hayes, Mr. Welton's Fred, Colonel Galt's The Jewel and Mr. Macklin's Confusion competed. The first named horse secured the prize, the highest limit attained by him being four feet seven inches. The fifth item on the programme was a buck jumping riding competition, for which there were two entries. One was a large brown horse, whose buck jumping was of a very mild kind; but the other small water mare, left nothing to be desired in her attempts to outdo her rider. After a time, failing to upset the young and powerful Australian rough rider who rode her, she crashed through the rails, and horse and rider rolled over almost in front of the Viceroy's Stand, without any damage however. This animal was to have been subjected to Captain Hayes' well known system, but having butted a substitute was found who hardly proved vicious enough to make the lesson very interesting. The performance on the whole was a great success, and a vast sum was taken in gate-money.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE METAL T. KENS BILL.

The Viceroy's Legislative Council met on Friday. With reference to the Metal Tokens Bill, Mr. Balfour moved that the report of the select committee be taken into consideration. He said the main object of the original Bill was to prohibit the making of pieces of metal by private persons for use as money, to prohibit the import of such pieces of metal into British India and to prohibit the putting of such pieces of metal into circulation for the first time. In order to carry out more fully the object of the Bill, the select committee made the attempt to put pieces of metal into circulation as money for the first time, as well as the actual putting into circulation. They also made it an offence to be in possession of such pieces of metal with intent to put into circulation for the first time. In order that the offence of possession of such pieces of metal may be taken by surprise, the committee recommended that possession with intent to issue shall not be punishable till a period of three months has elapsed from the coming of the Act into force. Section 3 of the original Bill conferred power of search on the police officers in charge of stations. For this the committee substituted the provisions of Section 93 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In respect to counterfeit coins, the committee recommended that none of the offences punishable under Section 4 other than the manufacture of pieces of metal for use as money shall be cognizable offences; that the other offences referred to in the Section shall not be taken cognizance of by a magistrate outside a presidency town without the previous sanction of the district or sub-divisional magistrate. Several of the terms of imprisonment provided in the original Bill have been materially reduced. The receipt of pieces of metal as money by railways and the local authorities was prohibited in the original Bill. This prohibition has now been made effective by providing that the receipt of pieces of metal as money by any person acting on behalf of a railway administration or local authority may be punished by the infliction of imprisonment for up to six months.

After some discussion the Bill was passed into law.

SPECIAL MAIL SERVICE.

The following resolution has been passed on the subject of the proposal for running a special mail train between Calcutta and Bombay according to the present contract of inward mails due in Calcutta on Thursday morning, but it is probable that the P. and O. Company will be able to land the mails in time for the despatch of letters by the ordinary night train leaving for Bombay on Sunday or by a special train catching that train at, or before, Allahabad. In either case, the 'Inward' Mail will be delivered in Calcutta on Wednesday morning. To secure for the large and important trade in Calcutta this advantage, a special mail train will leave Calcutta on Wednesday evening. It will cost Rs. 1,546 per week. As the Mail Service between Europe and India is carried on at a loss to Government, India does not feel justified in undertaking, at a general charge of the P. and O. Office, this altogether special service for one part of the Indian community only, and can undertake it if the expenditure is covered by special fees on Letters and Postal articles. The experiment will be for eight weeks, from the 20th February.

THE PORTS BILL.

In regard to the Bill for consolidating and amending the law relating to Ports and Port charges, the Honorable Mr. R. Steel said, that so far as the larger Ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were concerned, he had no objections to offer, but in regard to the majority of the minor Ports, he had no information as to the way in which the funds were expended. Before he agreed to the Bill proceeding further, he requested to be furnished with a statement to the amount of funds collected at these Ports, and the manner in which they were expended. The Honorable D. M. Barbour agreed to supply the information required.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 28th January 1895, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 64,790-0-0, and for goods &c. Rs. 87,120-14-0, making altogether Rs. 151,910-14-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 104-11-8. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 156,620-7-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 108-5-0.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

H. E. Lord Reay distributed the prizes to the successful boys and girls of the St. Peter's School, Almagora, on Tuesday last. Father Page (a Civil Engineer) read the usual report. His Excellency addressed the assembly as follows:—

Father Page, Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.—It gives me very great pleasure to have been invited to distribute the prizes here to-day. Father Page, in giving us the report of one of our most competent inspectors, laid before you a picture of the work done by this institution which was as pleasant as it was true, and it was pleasant because it was true. Father Page did not come from the report any passages which might appear his pleasant view, other, and I suppose that he did it on purpose, so that we might draw from those passages some lessons for the future. In speaking to you to-day I shall merely draw your attention to some points in the report, and in the first place to the failures in the Matriculation Examination. I have no means of throwing any light on the causes which may have led to that disaster, but what we may have been, I am quite sure the failures were not due to the absence of any trouble taken by the teachers. Now Father Page proposes in the future to aim higher so as to do better; but if I might be allowed to move an amendment to that proposal, I should say aim in a different direction. Government have recently, with the assistance of the University, arranged for a new programme of examinations which has a rather long and barbarous name, the University Final School Examination. That examination is intended to test the results of schools which aim not so much at subsequent University education, but which desire to give boys and girls a broad education, but which require for their future struggle through life. I shall not go into details of the Final Examination. Its programme is not different with regard to the first standards, it only differs in the latter standards, and I do not think you will have to alter very materially your programme of lessons to meet the demand which will arise in that direction. Now I may perhaps ask your support in another direction. Father Page has very rightly wished he could add a technical department to this school. I admit that this school has been progressing by leaps and bounds, and the following statistics are perhaps the best signs of this progress. In 1878 the Government grant to the girls' school was Rs. 425, while at present it amounts to Rs. 2,472. In the 'other' school, the boys' school, it rose from Rs. 257 to Rs. 1,903. Now I shall ask you to consider these figures in migration of any indictment that Government has not been as liberal to the two schools as it ought to have been, especially with regard to the change of system which has been recently introduced, that of the paid grant-in-aid. As you are aware, this has been done on purpose to leave the schools a greater latitude in furthering their own development; also, I may say, to make the task of the inspectors not altogether impossible, because they were spending all their time in the examination of schools, and I am not quite sure that examinations are the best mode of testing the efficiency of schools. With regard to a technical department in this school, I would suggest, your paying some attention to your neighbours, the Victoria Technical Institute, and to the requirements of that institution, because I feel quite sure that some of those boys who did not pass in the Matriculation, would have been, if they could have joined the Victoria Technical Institute, more successful. There is a large prospect in that direction for such boys, and I was very glad to hear my own opinion on that point corroborated by what Father Page has said. With regard to the difficulty of obtaining teachers for the boys' school, I am very glad that it does not exist at all in the girls' school, which, I understand, is self-supporting in so much as it recruits its teachers from amongst the pupils. There is nothing which, I believe, tends more to secure the success of a school than that the pupils of that school should be its future teachers, and I congratulate you upon the fact that it is so in this school. With regard to the teaching profession, I am afraid in Bombay very few share his opinion, of one of the Presidents of the Parliaments of France, who, as they were, I believe, were, I believe, more ready to let than the one which they have now, and the President of the Grenville Parliament, whose task was lighter than the task of the President of to-day, is reported to have said: "If the King removes me from my chair and takes away my authority, then, be I cannot command men, I shall apply to be a school-master, so that I can command boys." That is not a very general feeling pervading Bombay, and we must look out in another direction. Father Page said he hopes the Church of England would supply the aid. I do not think that we must as yet recognize the enormous debt of gratitude which England and India both owe to the Church of England with regard to education. But until that agency has been found, the difficulty may perhaps be overcome in another way. I said it was a great advantage in the boys' school that the girls' school were taught by the pupils of that school, and I should like to ask why some of the girls who teach in the girls' school should not be appointed to teach in the boys' school. I have a great authority in my favour—no less a person than the chairman of the Philadelphia School Board. When I was in America I availed myself of the opportunity to examine their most wonderful system of schools, I found that in Philadelphia the primary schools, with the middle schools and secondary schools, were all under female teachers. There was an exception only in the High School, and when I asked the chairman of the School Board whether he thought the exception was necessary, he said: "As regards myself I shall be quite prepared to have the whole of the teaching done by ladies; I therefore think that if you have a difficulty in providing teachers in the boys' school, that difficulty might be met by appointing some of the best qualified girls to teach in the boys' school. What seems to point to the practicability of this plan is that the programme of both schools is almost exactly identical. I am very glad to see that the fees paid by the girls are not different to those paid by the boys, which presupposes that the value given for the money in the girls' school is exactly the same as that given to the boys. This is as it should be. There ought to be no difference in the matter taught in both schools. Now I may say that it gave me great pleasure to see from the Inspector's report that history in one of the standards was excellent, and to notice also that the needle-work in the girls' school was very good, because that is the technical department of the girls' school. It is a great commendation to the school when the Inspector gives it as his opinion that the masters of both the boys and of course the girls—we could not expect anything else from them—are very good. The labour which the boys' school have earned in the cricket field are worth of a school like this, which should always aim at training out not only boys who are good scholars, but also boys who are good cricketers. I hope that tradition will be kept up, and that is to express the great pleasure duty set to me that the choir is in a prosperous condition. The advantages of music to my mind, over the future lives of boys and girls, are incalculable, and it is music allied with sacred things, it fills a double object. I hope as many boys as have any musical talent will put it at the disposal of the teacher, whose success we have been able to appreciate in the performance of Mr. Dy-

son's son. But, ladies and gentlemen, in the report there is one person who did not receive any praise—I mean Father Page—(cheers)—and with your permission should like in your name to give him our best thanks for the great care and attention he has bestowed on this school. (Cheers.) I know that his whole heart is in this work, and I am quite sure that with God's blessing long as he is permitted to be superintendent of this school, this school will be in the future as it has been in the past—one of the best schools in Bombay.

VOLUNTEERING FOR NOTHING.

One of the most important points made by Sir Lepel Griffin in his article on the Native Volunteering question is that the warlike races of Upper India, the real fighting classes, will not soldier "for nothing." One is a good deal of nonsense talked about arming the people of India, the idea being to secure a sort of levy en masse in case of a possible invasion from the Central Asia. Now it is certain that no force of Asiatics, not even a few soldiers, to say nothing of Volunteers, is ever likely to withstand successfully the attack of European troops. History has proved this again and again, and the Turkey as fine infantry soldiers, almost as good as dead, have had to yield in the long run to the Russians. Big battalions in Europe undoubtedly influence the fate of many battles; but big battalions of Asiatics, opposed to highly-trained European troops, would find that their very numbers only led to greater losses in action. Moreover India is not a country where a Landwehr or Landsturm is possible. The mass of the people have no stomach for fighting, and the classes from which the Native Army is recruited are already feeling the drain upon them as each recruiting season comes round. With the demand for Sikh and Punjabi Mahomedans for police work in Burma, the Straits and China at high rates of pay, purely military service is decreasing in popularity. The Punjab is our great recruiting ground, the brave and warlike population having a traditional love of soldiering; but the idea of becoming Volunteers will never find favour with them. They show no desire even to pass into the Army Reserve, which has lately been instituted; the desire is to serve with the colours, to make the regiment their home, and to retain the full pension granted by the Government. Men of this stamp would not at any proposal to enlist them as Volunteers, without pay or prospect of reward. Their place in the ranks of the Regular Army, and their military pride will not permit them to accept of anything less. That is what volunteering would really seem to them. They can understand the necessity of Europeans bearing arms, as allies in India, and they respect the British Volunteer corps scattered over the country; but they would certainly have nothing but contempt for the half-trained bodies of Native Volunteers who might possibly be got together in a few large towns. The only conclusion that can be arrived at, when all the conditions of Indian life are carefully weighed, is that the fighting classes can never be made Volunteers, and that to enrol men who have no warlike instincts would be to make volunteering an expensive farce. The defensive strength of India must always rest in the Regular Army, and the one great aim of the Government must be to make that army as efficient as possible. Better 10,000 well-trained soldiers than 100,000 half-disciplined Native Volunteers—Pioneer.

MISHAP TO A MAN-OF-WAR AT BOMBAY.

Her Majesty's man-of-war *Garnet* met with a rather serious mishap on Wednesday night on her way to the Government Dock. The vessel arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday last from Zanzibar, after having been engaged on the African coast, chasing and capturing slave ships. While so engaged she grounded on some coral reefs, and it was for the repair of the damage then incurred that she came to Bombay. She lay at anchor in the harbour until Wednesday night, when at high tide an attempt was made to bring her into dock, where she was to undergo repairs. In round the harbour wall, however, she came in contact with that portion known as the "spit" and struck there. How the accident happened it is difficult to explain, and it will not probably be discovered until an official inquiry is made into the occurrence. Yesterday at low water the vessel lay in the position in which she was stranded, and it was evident that she had got on to the "spit" amidst the great weight of the vessel with her guns, her ammunition, and stores, would in all probability cause a serious fracture of the hull. The ship was on Wednesday night, when she was in the position of being removed from her dangerous position. She lay on her side at the same spot on a falling tide, the only way to have got her off.

The ammunition and stores were taken off the gun. Otherwise it would have been a case of waiting till the next spring tide. By the aid of tugs, however, it was expected, the vessel would be got off and taken into dock before morning; but that failing, the work of removing guns and ammunition will have to be proceeded with at once. Work which will entail not a small amount of labour, but considerably less expense, than would have been the case if the vessel had been stranded in the position she was in yesterday, but she has certainly more repairs to undergo now than was anticipated.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Professor J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., writes as follows to a home contemporary:—Although not much detailed information appears or was to be expected in the telegrams which have so far come out of the eclipse of 1878, we have been able to show that information touching many important points has been secured. This is most fortunate, for the eclipse occurred about the best marked minima of solar spots that could have been wished; indeed, it was as marked as the minima of 1857, when again the eclipse swept over the American continent and was most fully observed.

First, there seems no doubt that the tremendous expansion of the sun's surroundings in the plane of its equator, dwelt upon strongly by Newcomb in his account of the eclipse of 1878, has been observed. We read that this ring was seen to extend some two millions of miles on either side of the sun and to put on the appearance of two forked wings of light. Not only did we get in 1878 the ring-like extension so well marked, but in consequence of the extreme quietness of the sun's atmosphere at the time the exquisite structure of the atmosphere over each pole was one of the most striking features of the eclipse. I shall never forget it, though I had only 3 1/2 miles look to observe it with. The appearance was exactly like ostrich feathers bending gracefully over from the sun's axis prolonged, those nearest the pole bending least. This or something very like it has evidently been again seen, and the photographs which have been taken by Mr. Pickering and other parties who were given a good account of them and supply a series of contrasts for the disappointment I had in the West Indies in 1878 when I intended to photograph these features, especially with two cameras (each with six-inch object glasses), and got clouded out. It must be noted, too, that our American cousins have, as might have been expected, brought up some heavy artillery. We read of thirteen-inch and eight-inch refractors. Nothing so large as this has ever been employed before in eclipse expeditions, but then the parties this time have not been far from their best. In one of the telegrams it is stated that Mr. Pickering's party secured twenty spectrum photographs of the corona. This is the best news of all, and if it is so true, and if the photographs turn out well, they may enable us this century to settle one of the most interesting and far-reaching questions which have been raised in astronomy, and one moreover on which it seemed so probable that we should never possess precise information. I allude to the chemical and physical characteristics of the outer envelopes of a star like our sun.

Year by year lately the idea has been gaining ground that the sun's surroundings are of a meteoric nature, but as far as the information obtained during eclipses has thrown little light on this particular point. If it should happen that one of the twenty photographs to which I have referred bears on its film a record of certain parts of carbon and manganese, a question may be considered as not finally at rest.

So far as regards questions on which information has been sought by the observers, it is impossible to say what questions will not be raised by the observations. So far as I know, each eclipse by putting us at a higher level of knowledge, and giving us a wider horizon, has started more questions than it has settled, and may this ever be, and moreover, may as many eclipses as possible sweep over the United States of America, where astronomy is cultivated on a scale which puts the Old World, and especially the old country, to shame.

DAWK NEWS.

BANGALORE.

FEBRUARY.—A little contrary to the usual course of nature, the cold weather has almost disappeared by this beginning of February, and the atmosphere has become quite dry during the day. The hot winds effect the double plants in gardens and they should therefore be protected. Farns especially require plenty of shade and moisture. Many orchids are in bloom just now. The official hot weather begins to-day, the 1st February, and continues up to the end of May. The Hindu tradition is that the cold season will continue up to the Shivaratri Festival which falls on the last day of the current month. The mean temperature of Bangalore during February is 74° degrees, compared with 70 degrees in January.

OOTACAMUND.

THE SALVATIONISTS.—The local Salvationists have made the Marree Brewery the particular object of their hostility; the two lady captains made a descent the other day on the No. 1 Marree Brewery Tavern at Ootacamund, where, we may add, is the only establishment in Ooty where good beer, wines, wiskies, and brandies are dispensed by retail. Knowing down before the bar, the ladies indulged in the liquor, and vigorous talk Mr. R. L. Anthony, the agent in charge, to task for his impudent conduct in dispensing "liquid damnation." After promising him a particularly warm corner in Hades in the "sweet by and by," the ladies turned their attention to a retired officer, whom they caught in a corner of the bar and admonished severely before he could effect his escape. The agent of the Marree Brewery announces his intention of taking legal proceedings against the Salvationists should they molest him again, as he alleges their intrusion considerably damages his business. It would certainly be a public benefit if the members of this irrepressible body were taught to refrain from trespassing into public spaces with hostile motives, and from gratuitously insulting people whom they find there.

A JEWEL WATCH-REPAIRER.—A very extraordinary proceeding on the part of the jail officials has been brought to our notice. Some time ago a man named Baroud, a watchmaker by trade, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for the offence of criminal misappropriation. He is now undergoing his imprisonment in the Ootacamund Jail, and the Jail officials send the Jail Wardens round the station to tout for business for the convict watchmaker. The former obtain from residents watches needing repair, and hand them to the convict to put in order. The bills for the work done are signed by the Jailor and entrusted to a warder for collection. Now, we need hardly say, that the whole of these proceedings are most indefensible, and we trust the proper authorities will immediately enquire into them. Some time ago Government prohibited labour in Jails likely to compete with the labour of honest citizens; but the mode in which we have called attention is infinitely worse, inasmuch as the convict through his agents is permitted under the guise of the Jail officials to compete in the station with honest tradesmen, who are obliged to pay for licence.

We trust the District Magistrate will investigate the matter.—*Observer*.

CEYLON.

CHELTIES AND THE SCARCITY OF MONEY.—The Chelties of Colombo appear to be in earnest in their action regarding the high rate of discount now ruling at the Banks, and at a meeting held by them the other night, resolved not only to continue to demand the high rate, but to form a Banking Association of their own, and thus lend each other money. They think they will be able to do this more cheaply than they can borrow money of the Banks. Each Cheltie would have to subscribe a certain sum, the amount being fixed by what is estimated to be the gross turnover of the year, and each subscriber would be paid interest at a fixed rate, any profit being afterwards divided. This scheme, they hope, will enable them to do without the Banks' assistance, but we should not think it is likely to last very long. The Chelties have got the idea that the high rates charged there are due entirely to a combination amongst the local Banks, which everyone knows is not the case, or ever likely to be. The high rates of discount now ruling are brought about by the scarcity of money in India, where even higher rates are now in force.

THE DIVORCE CASE.—The divorce case, O'Brien vs. O'Brien, was fixed for hearing to-day in the District Court of Colombo. In this case, Patrick O'Brien, Colour Sergeant in the Ceylon Light Infantry Volunteers, sued for a dissolution of his marriage with his wife, Hon. Rista O'Brien, on the ground of adultery, and claims Rs. 500 as damages from the co-respondent, Louis Crowe, Sergeant, Royal Artillery. On the case being called, Mr. B. Van Ouylenberg, Proctor for plaintiff, stated that he was not ready with the case, as owing to the second defendant's serious illness in hospital he was not seconded to attend but his presence was necessary for the plaintiff's case. Mr. Advocate W. Pereira appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Advocate Weinman for the second. After some conversation, Mr. Van Ouylenberg moved that the case be taken off the roll which was allowed, the plaintiff paying the cost of the day.—*Times of Ceylon*.

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Bice, Pootoo black	per measure	0	4	0
Do white	do	0	3	6
Sugar, Astragum superior	per viss	0	10	0
Sugar, Aska, 2nd sort	do	0	6	0
Do soft, white	do	0	6	6
Do brown	do	0	3	9
Jaggery	do	0	3	3
Coffee shevaroy Hills Superior	do	1	12	0
Do 2nd sort	do	1	9	0
Ghee superior	do	1	5	0
Do 2nd sort	do	1	3	0
Lamp Oil	do	0	7	6
Gingelly Oil	do	0	9	6
Cocunut Oil	do	0	8	0
Tamarind	do	0	2	2
Chillies	do	0	4	9
Coriander Seeds	do	0	4	3
Turneric or Saffron	do	0	3	0
Garlic large	do	0	4	0
Mustard	do	0	4	0
Vontheum or Delli Seeds	do	0	3	0
Pepper, black	do	1	1	0
Do	per pollum	0	9	0
Cumin seeds	per viss	0	13	0
Do	per pullum	0	5	0
Obesca	do	0	6	0
Soapnut	do	0	2	6
Kerosene Oil, Star brand	per case	4	10	0
Do do	per tin	2	4	6
Do do	per bottle	0	1	6
Onions	per viss	0	1	9
Salt, black	do	1	0	2
Ogers, Manila No. 1	per bundle of 25	0	2	6
Do 2	do	0	2	3
Zenobias	per box of 100	1	6	0
Railway Luxury	do	1	0	0
Planters	do	1	10	0
La Petit	do	1	2	0
Office	do	0	14	0

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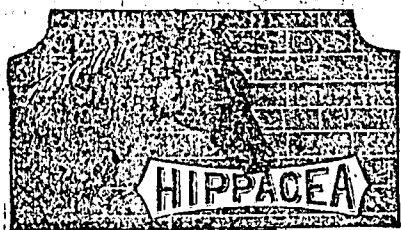
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I have also used it in 4 or 5 other cases of minor importance.
The preparation afforded me entire satisfaction, the results of its use being all that could be desired. I am glad therefore to express a favourable opinion in to the efficacy of "Hippacea."
Yours, &c.,
HENRY T. W. MANN, V. S. A. V. D.,
In Veterinary charge of Staff, Devonport

A MASTER OF FOX HOUNDS writes:—

South Devon Hounds,
Newton Abbot, February 13th, 1888.
Sir,—I have used your "Hippacea" for contusions, more especially than for anything else, and have found it very efficacious.
HENRY S. GAY, M.F.H.

A MASTER OF HARRIERS writes:—

New House, Shadoxhurst, Ashford, Kent, 29th March 1887.
Nearly twelve months' experience of "Hippacea" has convinced me, that for cracked heels, sore backs or wounds, sores, and skin diseases of every kind "Hippacea" is a really valuable remedy, both in the stable and kennel.
JOHN C. BUCKLAND.

A HUNSMAN writes:—

West Kent (Woodlands) Foxhounds,
The Kennels, Langton, Tunbridge Wells,
Kent, February 10th, 1888.
Sir,—I find your "Hippacea" very valuable. I had two hounds very badly torn by barbed wire. I thought I should have had to kill one, but your "Hippacea" has cured them, and now they are quite fit for work.
JOHN PRITS, Huntsman.

LORD COMBERMERE writes:—

CARLTON CLUB, 9th November 1887.
Sir,—I have tried your "Hippacea" both upon myself for rheumatism, and upon a horse for splints. I found it do more good to the former than any embrocation I have ever used, and several of my friends have benefited by its use; I cured the leg of a horse (of a splint) that I have tried it upon, and shall use it again.
Yours faithfully,
COMBERMERE.

LADY CHARLES INNES KER writes:—

Lee Place, Uxbridge, 6th March 1887.
Lady Charles Innes Ker begs to inform Mr. Bowden that she is much pleased with "Hippacea." She has tried it on a horse with badly wrong shoulders, and it did wonders. She also tried it on a cob with badly grazed knees, and she found it brought the hair on quicker than anything else she has tried.

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT writes:—

Badminton, Chippenham, 1st December 1886.
I think "Hippacea" is excellent for cracked heels. Please send me another 10s. tin.
JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom.

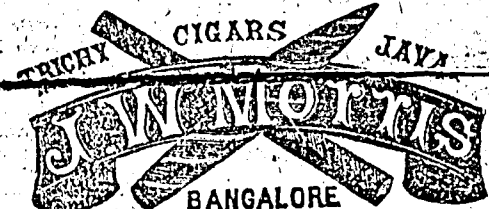
THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE

for June 1887 says:—

"It is hoped that this Journal will not be accused of travelling out of its way in alluding to an ingredient which is calculated to be eminently useful to our Cavalry horses, viz., "Hippacea," the Indian preparation for Stable, Cattle, and Kennel, introduced into this country by Mr. P. H. Bowden, of 43, King William Street, London. The Veterinary Surgeon in charge of the horses at the Artillery Barracks in Dorchester writes thus:—"I should much like to see a tin of "Hippacea" in every Veterinary Pharmacy."

RUGBY, 11th January 1888.

Sir,—Kindly send a tin of "Hippacea" at 5s. 3d. to Captain Beatty, Rugby. It has been highly recommended to him by Mr. Oakleigh, M. F. H.
E. BEATTY.



Cash Price List.

JAVA CIGARS.

Manufactured with choicest SUMATRA LEAF, obtained by direct importation, and possessing the flavor and bouquet of the REAL HAVANA.

THE BUCKINGHAM.

As supplied to the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
A Grand "After Dinner" Smoke. 6 inches long.
Rs. 2.0.0 per box of 5.

THE WELLINGTON.

As supplied to the Officers of the XXI Hussars, Bombay.
And the Bangalore United Service Club.

No. 1. 4 1/2 inches ... Rs. 2 8 0 per box of 100.
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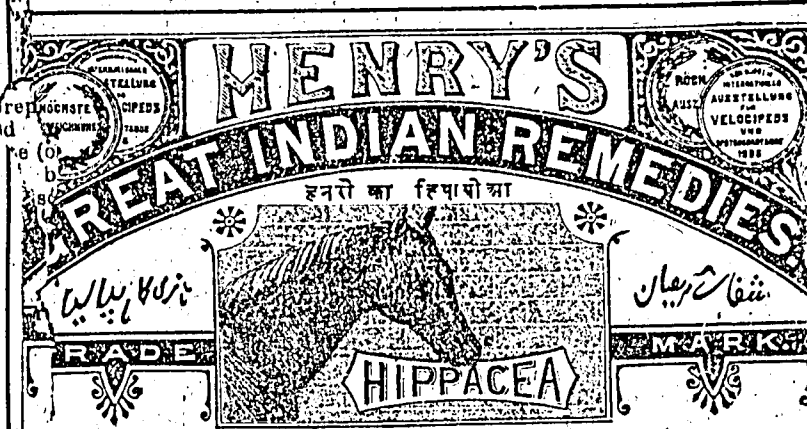
Maritime Insurance Company, Limited.

British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company Limited.

Manchester Underwriters Association, Limited.

National Marine Association, Limited.

THE undersigned as Agents have been authorized to accept Marine Risks, on behalf of these Offices, at a discount of 15 per cent. on current rates of premium.
ARBUHNET AND CO.



THE STABLE REQUISITE

HIPPEACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is, a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses, and other animals, without blistering the parts, and under its influence. It meets this want, and is offered to the public with the greatest confidence, as the cure for—

Wounds, Swellings generally, Sore shoulders and backs, Spavins, Heat Lumps, Bites and Stings of flies and noxious insects, Stiffness, Cuts and Wounds, Broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Over Reaches, Glanders or swelling of the legs, Itch, Thrush, Ringworm, and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

bruises, Mange, and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

The Trainer of "Bendigo" says:—
7, BARROWS, LAMBOURNE, BERKS,
23rd Sept. 1887.

Please send me four large tins of your "Hippacea." I have found it most useful in cases of sore backs, wounds, &c.
C. W. JOUSIFFE.

The Trainer of "Morty Hampton" says:—
Bedford Lodge, NEWMARKET,
8th March 1887.

"Hippacea" very good.
M. GURRY.

The Trainer of "Harpenden" says:—
House, LAMBOURNE, BERKSHIRE,
24th Sept. 1887.

I have used "Hippacea" in my stable and find it most useful as a soothing ointment for horses.
J. R. HUMPHREYS.

The Trainer of "Marmora" says:—
ROWLAND LODGE, ERSOM,
19th June 1887.

I am quite certain that your "Hippacea" is a fine general remedy than your "Hippacea." I have used it for wounds, cracked heels, sore backs, and warbles, especially warbles.
T. MARTIN.

The Trainer of "Caerlaverock" says:—
ZETLAND LODGE, NEWMARKET,
6th Jan. 1887.

Please send me a 10s. tin of "Hippacea" and oblige.
J. ENOCH.

The Trainer of "Thunderstorm" says:—
WARREN HOUSE, NEWMARKET,
7th Feby. 1888.

Please be good enough to send to Mr. John Dawson two 6s. tins of "Hippacea" as soon as you possibly can, and you will greatly oblige.
G. WHIPPE,
FOR JOHN DAWSON.

Price Rs. 2, 3, 6, 11, 20.

SEND FOR HENRY'S PAMPHLET FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OF HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

"THILUM" for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bruises, Bronchitis, Mosquito Bites, Scorpion Stings, &c.
"OMUM-CARPOOR" for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhoea.
"JVARA-HARI" for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPEACEA," the Stable Requisite, for Broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c. N.B.—None genuine without facsimile Signature.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.



THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENNEL CLUB writes:—
Ettington Park, Stratford-on-Avon, July 26, 1887.
Sir,—Your "Hippacea" is very efficacious, and I shall certainly use it in my kennels.—Yours, etc.,
S. E. SHIBREY.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLIE CLUB writes:—
Woodmanstone Rectory, Basingstoke, Surrey,
August 11, 1887.

Sir,—I have used "Hippacea" for eczema in my kennels, and for wounds with great success, and also in my stables for strained fetlock and rheumatism, and am glad to have had my attention called to so useful a remedy.—Yours faithfully,
HANS. F. HAMILTON.

THE SECRETARY OF THE SPANIEL CLUB writes:—
84, Coney-street, York, February 24th, 1888.

Sir,—I have very great pleasure in stating that I and your "Hippacea" on a Retriever, suffering from an obstinate case of mange, and in four days a marvellous cure was effected.
JOHN S. COWELL.

THE SECRETARY OF THE FOX-TERRIER CLUB writes:—
Bashley Lodge, Lynton, February 3, 1888.

Sir,—I have found "Hippacea" very efficacious. I have tried it for eczema on Terriers, and for sore shoulders on a pony.
J. U. TINKER.

THE STOCK KEEPER AND FANCIES' CHRONICLE writes:—
We continued to the notice of such of our readers as have had trouble with eczema, and other animals with similar troubles with their dogs, the testimonials to the efficacy of "Hippacea" which will be found in another page, and which are supported by a mass of the highest possible weight in the animal world.
14th February, 1888.

THE ASIAN says:—
We have had samples of "Hippacea" forwarded to us; it claims to be a remedy, which will act powerfully on the skin of the horse, and other animals without blistering the parts; and to be efficacious in healing most of the skin diseases which affect horses. We had not the opportunity of trying it on a horse, but its effect was marvellous on a puppy, which was suffering from distemper. Mr. Bowden, of Thetford, is the agent.
May 3rd, 1887.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT SOLMS writes:—
Brunfels on Lahn, Prussia, 4th Sept. 1887.

I have tried your new remedy "Hippacea" in my kennels, and state with pleasure, that I found it a most valuable remedy in several severe and obstinate cases.
Kindly send me at once a tin of "Hippacea" as I wish my kennels never to be without it.
ALBERT SOLMS.

LADY SYBIL MONTGOMERIE writes:—
Ivy Lodge, Iwer Health, Uxbridge, 10th March, 1888.

I find the "Hippacea" you sent me has been most efficacious in dealing with a skin disease in a pug puppy, as the irritation was allayed and the hair began to grow very soon after using it.
SYBIL MONTGOMERIE.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH'S KENNELS,
EGGESFORD KENNELS, N. DEVON, 20th December, 1887.

I enclose Postal order for two tins of "Hippacea." I am glad to say it has cured the hound that was lame in the knee, he was lame for two months, and is now perfectly sound.
C. LITTLEWORTH, Huntsman.

UNDERHILL HALL,
Churton Salop, 23rd March, 1887.

To THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.
Sir,—I am glad to tell you that "Hippacea" has completely cured the most obstinate case of internal cancer in the ear I have ever known. The patient was the Field-Trial winner, my well-known Setter, "Count Windem," at the age of ten years, and after every possible remedy had been tried in vain.
L. L. PURCELL-LEWELLIN.

KENSINGTON INFIRMARY,
MARLBOROUGH ROAD W., February 9th, 1888.

Dear Sir,—In a large kennel of St. Bernard's Newfoundlands and Mastiffs, I have used your "Hippacea" with greatest success, and in cases of Eczema, Mange, Cuts, Wounds and Rheumatism, believe it to be the very best remedy ever introduced into a kennel.
CHAS. W. CUNNINGHAM.

MOSES & CO.,

Latest Novelty in the City.

PURSES POCKET & MEMO BOOKS

White kid Gloves 3 pairs Rs. 5-8

REGULATION BROWN PARADE GLOVES

Brown & Black Felt Hats.

WHITE & KHAKIE REGLOON HELMETS

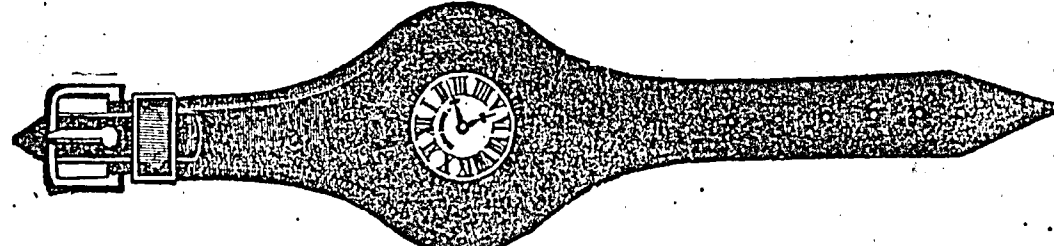
Silk Dress Hats.

MADRAS.

FOR THE CAVALRY OFFICER AND HORSEMAN.

THE WRIST

WATCH,



Rs. 25.

Silver, finest quality, very

substantial, Rs. 35.

Substantial in Strength, Specially Manufactured, Strong Works and Mechanism, reliable Time-keepers

Since the introduction of this Watch notice other Firms advertising similar Watches at lower prices. The Public may well understand that the Watch being so small requires the best Workmanship, otherwise it would be only a Toy.

MAX MINCK, Bombay or Lahore.

A BICYCLE TOUR IN INDIA.

Mr. G. A. Burston and Mr. H. R. Stokes, of the Melbourne Bicycle Club, who are at present in India, are making a pleasure tour of the world, and being both experienced cyclists and thorough enthusiasts of the sport, have decided to use their wheels as a mode of conveyance through India, Europe, England, and in the course of 12 months or so hope to return to their native colony Victoria. They left Melbourne on November 1st last year, and wheeled 1,000 miles through Australia where the roads are, to use a local term, most decidedly "kuteba." During their first 10 days they averaged 60 miles each day, and their average time was from 12 to 13 hours travelling—the road travel being advisedly used—for most days, from 15 to 20 miles were too bad to ride and walking had to be resorted to. To add to their discomforts, the heat, the terror of the Australian equator, was raging in all directions, and in some instances the cyclists rode seven miles with a huge fire on either side; here was the handkerchief had to be tied round the mouth and nostrils.

Last year the rainfall in Australia was much below the average, and up to the 1st of November the registration at the Melbourne Observatory was only 17 inches; this, of course, left the country in a sad plight, and sheep were dying by the hundreds, for the rivers and creeks had dried up, and in several instances the wheels had to cover 20 miles without finding water. The Sunny South can boast of from 15 to 16 hours of sunshine during the summer, and although the thermometer in the sun often reaches 120° and in some instances even 150°, still the heat, though it is not unbearable, for it is cool both in the morning and evening.

In New South Wales they spent some few days visiting the most celebrated spots of the Blue Mountains, viz., the "Zig Zag Railway," the "Goregill Leap," a huge chasm 2,500 feet deep, and the celebrated "Juncos Caves," which are said to be the finest in the world. The explorations, are not nearly complete, but at present the tourists can be taken for 120 miles underground, in and out of the various caves, where a succession of stalactites and stalagmites of all colors from pure white to crimson cluster in the most profuse abundance, and in addition an underground river claims special mention, for the fish are sightless, showing that they have never come in contact with light.

As both Melbourne and Sydney the tourists were given farewell dinners by all the clubs, and their waywardness was not attended with much risk, nor did it require a very large amount of pickpocketing. The roads were not in fact, as we found them, the way of jumps were a low brush fence and fallen timber. The girls never missed an opportunity of looking over whatever obstacle chance came in their way. Rabbits were the only danger, and brought us all to grief one time or another. Looking at them from our point of view, kangaroos were anything but a "curse." On one day in particular we had more adventures than usually fell to our lot. Work being slack, and nothing pressing being on the board in prospect, rain having fallen in fair quantity a short time previously, we arranged over a cup of tea to start on the following morning, five of us in number—the two girls, their two brothers, and myself—take our lunch, and make a long day of it. The ladies were the first astride, and before long we were all mounted and away, with the sun just peeping. Our pack was made up of two old dogs, Blanche and Blue, rather too old for very fast work, and with teeth somewhat the worse for wear; but dogs with no sense about them when kangaroos were the order of the day. The rest of the pack we did not expect any very great performance from, they being then young dogs, and we were just being broken in, and who could not be relied on for either catching or killing, though fleet of foot, and keen-scented enough for any game that they might chance on. Our first day was for the "sand-hills" where the young feed was just springing after the late rain, and where kangaroos were more likely to be browsing at night and during the early morning, ere the sun got hot, and they decamped to the timber clumps on the plains below for shelter and a drink. We were not wrong in our expectations of finding them in quantity. The kangaroos were there in dozens, but on seeing us, tampered in all directions. We followed a fine dog, which, when sorely pressed, threw away his joy, which all the then young dogs pounced upon and worried as if their sole existence depended on doing so, though the poor little atom was no bigger than a "possum."

The old dogs ran gamely, and eventually killed the dog. A look of contempt on their faces was clearly discernible, and highly amusing, when the feather-brained youngsters commenced gobbling up as if they had done great things. Our fair companions were equally delighted at the behaviour of the kangaroos, and at the death of the dog, which they had driven hard to the bush.

After hunting through the sand hills, with only a few girls we started off to try and stop a mob of kangaroos that we desired in the distance. By managing to keep a sharp lookout, and by exercising caution, we got within a reasonable distance, but one of the youngsters caught sight of the mob, and away he stretched, singling out the young dogs, the young dogs running up eagerly, so that they were out of the heavy sand. We travelled a mile or two at a cracking pace, the ladies galloping gamely through clumps of timber and over fallen logs and stumps; young Harry, hat in hand, bellowing and whooping on the puppies. The old dogs spotted and pursued on "old man" on account, Ruby and Booket kept fetching away mouthfuls of fur in their ineffectual attempts to bring down the dog, a feat which little Spring eventually performed, getting a regular bone-shaker of a kangaroo, and rewarded the dogs with a small morsel of his prey, as an encouragement. Ranger and Blue, I noticed at the commencement of the run, singled out and pursued a big black kangaroo, and as he was not the sort of customer to go far before "sticking up," we did not anticipate much difficulty in picking up the missing dog in a short time. After riding for a few minutes we could clearly distinguish the old kangaroos short angry bark. Putting spurs to our legs, we came upon a lively scene, the black kangaroo, a veteran warrior evidently, held Blue in close embrace and nearly throttled him, while Ranger, badly ripped, bleeding, and short of wind (having evidently just come out of the bush), was giving tongue lustily for help. Pulling up short, I gave the gallant old kangaroo his quietest word, a stirrup iron before the girls could arrive. He was a boomer, his ears, torn into fringes, bore testimony to many duels fought with his own species. The spot being a good camping ground, we availed ourselves of it to unbundle and let our noses' bucks cool (a proceeding with the side saddle horses particularly necessary), have a snack, a pull at a flask and then bathed the rips and cuts that some of the dogs had sustained during their morning's work.

After an hour the impatient Dianas order "boot and saddle" to be sent, and in a few minutes we sallied forth from the shade into the huge sun-burnt plain in quest of further sport; nor were we long happening upon a pair of longhairs, who, however

riding 90 miles. Not wishing to trespass further, the necessary on the hospitality of these good people, they started on Saturday, their 5th day, before any one was stirring, and ran 15 miles to Arruagabed on empty stomachs. At this town they found only a "rocks' bangalow" instead of a "dilly" and the man in charge had strangles against preparing anything for us; he looked decidedly awkward, but luckily Mr. O. A. White (on office business) was an occupant of the bangalow, and he made us share his breakfast, and also insisted on us taking two shikinis with us. The memory of this gentleman's kindness will live with us for a long time to come.

Being thus fortified the miles flew past till the Son River was reached, and the causeway here was the first real obstruction met with, for it was too rough to be ridden, and in one place wading across slippery stones proved quite the reverse of pleasant. At noon they reached Sasseram, 4 miles, and found the khansamah at the dak bangalow a very excellent fellow, for within 10 minutes he had breakfasted, and was ready. Leaving at 1 p.m. they kept in the saddle for 4 miles, and at 5 p.m. decided to run through to Benares, which they did, finishing the day's ride of 118 miles at 9 p.m.

The distance covered so far is 439 miles in five days, giving an average of about 88 miles daily, the first four days having been against a light N.W. monsoon and the last day calm.

The road all through from an Australian outlook is splendid, and no diamonds were rendered necessary except at the two rivers already mentioned—Englishman.

AFTER KANGAROO.

As our country was regularly overrun with kangaroos, the manager expected us to keep them down as much as possible by hunting them on every occasion that presented itself. To enable us to do this effectively he had set up a very decent little pack of dogs, chiefly blooded, young dogs with a sprinkling of old ones among them, whose business it was to instruct the pups in the art of throwing and holding. You may be sure that the duty imposed on us of keeping the kangaroos in check was a very pleasant one indeed, more especially as the two daughters of the house were upon the station for the holidays; both full of fun, good horsewomen, and bent on kangarooing on every available opportunity. Hanging on the run was not attended with much risk, nor did it require a very large amount of pickpocketing. The roads were not in fact, as we found them, the way of jumps were a low brush fence and fallen timber. The girls never missed an opportunity of looking over whatever obstacle chance came in their way. Rabbits were the only danger, and brought us all to grief one time or another. Looking at them from our point of view, kangaroos were anything but a "curse." On one day in particular we had more adventures than usually fell to our lot. Work being slack, and nothing pressing being on the board in prospect, rain having fallen in fair quantity a short time previously, we arranged over a cup of tea to start on the following morning, five of us in number—the two girls, their two brothers, and myself—take our lunch, and make a long day of it. The ladies were the first astride, and before long we were all mounted and away, with the sun just peeping. Our pack was made up of two old dogs, Blanche and Blue, rather too old for very fast work, and with teeth somewhat the worse for wear; but dogs with no sense about them when kangaroos were the order of the day. The rest of the pack we did not expect any very great performance from, they being then young dogs, and we were just being broken in, and who could not be relied on for either catching or killing, though fleet of foot, and keen-scented enough for any game that they might chance on. Our first day was for the "sand-hills" where the young feed was just springing after the late rain, and where kangaroos were more likely to be browsing at night and during the early morning, ere the sun got hot, and they decamped to the timber clumps on the plains below for shelter and a drink. We were not wrong in our expectations of finding them in quantity. The kangaroos were there in dozens, but on seeing us, tampered in all directions. We followed a fine dog, which, when sorely pressed, threw away his joy, which all the then young dogs pounced upon and worried as if their sole existence depended on doing so, though the poor little atom was no bigger than a "possum."

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with a brackish taste in the mouth is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Oftentimes partially digested food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

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HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

The Custom of taking medicine in the form of pills has been far back in history. The object is to enable the patient to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful, drugs. To what dimensions pill-making has grown, many may imagine when we say that in England alone about 20,000,000 (two hundred millions) pills are compounded every year. In early days pills were made by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportions of the various ingredients employed. In the form of medication can be better than a liquid, provided only it is intelligently prepared. At night, here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it is to make pills, it is not so easy to make them really for popular use. Most of them either overshoot or undershoot the mark. Everybody knows pills of some kind, and may be well to mention a few of the most useful and reliable pills should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing so good as a cathartic pill. It will not like a charm by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, viz., the after-effects of the pill will be won't that the disease itself. The griping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire, to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigel's Pills, manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon Road, London, and how sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. As a further and crowning merit, Mother Seigel's Pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, and a general feeling of uneasiness, take two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever. A coated tongue,

with a brackish taste in the mouth is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Oftentimes partially digested food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR the convenience of those who wish to advertise for Places, Servants, Articles Lost or Found, &c., space will be reserved in this column for Advertisements of four lines at one rupee, and for every additional line three annas. These advertisements must not exceed eight lines. Payments must in all cases be made in cash.

Advertisements.

Wanted
A SECOND-HAND Perambulator. Apply to No. 149, Parkman's Broadway, Jubilee Co-operative Stores, Madras 7 to 10 A.M.
WANTED at once a Weigh-bridge Clerk. Preference given to a pensioned Apothecary, European or Eurasian. Character as to integrity and steadiness must be unexceptionable. Salary Rs. 50 with a house. Applicants must send copies of their testimonials to FRANKOIS N. G. GILL, Nellore, South Arcot.

South Indian Railway.
APOTHECARIES WANTED.
WANTED for employment during the construction of Railway extensions in addition to the Apothecaries already engaged four qualified Apothecaries. East Indians preferred. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. No candidates should apply who have had intemperance habits, or have been dismissed from the public service. Age not to be exceed 35 years. Copies of testimonials only to accompany applications. Address letters to Brigade Surgeon L. O. Nannay, Superintending Physician, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.
Agent, WILLIAM S. BETTS, South Arcot.
Agents' Office, Trichinopoly, 31st January, 1889.

Notice.
THE undersigned SULTAN MOIDEN at present residing at Proma, do hereby prohibit the public in general from purchasing, receiving in mortgage or loan, or in any way, from any person, in Royanattah, Nallamach Meddy Street, Madras, as the said property is lawfully and by virtue my own for which I hold the title deeds, &c.
SULTAN MOIDEN,
Chief Goods Clerk,
Burmah State Railway,
Proma.

Oriental Bank Corporation
in Liquidation.
In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.
NOTICE to creditors of payment of sixth dividend of final Dividend in advance under discount. A sixth dividend of one shilling and three pence in the £ will be paid on 15th March 1889, and a final dividend of one shilling about March 1890. The Official Liquidator by arrangement with the Assets Realization Company, is prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive such payment in full discharge of their claims the dividend payable in 1890, under a discount of one penny in the £ or 5/12 per cent. by way of rebate, such of the Creditors as are willing to receive the final dividend in advance are requested to send in their applications not later than 15th March 1889 to enable me to make the necessary arrangements before the end of March 1889. These creditors who may like to wait until March 1890 and receive their dividends at 1s. in the £ in the ordinary course are free to do so.
GEO. MUNRO,
Agent to Off. Liquidator.
Madras, 4th February 1889.

To be Sold Onright.
AT THE MADRAS STABLE CO.'S AUCTION,
On Saturday, 9th February 1889, at 3-30 P.M.
(N.B.—Vendor's description given).
"GREY FIAN"—G.W.G., 8 off, (15-11), sides and drives, all harness, fast and very showy in harness, sold because owner going home.

"GLENTRONIE."
BEST HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
A SPECIAL BRAND.
For case of 1 dozen bottles Rs. 22.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND WHOLESALE AGENTS.

CUTLER PALMER & CO
THE MADRAS WEEKLY TIMES.
THE MADRAS TIMES OVERLAND MAIL is a weekly publication for circulation in India and for transmission abroad. It contains a specially prepared summary of the week's news, the telegrams of the week, and a liberal selection of the original and extracts matter from the daily edition, the whole contained in about 24 pages of the size of the Pall Mall Gazette, there is also a supplement for readers in India containing the London Letter and English Extracts published on English Mail days.
Subscription (including postage in India Rs. 18 per annum or per mensem Rs. 1-8

P. & O. COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

THE following Steamers will be dispatched taking passengers for LONDON, and the Continent.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	Date.
Sudley	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th Feb.
Sham	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th do
Bengal	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd do
Assam	3033	500	W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
Peninsular	5510	1000	H. W. Watts	8th do
Sham	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th do
Shannon	4189	800	G. R. Edwards	22nd do
Assam	3033	500	W. F. Browne	29th do

For MANCHESTER DIRECT.

Oriental ... 5500 ... 1000 ... M. Stewart ... 29th Mar.

Special Notice to Passengers from Madras Presidency.

ROUTE via BOMBAY.

To meet the convenience of Passengers now that the Steamers have been partly withdrawn from Madras, it has been decided to issue, without charge, a through Railway Ticket to Bombay with a free allowance of 336 lbs. baggage for First, and 168 lbs. for Second Saloon Passengers proceeding by the Company's Steamers Homewards from Bombay.

The tickets must be obtained at the Company's office before commencing the journey from Madras otherwise the concession will not be allowed.

DEPARTURES FROM MADRAS.

For Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Rosetta	3535	700	G. W. Brady	11th Feb.
Coromandel	4499	800	J. Nerves	25th do
Khadia	3840	610	A. C. Lougin	1st Mar.
Mirzapore	3913	600	R. Harvey	25th do
Thames	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Apl.
Yepand	3551	600	W. A. Whaler	22nd do
Chitra	4493	800	O. Fraser	6th May.

Rates to London via Marseilles, including Continental Railway fare First Saloon Rs. 630. Second Rs. 370.

The attention of Passengers is called to the Superior accommodation offered in the Second Saloon, as the Steamers have recently been re-arranged and fitted up in the most comfortable manner, with 2 berth cabins, electric light and numerous other improvements.

Return tickets available for 3, 6 and 12 months are issued at favorable rates.

For further particulars apply to

GEO. KING, Agent, Madras.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

For BOMBAY via Coast ports, Weekly.

Canara, about 11th February, at 2 p.m.

For CALCUTTA via Coast ports, Weekly.

Patna, about 8th February, at 1 p.m.

BINNY & CO., Agents.

BRITISH INDIA LINE

TO LONDON.

Calling at Plymouth.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	About
R. S. Gorkha	4104	J. Henderson	8th Feb. '89
Duke of Argyll	3115	W. L. Prentice	26th do
R. S. Manora	4707	R. I. Turner	12th March.
Reva	4017	A. W. Mann	26th do
Golemda	6037	W. S. Loutit	9th April.
India	4065	C. M. H. Day	23rd do
Navarino	3400	L. P. Bergemann	7th May.

Supplied throughout with Electric Light.

† This Steamer carries first class passengers only.

Fares to Plymouth or London.

First Class Rs. 525. † 2nd Class Rs. 320.

For CALCUTTA DIRECT.

Purnia, about 5th February 1889.

BINNY & CO., Agents.

Clan Line Steamers.

For LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

Passengers and goods booked at through rates to American Ports.

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

Clan Macdonald	3000	2000	Miller	9th Feb.
Clan Macdonald	3000	2000	Howell	24th do
Clan Macintosh	4000	3000	McAlister	9th Mar.
Clan Macdonald	3000	4000	Watson	24th do
Clan Grant	3000	2000	Darley	7th Apl.
Clan Macarthur	4000	3000	McMahon	21st do
Clan Macpherson	4000	3000	Gourlay	5th May.

For CALCUTTA.

R. S. Clan Macdonald, about 5th February.

Return Tickets issued on favorable terms to Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon.

† Cabins amidships, and fitted throughout with electric light.

• N. B.—The special attention of passengers is invited to the very spacious, well ventilated, and most comfortable second-class accommodation in this vessel, all the arrangements of which are of the most complete description, including the electric light.

These Steamers have been specially built for the Passenger Trade. Qualified Surgeon and Steward carried in each Steamer.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GORDON, WOODROFFE & CO., Agents.

Onco and Packages received and shipped, also cleared and forwarded at a moderate charge by the Agents.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

For CALCUTTA via Coast Ports.

R. S. Maharaja, on or about 6th February.

For BOMBAY via Coast Ports.

R. S. Peshwa, on or about 13th February.

WILSON AND CO., Agents.

Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

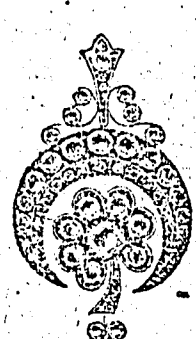
Capital Two Million Dollars.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents and are authorized to insure against risk of Fire at current rates of Premium.

ABEYTHOT and CO.

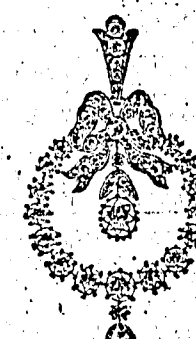
P. ORR & SONS MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

MOND PENDANTS.



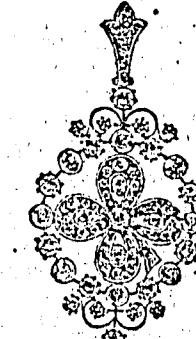
No. 1532
Pendant, set.

Diamonds	600
Rubies	625
Sapphires	450
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	575
Do. & Sapph.	525



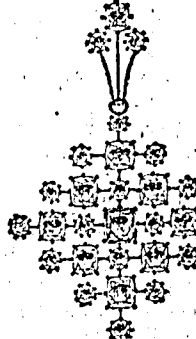
No. 1534
Pendant, set.

Diamonds	60
Rubies	625
Sapphires	450
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	575
Do. & Sapph.	525



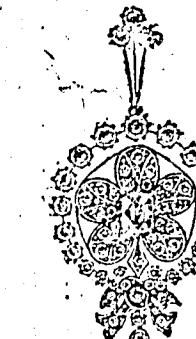
No. 1531
Pendant, set.

Diamonds	600
Rubies	625
Sapphires	450
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	575
Do. & Sapph.	525



No. 1535
Pendant, set.

Diamonds	450
Rubies	400
Sapphires	350
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	425
Do. & Sapph.	400



No. 1533
Pendant, set.

Diamonds	450
Rubies	400
Sapphires	350
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	425
Do. & Sapph.	400

GOLD BROOCHES.



No. 0573
Gold Brooch.

18c Gold	25
15c Gold	22
Silver	8



No. 0572
Gold Brooch.

18c Gold	23
15c Gold	24
Silver	9



No. 0571
Gold Brooch.

18c Gold	23
15c Gold	22
Silver	8

GOLD BANGLES.



No. 652
Gold Bangle, Set.

Diamonds	450
Rubies	375
Sapphires	325
Mixed Rubies and Diamonds	425
Do. Sapphires and Diamonds	375



No. 653
Gold Bangle, Set.

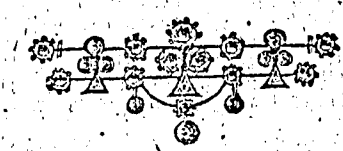
Diamonds	750
Rubies	650
Sapphires	550
Mixed Rubies and Diamonds	700
Sapphires and Diamonds	600



No. 654
Gold Bangle, Set.

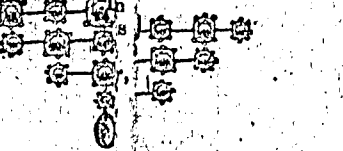
Diamonds	475
Rubies	400
Sapphires	350
Mixed Rubies and Diamonds	425
Do. Sapphires and Diamonds	400

DIAMOND FANCY BROOCHES.



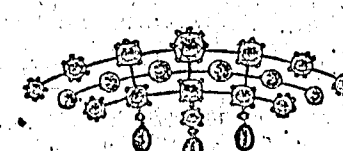
No. 1500
Brooch, set.

Diamonds	300
Rubies	250
Sapphires	200
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	275
Do. & Sapphires	250



No. 1501
Brooch, set.

Diamonds	295
Rubies	250
Sapphires	200
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	275
Do. & Sapphires	250



No. 1502
Brooch, set.

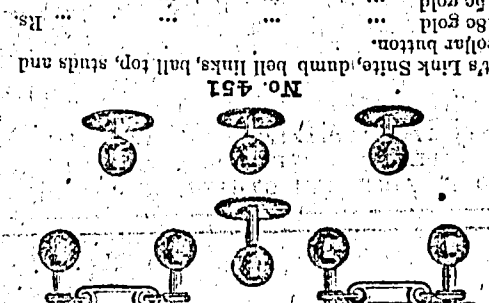
Diamonds	350
Rubies	300
Sapphires	250
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	325
Do. & Sapphires	300



No. 1522
Fancy Brooch, set.

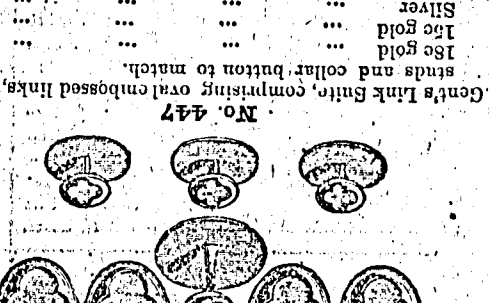
Diamonds	350
Rubies	300
Sapphires	250
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	325
Do. & Sapphires	300

SHED AND LINK SUITES.



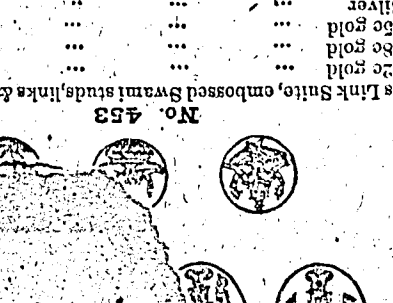
No. 1506
Shed and Link Suite.

18c Gold	300
15c Gold	250
Silver	100



No. 1507
Shed and Link Suite.

18c Gold	300
15c Gold	250
Silver	100



No. 1508
Shed and Link Suite.

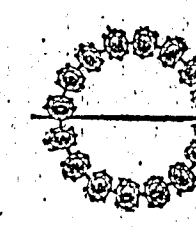
18c Gold	300
15c Gold	250
Silver	100

DIAMOND BROOCHES.



No. 1506
Fancy Brooch, set.

Diamonds	450
Rubies	375
Sapphires	325
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	400
Do. & Sapphires	375



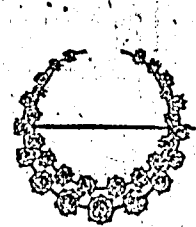
No. 1507
Circular Brooch, set.

Diamonds	400
Rubies	350
Sapphires	300
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	375
Do. & Sapphires	350



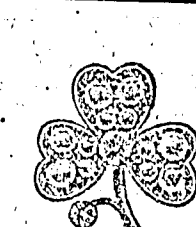
No. 1508
Floral Brooch.

Diamonds	475
Rubies	400
Sapphires	350
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	425
Do. & Sapphires	400



No. 1509
Crested Brooch, set.

Diamonds	325
Rubies	275
Sapphires	225
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	300
Do. & Sapphires	250



No. 1529
Floral Brooch, set.

Diamonds	250
Rubies	200
Sapphires	150
Mixed Diamonds & Rubies	225
Do. & Sapphires	200

Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.



THE "MEDEA", 1851 ton, leaves MADRAS about 16th of each month, for COLOMBO, taking passengers and cargo for TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, LEVANT and BLACK SEA PORTS, BOMBAY, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, etc., etc.

The "MEDEA" leaves MADRAS for CALCUTTA about 31st of each month.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

BINNY & CO., Agents.

Notice! Notice!! Notice!!!

S. GOOLAM CAUDER SAIB.

(Son of) LATE SEUMSHOODEEN SAIB.

No. 176, Popham's Broadway, Madras.

General Tailor, Out Fitter and Dealer in Iron Safes, Harness Mounting, Carriage Materials, Felt Hats, Tweed Caps, Woollen piece Goods, &c., &c.

A trial order is kindly solicited.

Indian Tiles.

INDIAN TILES of the best quality to be had at the Madras Cement Works.

Price Rs. 75 per 1,000.

J. PEDDIE,
Manager, Cement Works.

CORRUGATED iron and Galvanized Waskers, Screws, &c.

Apply to FARRY & CO.

Memorials, Petitions & Accounts

PREPARED on very moderate terms. Apply M. P. A., Post Office, Madras.

An Appeal.

The Incumbent of Christ Church, Mount Road, will be thankful for gifts of old clothing for the Poor.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Just received in splendid condition from the best and most reliable English and Continental growers. 200 Varieties, for purchasers to select from Catalogues Nos. 66 & 67, which give descriptions and instructions for sowing and cultivating them.

Prizes will be given at Shows to bona fide direct purchasers, whose names must be registered.

STANLEY PRIZE & CO.,
Tottis Lane, Sudder Street, Calcutta.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS.

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, whether sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes of 63, each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Gonorrhoea Disease, Hereditary Taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively relieved out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., every where at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"



THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs. Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the face. Cures Scabby Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the blood from all impure matter. (From whatever cause arising.)

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

SOMETHING FRIGHTFUL.

"I cannot neglect giving you the particulars of my extraordinary cure, for I feel it is a duty. My life was a misery to me from the terrible suffering arising from eleven dreadful abscesses on my chest and side and the discharge from them being something frightful. I was under medical treatment, but got no relief. At last I resolved to try your Clarke's Blood Mixture and Salve. The effect was beneficial from the first dose; I am now perfectly cured.—Yours truly, J. THOMAS KENT, Fiskeston, near Lincoln, Jan. 2, 1888."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood-Mixture."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's "World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GROVES & CO.,
ASHLEY WORKS

COONOR.

Mechanical Engineers & Contractors,
METAL & BRASS FOUNDERS.

PLANS and Estimates furnished, Sites inspected for New Buildings or Repairs to Existing Houses, &c. Water power gauged and Machinery supplied.

Messrs. GROVES & Co. are prepared to furnish Estimates and Plans for the purchase and erection of all GOLD MINING MACHINERY with the latest improvements in the WINDMILL and SIKRI GEARINGS.

FOUNDATIONS for Stamp Houses and Water Courses Out and Completed with Portland Cement.

PAN, also Blasting Powder, and Gunpowder, and Cartridges. Prices on application. All details connected with Machinery made on short notice. Corrugated Iron Roofing, Mining and Estate Tools in stock. Piping, Wire shoots and Tipping Trucks supplied, and Trays laid.

GROVES & CO.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin disease shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff, which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an indurated Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by lumpy-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which are often as rubbed off, form again, or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines.

The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND"

ALBERTINE PILLS.

(Oral "PILULE ANTISCROFULES")

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years' trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIGHTON, DORSET.

Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. Postage extra.

Prize £ 660 Paris.



"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET).
This Quina-Elixir is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative. Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever, nervousness, exhaustion, &c.
Also prepared with IRON.
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for Anemia, Chlorosis, for Scrofulous Affections, &c.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS.

NEURALGIA

D' Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE, WITH BOTTLE
1170 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges originating from the urethra.

1169 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS SOLUTION OF D' CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris MONTYON-PRIZE

This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE, WITH BOTTLE
1168 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS.

CHASSAING'S DI-DIGESTIVE WINE

with Pepsine & Diastase for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

"This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digester for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from thermal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the di-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions."—See THE LANCET, July 27th, 1873.

Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria. Bombay, Ballantine & Co.

Poorness in Blood, Debility D' RABUTEAU'S IRON SYRUP

Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE, WITH BOTTLE
1216 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS.

Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium (OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine VERY EFFICACIOUS

IN CURING BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co, 28, rue Saint-Germain, PARIS.

Sold by all Chemists. BOMBAY: BALLANTINE & Co.

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,

GEO. A. CHARPIE—PAUL CHARPIE—EDV. FALLET—GEO. O. THOMPSON—JOS. PAGGI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, 2, CHOWRINGHEE, HONDY ROAD.

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS' MANUFACTURERS, AND AGENTS,

Have the pleasure to announce that they will sell, up to 31st January next, their lately manufactured, genuine, ruby-jewelled Watches at exact manufacturers' prices to place these new articles within the reach of all and to create a demand defying competition even in the largest such sweeping reduction meaning ruin to the more expensive establishments.

All genuine, reliable, and excellent Time-keepers, not liable to get out of order, such articles are not to be had in the whole of India for the money. Are generally useful for rough work and daily wear, for riding and campaigning.

Former Price. Actual Price.

1 Riverside "Keystone" str. silver, 2 plate Lever Watch, 6 ruby holes ... 30 12 23 8
2 The same 10 ruby holes, extra fine, Extra finish ... 38 0 30 12
3 Riverside Hunter, str. silver, 2 plate Lever Watch, 6 ruby holes ... 38 0 25 4
4 Riverside Half Hunter do do do ... 35 0 23 4
5 Riverside Double Calendar, str. silver, 2 plate Lever, 6 ruby holes ... 28 8
6 do do do Nickel do do do ... 20 0
7 do do do Hunter str. silver case, 2 plate, 6 ruby holes ... 20 0 17 0
8 do do do Keystone Calendar rest nickel case, 2 plate, 6 ruby holes ... 20 0 17 0
9 The "Riverside" Railway Guards are the strongest of any watch ... 33 0

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The most convenient arti-
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Oak Tea Trays.

Made of well seasoned wood to stand any climate,
with ebonized frames and handles.

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OBLONG,	14½ x 10½ inches	3 0
	16½ x 12 do	3 8
	18½ x 13½ do	4 0
	20 x 14 do	4 8
	23 x 16 do	5 0
	25 x 18 do	5 8
OVAL,	14½ x 10½ do	4 12
	16½ x 13 do	5 8
	18½ x 15 do	6 4
	20 x 17 do	7 0
	23 x 19½ do	7 12
HOESHOE SHAPE.		
Width 25 inches		7 12
Do 20 do		6 8
Do 17 do		5 8
OBLONG WITH ROUND CORNERS.		
14½ x 10½		3 12
16½ x 13		4 12
18½ x 13½		5 12
21 x 14½		6 12
23 x 16		7 4
25 x 18		8 0

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Ebonized Folding support, oblong tray with
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17 1/2 x 24 1/2 11-8 and...
All Oak do
Oak Orumb Trays with brushes 5-4, 6-0...

General Household Requisites.

ROUGE POMADE or Polybrilliant, for clearing
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BATH BRICKS each...
ORUMB BRUSHES, curved 1-8, 2-8 and...
ORUMB BRUSHES with Papier Mache Trays,
3-8, 4-8 and...
BOOT AND SHOE BRUSHES per pair...
Do. Superior do...
Do. per set of three 1-12 to...
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Do. do. Large do...
Do. do. Small jar...
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BOOT & SHOE PASTE, Vaseline
SATIN POLISH or Lustre for L...
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for imparting a brilliant waterproof polish to
Boots and Shoes net...
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Do per 8 do... 0 6
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LIGHTING TAPERS, with feathered ends, in
tin boxes containing 6 doz. tapers net... 0 4
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articles of China, Glass, Wood, Ivory, &c.,
per bottle... 0 6
FEATHER DUSTERS each... 1 0
KITCHEN BELLIES per pair... 2 8
ASPINALL'S OXIDIZED ENAMELS for
colours see list per tin net... 1 0
ASPINALL'S WATERPROOF BATH ENA-
MEL per tin net... 1 4
PICKERING'S "BLANCO" for whitening all
articles of buff or buckskin leather, per cake... 0 1
GRIFFITHS' BATH ENAMEL, per large tin,
net... 2 4
GRIFFITHS' CYCLE ENAMEL. A brilliant jet
black for renovating Bicycles, Tricycles, Sew-
ing Machines and all kinds of Iron work net... 0 8

Rs. A.
PLATE POWDER, Goddard's, per box... 0 12
CHAMOIS LEATHERS from As. 10 to... 2 0
PLATE BRUSHES, Straight 4 row... 1 0
Do do 5 do... 1 6
Do do 6 do... 1 12
Do do 4 do... 1 4
Do do 5 do... 1 8
Do do 8 do... 1 14
SILVERSMITH'S SOAP per tablet... 0 6
KNIFE POLISH, Oakley's per tin net... 0 6
Do do do large tin do... 0 12
KNIFE BOARDS, India Rubber, small size... 1 0
Do large do... 1 8

Calverts Indian Bath Soap.

(15 PER CENT. OF CARBOLIC)
Very useful to prevent, or remedy insect bites and
stings, to cure itch, ringworm or mange, and to destroy
lice or other insects.
When needful to use as a lotion, dissolve 1 tablet in
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Per cake... 0 3
Per box of 12 cakes... 2 0

Elliman's Royal Embro- cation for Horses.

For Strains, Cuts, Capped Hocks, wind Galls,
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For the prevention or cure of Brittle and Shelly
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Restores the leather soft and pliable, leaves a per-
fectly clean finish and will not rub off or soil the
trousers or habit per tin... 0 10

Prices not marked "nett" are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

Madras Municipality.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF CHARCOAL & ASHES.

TENDERS for the removal of all Charcoal and Ashes
deposited from time to time at the various Pump-
ing Stations and by the Steam Road Roller, &c., will be
received in this office, up to 12 noon, on Monday, the
25th February 1889, when they will be opened by the
President in the presence of the parties interested.

2. The contract will be for one year (i.e.) from 1st
April 1889 to 31st March 1890.

3. Each tender must be addressed to the President
and be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20 (twenty)
in Currency Notes of the Madras Circle and be sealed
and superscribed "Tenders for the removal of Charcoal
and Ashes."

4. Every tender not accompanied by such deposit
will be rejected.

5. No tenders will on any account be received after
the time fixed for opening the tenders.

6. The President does not bind himself to accept the
lowest or any tender and may reject any tender without
assigning any reason for so doing.

7. The successful tenderer will be required, within
one hour and thirty minutes of the opening of the
tenders, to sign a contract, and to pay to the Municipal-
ity, on the basis of this advertisement, the sum of Rs. 20
made with the Tender will be returned.

8. The deposit of all other tenders will be return-
ed soon after the acceptance of the successful ten-
derer as practicable.

9. Should the successful tenderer fail to furnish
security and execute a contract as aforesaid within the
time specified for that purpose, he shall forfeit his
deposit of Rs. 20 to the Municipality, and the tender
will in such case, be considered as having been rejected
or abandoned and the President will the tender at such
time or times, in such manner and on such terms as he
may think fit, arrange for the removal of the Charcoal and Ashes
by any other person or persons, of the Charcoal and Ashes, tendered for, by
the defaulters, and the defaulters will be held liable, irres-
pective of the forfeiture aforesaid, for all damages, loss,
costs, charges and expenses arising from or by reason
of such default.

10. Forms of Tender and Specification with all other
information can be obtained at the Municipal
Offices.

C. A. SMITH,
Acting Vice-President,
M. M. O.

Municipal Office,
P. W. Department,
Madras, 29th January, 1889.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

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AND within five minutes walk to the Beach and to
the Banks and landing houses of Agency, Air
rooms available terms moderate, Madras
JNO. CRIZZLE.

Mrs. ELLEN KELLY

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BAKER STREET, VIA BANK OF MADRAS.
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UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1889.

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Professor of Logic & History and
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OF THE PRISON OF CHILLO.

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is quite within the reach of every Public and Com-
mercial Houses of Agency and Banks occupying only
a few minutes walk.

The accommodation, internal arrangements, the
furniture and the Table, will be found to be on a single
trial all that could be desired.

A First Class Billiard Table (by Messrs. Thurston
and Co.) on the premises.
The Proprietor, begs respectfully the patronage of
public.

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Burgundies, Claret, Rhine Wine & Sauternes.

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Cask Credit.
Rates, Rates.
Rs. A. Rs. A.

Bottled by DUKES & Co.
Quarts per doz... 6 12 7 8
Pints do... 4 8 5 0

Bass' New Light Oriental Ale.
Bottled by ROBERT PORTER & Co.
(The Bull Dog Brand.)
Gold Medal at Calcutta Exhibition 1884.
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McDOWELL & Co.
Bass' New Oriental Ale.
LIGHTEST GRAVITY.
Green Diamond on Label,
By ROBERT PORTER & Co.

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Pints... 4 8 5 0

This is the Lightest gravity Ale of
Messrs. Bass & Co., and has been specially brewed to
compete with the light Pilsener Ale so much in favor
at present. While as light as Pilsener it retains the true
Character and flavor and the pleasant bitter of the
Best Burton.

Bass' Ale.
Bottled by Ourselves, now in splendid Condition.
Quarts per doz... 5 0 5 8
Pints do... 3 4 3 10

Geo. Younger's Ale.
Do. in splendid
condition qts... 4 8 5 3
Do pts... 3 0 3 6

Ale in Bulk.
(Guaranteed sound & filled to the bung.)
Bass' Ale Hogsheads... 80 0 nett.
Do Kilderkins... 36 0 do
Do Firkins... 20 8 do
George Younger's Ale... 60 0 do
Do do Stout do... 60 0 do

Revolver Brand E. B. in splendid
condition qts... 4 8 5 3
Do pts... 3 0 3 6

German Beer.
Tivoli Beer (a light and pleasant
beverage) Do do qts... 6 0 6 8
Pilsener (highly recommended) Red label
Do do qts... 4 0 4 6
Heineken's Pilsener Beer Green label
Do do qts... 6 0 6 8
St. Catharinen Pilsener Beer
Do do qts... 5 12 6 4
La. Brand Pilsener Beer.
Do do qts... 3 12 4 2

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Bottle by Dukes & Co. per doz. qts... 6 12 7 8
Do do pts... 4 8 5 0
Geo. Younger's Stout E. B. qts... 4 8 5 0
Do do pts... 3 0 3 6
Do do C. B. qts... 4 0 4 8
Do do pts... 2 12 3 0

Older.
Creaming Devonshire, bottled by
Dukes & Co. per doz. qts... 7 8 8 8
Do do pts... 5 0 5 8
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Do do pts... 5 0 5 8

Burgundies.
(RED)
Direct from the Cote D'Or.
Volney per doz. qts... 34 0 38 0
Do do pts... 18 8 20 8
Pimm's (High class and old Vintago)
per doz. qts... 32 0 36 0
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Bonne do qts... 22 0 24 8
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Do do qts... 22 0 24 8
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Office of Surgeon
General

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY

Please see Thompson
repl. herewith submitted
of the D.O. sent to him
Yesterday about hearing

him
6/2

enclosed with -
the following -
message of
reference to
the same

Office of Surgeon
with the Government
Port St. George, Feb 11

My dear Sirs -

I have had a
careful search made
in the office, but have
been unable to find
any order of Govt or Sup-
ply, regarding the appt.
Consulting Med officer
S. I. Railway for 33
27th Nov 1876. Pub. work
includes Med officers for
the provinces of Russia

India. Financial
No. 2214 of 11th Oct 1876.
Resolution below
for ready reference
Trinity -
C. Thompson

Filed 15th Oct 1876

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in Public and Penitentiary
Department.
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