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[Despatch Abstract.]

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Pending a report from the Col^l of ^{S.} ~~S.~~ ¹ ~~1~~ ² ~~2~~ ³ ~~3~~ ⁴ ~~4~~ ⁵ ~~5~~ ⁶ ~~6~~ ⁷ ~~7~~ ⁸ ~~8~~ ⁹ ~~9~~ ¹⁰ ~~10~~ ¹¹ ~~11~~ ¹² ~~12~~ ¹³ ~~13~~ ¹⁴ ~~14~~ ¹⁵ ~~15~~ ¹⁶ ~~16~~ ¹⁷ ~~17~~ ¹⁸ ~~18~~ ¹⁹ ~~19~~ ²⁰ ~~20~~ ²¹ ~~21~~ ²² ~~22~~ ²³ ~~23~~ ²⁴ ~~24~~ ²⁵ ~~25~~ ²⁶ ~~26~~ ²⁷ ~~27~~ ²⁸ ~~28~~ ²⁹ ~~29~~ ³⁰ ~~30~~ ³¹ ~~31~~ ³² ~~32~~ ³³ ~~33~~ ³⁴ ~~34~~ ³⁵ ~~35~~ ³⁶ ~~36~~ ³⁷ ~~37~~ ³⁸ ~~38~~ ³⁹ ~~39~~ ⁴⁰ ~~40~~ ⁴¹ ~~41~~ ⁴² ~~42~~ ⁴³ ~~43~~ ⁴⁴ ~~44~~ ⁴⁵ ~~45~~ ⁴⁶ ~~46~~ ⁴⁷ ~~47~~ ⁴⁸ ~~48~~ ⁴⁹ ~~49~~ ⁵⁰ ~~50~~ ⁵¹ ~~51~~ ⁵² ~~52~~ ⁵³ ~~53~~ ⁵⁴ ~~54~~ ⁵⁵ ~~55~~ ⁵⁶ ~~56~~ ⁵⁷ ~~57~~ ⁵⁸ ~~58~~ ⁵⁹ ~~59~~ ⁶⁰ ~~60~~ ⁶¹ ~~61~~ ⁶² ~~62~~ ⁶³ ~~63~~ ⁶⁴ ~~64~~ ⁶⁵ ~~65~~ ⁶⁶ ~~66~~ ⁶⁷ ~~67~~ ⁶⁸ ~~68~~ ⁶⁹ ~~69~~ ⁷⁰ ~~70~~ ⁷¹ ~~71~~ ⁷² ~~72~~ ⁷³ ~~73~~ ⁷⁴ ~~74~~ ⁷⁵ ~~75~~ ⁷⁶ ~~76~~ ⁷⁷ ~~77~~ ⁷⁸ ~~78~~ ⁷⁹ ~~79~~ ⁸⁰ ~~80~~ ⁸¹ ~~81~~ ⁸² ~~82~~ ⁸³ ~~83~~ ⁸⁴ ~~84~~ ⁸⁵ ~~85~~ ⁸⁶ ~~86~~ ⁸⁷ ~~87~~ ⁸⁸ ~~88~~ ⁸⁹ ~~89~~ ⁹⁰ ~~90~~ ⁹¹ ~~91~~ ⁹² ~~92~~ ⁹³ ~~93~~ ⁹⁴ ~~94~~ ⁹⁵ ~~95~~ ⁹⁶ ~~96~~ ⁹⁷ ~~97~~ ⁹⁸ ~~98~~ ⁹⁹ ~~99~~ ¹⁰⁰ ~~100~~ ¹⁰¹ ~~101~~ ¹⁰² ~~102~~ ¹⁰³ ~~103~~ ¹⁰⁴ ~~104~~ ¹⁰⁵ ~~105~~ ¹⁰⁶ ~~106~~ ¹⁰⁷ ~~107~~ ¹⁰⁸ ~~108~~ ¹⁰⁹ ~~109~~ ¹¹⁰ ~~110~~ ¹¹¹ ~~111~~ ¹¹² ~~112~~ ¹¹³ ~~113~~ ¹¹⁴ ~~114~~ ¹¹⁵ ~~115~~ ¹¹⁶ ~~116~~ ¹¹⁷ ~~117~~ ¹¹⁸ ~~118~~ ¹¹⁹ ~~119~~ ¹²⁰ ~~120~~ ¹²¹ ~~121~~ ¹²² ~~122~~ ¹²³ ~~123~~ ¹²⁴ ~~124~~ ¹²⁵ ~~125~~ ¹²⁶ ~~126~~ ¹²⁷ ~~127~~ ¹²⁸ ~~128~~ ¹²⁹ ~~129~~ ¹³⁰ ~~130~~ ¹³¹ ~~131~~ ¹³² ~~132~~ ¹³³ ~~133~~ ¹³⁴ ~~134~~ ¹³⁵ ~~135~~ ¹³⁶ ~~136~~ ¹³⁷ ~~137~~ ¹³⁸ ~~138~~ ¹³⁹ ~~139~~ ¹⁴⁰ ~~140~~ ¹⁴¹ ~~141~~ ¹⁴² ~~142~~ ¹⁴³ ~~143~~ ¹⁴⁴ ~~144~~ ¹⁴⁵ ~~145~~ ¹⁴⁶ ~~146~~ ¹⁴⁷ ~~147~~ ¹⁴⁸ ~~148~~ ¹⁴⁹ ~~149~~ ¹⁵⁰ ~~150~~ ¹⁵¹ ~~151~~ ¹⁵² ~~152~~ ¹⁵³ ~~153~~ ¹⁵⁴ ~~154~~ ¹⁵⁵ ~~155~~ ¹⁵⁶ ~~156~~ ¹⁵⁷ ~~157~~ ¹⁵⁸ ~~158~~ ¹⁵⁹ ~~159~~ ¹⁶⁰ ~~160~~ ¹⁶¹ ~~161~~ ¹⁶² ~~162~~ ¹⁶³ ~~163~~ ¹⁶⁴ ~~164~~ ¹⁶⁵ ~~165~~ ¹⁶⁶ ~~166~~ ¹⁶⁷ ~~167~~ ¹⁶⁸ ~~168~~ ¹⁶⁹ ~~169~~ ¹⁷⁰ ~~170~~ ¹⁷¹ ~~171~~ ¹⁷² ~~172~~ ¹⁷³ ~~173~~ ¹⁷⁴ ~~174~~ ¹⁷⁵ ~~175~~ ¹⁷⁶ ~~176~~ ¹⁷⁷ ~~177~~ ¹⁷⁸ ~~178~~ ¹⁷⁹ ~~179~~ ¹⁸⁰ ~~180~~ ¹⁸¹ ~~181~~ ¹⁸² ~~182~~ ¹⁸³ ~~183~~ ¹⁸⁴ ~~184~~ ¹⁸⁵ ~~185~~ ¹⁸⁶ ~~186~~ ¹⁸⁷ ~~187~~ ¹⁸⁸ ~~188~~ ¹⁸⁹ ~~189~~ ¹⁹⁰ ~~190~~ ¹⁹¹ ~~191~~ ¹⁹² ~~192~~ ¹⁹³ ~~193~~ ¹⁹⁴ ~~194~~ ¹⁹⁵ ~~195~~ ¹⁹⁶ ~~196~~ ¹⁹⁷ ~~197~~ ¹⁹⁸ ~~198~~ ¹⁹⁹ ~~199~~ ²⁰⁰ ~~200~~ ²⁰¹ ~~201~~ ²⁰² ~~202~~ ²⁰³ ~~203~~ ²⁰⁴ ~~204~~ ²⁰⁵ ~~205~~ ²⁰⁶ ~~206~~ ²⁰⁷ ~~207~~ ²⁰⁸ ~~208~~ ²⁰⁹ ~~209~~ ²¹⁰ ~~210~~ ²¹¹ ~~211~~ ²¹² ~~212~~ ²¹³ ~~213~~ ²¹⁴ ~~214~~ ²¹⁵ ~~215~~ ²¹⁶ ~~216~~ ²¹⁷ ~~217~~ ²¹⁸ ~~218~~ ²¹⁹ ~~219~~ ²²⁰ ~~220~~ ²²¹ ~~221~~ ²²² ~~222~~ ²²³ ~~223~~ ²²⁴ ~~224~~ ²²⁵ ~~225~~ ²²⁶ ~~226~~ ²²⁷ ~~227~~ ²²⁸ ~~228~~ ²²⁹ ~~229~~ ²³⁰ ~~230~~ ²³¹ ~~231~~ ²³² ~~232~~ ²³³ ~~233~~ ²³⁴ ~~234~~ ²³⁵ ~~235~~ ²³⁶ ~~236~~ ²³⁷ ~~237~~ ²³⁸

the education of the Indian youth should be conducted on lines hitherto neglected. It is the universal complaint of the young men of the day that there are no openings for them after they leave College. Sir John Woodburn acknowledged the narrow sphere of Government employment; but said the scientific departments opened a widening sphere of employment for qualified men. It would appear that of the eleven Engineers in the Central provinces only three are pure natives of India. One of them belongs to Bombay, another to the N.W.P. and the third is a native of Bengal. One of them has reached the stage Executive Engineer on a salary of Rs. 600 a month at the age of 31. Promotion in this Department is comparatively easy as will be seen from the fact that a Sub-Judge in the Central Provinces has not reached the salary of Rs 600 till the age of 45. Sir John Woodburn's remarks on religious instruction are equally deserving of notice. There is a deity common to all, and Sir John sees no objection to students being taught in their own religion if teachers can be found.

It is exceedingly gratifying to learn that the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust have, in deference to a general request, promised to reconsider their decision regarding the withdrawal of the Gilchrist Scholarships. The Indian Universities were at one on the inadvisability of withdrawing the grant, and they submitted a joint representation to the Trustee to rescind their resolution.

The question came up lately as to whether it would not be advisable to appoint a whole-time Registrar for the Calcutta University. It was referred to a Committee for report, who after inquiring into the conditions on which the office is held in the other Indian Universities, have unanimously rejected the proposal.

The past week has been marked by a series of shipping calamities. The City line steamer, 'City of Canterbury', with 2223 tons, has fallen a victim to the treacherous sands on the James and Mary Shoal. The event has been followed by a suspension of heavy shipping owing to the shallow river. No vessel drawing more than 21 feet of water is able to cross, and until a deeper channel is found, navigation down the Hooghly will be almost at a stand-still. The vessels bound for the port are anchoring at Diamond Harbour, from where passengers are being carried by train to Calcutta. A couple of days hence, the best tide is expected to set in and till then the shipping of the port will be under great disadvantage.

The small-pox epidemic in Howrah is showing signs of abatement, but, in addition to its own horrors, it has been the cause of considerable excitement among the local public. The order of compulsory segregation passed by the Magistrate, led a large number of the residents to call upon him with a view to have the order rescinded, at least in relation to females. The Magistrate refused to recall his order, but promised to consider any particular case, if brought to his notice. The alarm of the public has been intensified by the punishment of an

The Sheriff's meeting comes off at the Banqueting Hall on the 4th proximo.

The Hon'ble Dr Miller.

The following is the latest bulletin about Dr. Miller: "Dr Miller is still not out of danger but hopes of his recovery are still entertained."

A Trial Station on the S. I. R.

The Madras Government have passed orders sanctioning the opening of a trial station at Mogaralappalle, on the South Indian Railway.

Mr. H. A. Stuart, I. C. S.

Mr. H. A. Stuart having handed over charge of the Private Secretaryship to H. E. the Governor to Mr. H. A. Sim, left for Bellary yesterday evening.

Failed B. A.'s and the Senate.

AN OPPOSITION THAT FAILED.
We understand that the Madras Government have accorded sanction to the Senate's resolution in favour of the "Failed B. A.'s."

The Advocate-Generalship.

We understand that the Madras Mahajana Sabha has telegraphed to the Government of India soliciting confirmation of the nomination of the Hon'ble Mr V. Bhashyam Ayyangar as Officiating Advocate-General of Madras.

The Hon'ble Mr. Spring Branson.

It is refreshing to hear that Mr. Branson is improving and that his Medical advisers think that if he continues to do so for another week or two he would be pronounced convalescent.

Loan of Mr. Nowroji's Services to the Pudukottah State.

The Local Government have passed orders placing the services of Mr. B. Nowroji, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, temporarily at the disposal of the Pudukottah Darbar for the purpose of preparing a Water-supply scheme for that town.

Webster V. Smith.

The Criminal Revision petition put in by Messrs W. E. Smith and Company against the decision of Mr Sultan Mohidin Saib in the case brought by Mr Webster against one of their assistants which was posted for disposal yesterday has been adjourned.

A Roman Catholic Meeting.

A meeting of Roman Catholics will be held at the Victoria Hall, on Saturday next, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of considering the advisability of applying to His Holiness the Pope to get Bishop Mayer appointed coadjutor Bishop of Madras. We understand Mr G. T. Mackenzie, I. C. S., has consented to preside.

The Salem Muhammadan Education Association.

A meeting of the Committee of the Muhammadan Education Association was held on the 25th instant, when a Reading Room was formally inaugurated. A number of journals, both English and vernacular, have been subscribed for. It was also resolved to remove the Muhammadan Jubilee School to the Association's premises.

the prosecution, without giving an opportunity to the accused to meet this evidence against them. The Chief Justice remarked how there could be justice if such a procedure was adopted, and that it must prejudice the accused. The conviction was set aside on this and other grounds and the Judge remarked on the extraordinary procedure of the Judge.

An Act of Grace.

Three Second appeals posted for admission before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sheppard were called when the appellant's Vakil, Mr. P. R. Sundarier, was engaged in another Appellate Court. They were called a short while after for a second time and then they were dismissed for default. Afterwards when another Second appeal was being argued the Vakil came and requested the Court to allow him to argue the appeals as he was engaged in another Court. The Chief Justice at first refused to reconsider Mr. P. R. Sundarier's plea, but he himself would not press one of the appeals and as regards the other two it would not take him even a minute otherwise he said he would be liable to the clients if the appeals were dismissed for default. He has allowed them to argue the appeals, which were dismissed, there being no question of law.

Dr. Barrows' Approaching Visit.

DEAR SIR,—The lectures in the Chicago University course which Dr. Barrows have been deputed to deliver in Madras has been fixed for the following dates:—

Tuesday, Feb. 16th Lect I.
Wednesday, Feb. 17th Lect II.
Friday, Feb. 19th Lect III.
Saturday, Feb. 20th Lect IV.
Monday, Feb. 22nd Lect V.
Tuesday, Feb. 23rd Lect VI.
On Monday, Feb. 15th a reception will be given him by representatives of various religious communities.

All these meetings will be held at the College Church on Friday evening, Feb. 14th and at St. Andrew's Kirk on Sunday evening, Feb. 21st, and on Thursday, Feb. 18th, at the hall of the Madras Native Christian Association. Any further arrangements for Dr. Barrows should be sent to me by the end of this week.

F. W. KELLER.

Thrashing a Sub Collector.

Further particulars to hand of the thrashing of the Sub-Collector of South Arcot, reported the other day in these columns, state that the thrashing in question was administered under these circumstances: Trinomalle has recently been constituted into a Municipality. Kalathur, a suburban village, is embraced within the Municipal area of Trinomalle. It would appear that the people have not taken very kindly to the privileges of self-government conferred on them, with the result that they have been steadily refusing to pay the taxes levied on them. The Sub-Collector—Mr Muhammad Raza Khan—as the official chairman of the newly constituted Municipality, was naturally very much displeased at the conduct of these village rascals that with dauntless breast local self-government did withstand. So the Sub-Collector repaired to the village accompanied by a retinue of tax collectors, constables, &c. While the party was engaged in making district in a house, according to one account, the Sub-Collector was severely assaulted by the owners of the house, the story goes that the Sub-Collector, Tahsildar-Sub-Magistrate, and the whole party (including the myrmidons of the Police) got a severe thrashing at the hands of the villagers. The beginnings of self-government in Trinomalle are not very promising.

I should report
RA
1/2/97

dead—the time of life for sanguine
forms, yet there remain in me with re-
gard to this Armenian question an inextin-
guishable hope. (Cheers.) Yea and I would
most venture to say from the extremities of
apparent defeat I draw a suggestion of conso-
lation for the future. These iniquities have
been too great, too vast, too profound; they
have been too terrible an exhibition of the
age which, in the providence of God, is
sometimes permitted to the powers of evil in
the affairs of this world to be ever effaced from
the record of the past—from a record of the
past which will be fruitful in the future.
(Cheers.) That weight of disgrace, which I
have said a hundred times—I never attempt
to partition it, I cherish the hope that the
Government of my own country will prove
not to be chargeable with a main share
of it. I firmly cherish that hope. I
might almost say belief—that weight
of disgrace, which, as I have been
obliged to say a hundred times, now
lies upon the shoulders of six Powers of
Europe representing the chief moral force,
the chief physical force in the world is, I
think, too great to be borne; the human
conscience and the human understanding
will revolt against it. (Hear, hear.)

INSPIRING WORDS.

These things that have been done, depend
upon it, cannot be forgotten. A movement
there must be in some shape or another. It is
quite true that down to the present moment
the career of the Sultan, whom I can call
nothing but the greatest assassin in the
world—the career of that Sultan has been a
triumphant career. But all those triumphs
of wickedness and iniquity are doomed to
be short-lived, and the counsel of providence
remains the same and retains the faculty of
judging when an end shall be put to the pre-
valence of these iniquities. I have strong pre-
sension though I am unable, I admit, to sup-
port it by any weight of evidence that can be
satisfactory to other minds I have a strong pre-
sension, though we have not reached the close
of these terrible and thus far, I must say,
most lamentable and disgraceful proceedings,
that there is a better day in prospect; that
iniquity will not go unpunished; that every
human interest, every prudential consid-
eration must combine with the action of the
Christian conscience to bring the light of
Europe to bear upon the question of a
remedy for these terrible occurrences.
I commend these topics of comfort, gentle-
men, to your reflection, as those which
I find myself unable to expel from my own
heart, and the very time when our poor hun-
dle labors appear to remain wholly with-
out fruit, may be the time when we have
reached the eve of a better day of
which the Almighty retains in his own
wise hands the power equally with
the right to determine the moment for
its dawn (Cheers.)

The Rev Father Isaac (Armenian priest of
Manchester) next addressed the company,
stating that it was a source of joy to the Ar-
menians to know that they had such sincere
sympathisers and Christian friends in the
country amongst whom Mr. Gladstone contin-
ued to occupy the chief place.
This concluded the proceedings at the
meeting.

The Health and Vigour of an individual depend
upon the quantity and quality of the Blood. When
the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into
the blood waste products, and if these be not elimi-
nated but (through any cause) detained in the blood
they influence nutrition and function and finally
produce organic disease. —The Humanitarian. In
case of Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin
and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds.
Effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by
it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at
6d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations
and substitutes.

take an examination?—He did.

Sir F. Lockwood: At that time was the
man Kast in a condition to be examined and
cross-examined as a witness?—Certainly
not.

You told Sir John Bridge that?—I did.
The Judge: Sir John Bridge is a man of
vast experience and not likely to neglect his
duty unless he was satisfied he could not or
ought not to perform it.

Mr. Marshall Hall: Sir John Bridge never
saw Kast.

The Judge: Sir John Bridge believed, as I
believe, Dr. Scott's statement.

THE JUDGE'S OF PUBLICATION.
Further evidence was then taken regarding
the publication of the alleged libels.

Mr. Edward Wallcut, of 18, Wardour-street,
describing himself as a translator, said he
knew Mr. Carrez, who came to see him in
September last. In consequence of what Mr.
Carrez said witness went to his place of busi-
ness in Cranbourne-street. Lady Scott came
in a cab and brought a box. She went up-
stairs to the premises of Mrs. Franklin
and the box was put in the shop
on the ground floor. Carrez went upstairs
to Lady Scott. Witness afterwards went
and addresses and he was directed to address
envelopes in accordance with that list. On go-
ing downstairs witness opened the box, in
accordance with directions from Carrez, and
found some papers (produced and identified).
There were four hundred sets, which witness
took away. Witness addressed the envelopes
and put a complete set of papers in each, after-
wards posting them. One was addressed to
Lord Russell, at Ambarley Cottage. In all
about 350 were sent out by witness. About
fifty sets in unaddressed envelopes were given
to Carrez.

Mr. Edward Charles Holloway, clerk to Mr.
Bernard Abrahams, solicitor of 22 Great Mar-
borough-street, deposed that on Sept. 4, 1896,
Lady Scott called at the office and asked for Mr.
Abrahams. Witness replied that he was away
on his holiday. She asked if Cockerton was
waiting for her, and witness said he believed
there was somebody of that name downstairs.
Later on in the same day witness, Lady Scott,
Cockerton and either Aylott or Kast were
present together, and Lady Scott asked him
to witness the signatures of the others.
Cockerton signed a type-written document at
which witness just glanced, and either Aylott
or Kast. The signatures were attached to two
papers, both type-written. The documents
were, witness fancied, left on the desk at the
office. Cockerton came again a day or two
afterwards with another man, who he believed
was named Spink; and Spink signed one of the
documents, if not both. Witness's impression was
that Aylott came first, and that Kast came on
the same day as Spink, and signed. Spink's
name was afterwards struck out on the
ground that he knew nothing of the matter.
The documents were afterwards taken by
Lady Scott. (Sir F. Lockwood called for
them, but they were not produced.) The
papers produced were copies of the docu-
ments signed in witness's presence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawson Walton:
He thought he saw Lady Scott on two occa-
sions in reference to this matter. She seemed
rather excited, but did not discuss the matter
with witness. She seemed as if she were
worried.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall Hall: He
could not swear that the printed documents

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Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially com-
plexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use
especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become
roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never
irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly
purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot
climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath.
Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather Delic-
ately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

INQUIRIES IN INDIA.

Sir F. Lockwood observed that if Mr. Wal-
ton believed the statement, he had put in was
the statement sworn before Colonel McPherson,
he was seriously in error. The latter
document had never been produced.

Witness said he had never seen the original
statement. In India he made inquiries as to
Kast's character.

In cross-examination Mr. Marshall Hall
wished to put an irregular question, and in
excuse said it was an exceptional case.

The Judge: There is no exception to the
laws of evidence, which must rule us here.

Mr. Marshall Hall (to witness): You know
the importance the defence attached to this
document?—No, I don't know that there is
any importance in it.

You know the importance your side put
upon it?

The Judge: That is a question for Sir F.
Lockwood.

Mr. Hall (to witness): It would hardly be
necessary to fraudulently produce it?

The Judge said these little observations did
no good.

Mr. Hall: I hope your lordship will bear
with me for a moment—

The Judge: I won't interfere with you in
the smallest degree, but these details won't
advance the case on one side or the other.

Mr. Hall: You have had some experience
as a lawyer?—I hope so: some years.

Any experience of criminal practice?—
Some, but not very much.

You went to Cockerton to get evidence of
publication?—I did. At that time an applica-
tion had been made at Bow-street.

Criminal proceedings had been initiated?—
—I don't think it is called initiation.

The Judge: I am not going to have a legal
discussion (Laughter).

Mr. Hall: You proposed to get evidence of
publication from the accused person himself?

—Yes, I wished to see him. I knew he had
declined an interview with my principal.

You wanted evidence from him to convict
him of criminal libel?—Yes, but knew who
I was.

Did you warn him?—Certainly not.

You did exactly the same with Aylott?—
Yes.

A SCENE.

Do you think any police-constable in the
force would dare to have done such a thing? (Laughter.)

The Judge (severely). You need not an-
swer the question.

Sir F. Lockwood: It is too absurd. (Laugh-
ter.)

Mr. Marshall Hall: Really, I must protest
against the insults I have received all
through this case from Sir F. Lockwood. Such
remarks ought not to come from anybody in
his position at the Bar. They are made
in a tone of voice that is unpardonable.

The Judge: You don't pardon it, that's all.
(Laughter.)

Mr. Hall: I am sure I don't care personally
what he says or thinks. All I know about this
point I have learnt from your lordship. It
is one of the greatest principles of our justice
that people should be warned when they are
likely to say anything against themselves.

The Judge: It is not that question at all
that I am dealing with. I object to ques-
tions being put as to what a policeman would
do as if it were common knowledge.

Mr. Hall: I am sure your lordship would
not have allowed a policeman to do it.

The Judge: It is no part of my duty or
yours to discuss that point.

Mr. Hall: I am sorry, my lord. I will go on.

In answer to further questions, witness said
that the letter sent to Kast by Lord Russell
was drafted by counsel.

THE MADRAS STANDARD, T

date. Some of the native Commissioners were as usual, ready at their posts to oppose the proposition, but it was eventually carried. The Health Department has drawn up a des finite scheme of a very comprehensive character, showing that in order to carry on a thorough cleansing of the City, no time should be lost in increasing the Conservancy Establishment. An enormous improvement has already been effected in the Native quarters in spite of the drawbacks of sanitation existing there.

Another instance of the slow process of the Municipality is the question of electric tramways, which does not show any sign of being settled for some months to come. The proposition has met with the approbation of the general public, among whom a strong feeling of dissatisfaction has begun to prevail at the manner in which the Commissioners have posed as oppositionists to the scheme. The public bodies consulted have all approved the scheme, and it is certainly an enigma why the majority of the Commissioners have chosen to adhere to their unreasonable stubbornness. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which has amongst them many practical business men, are of the opinion that the arrangements proposed are most desirable in the interests of the community. The Port Commissioners also hold the view that for the sake of public health and on the ground of humanity, electric traction should be used. The Chairman has further received several petitions from the rate-payers, expressing their approval of the scheme, and asking the Commissioners to give their sanction to it. Mr. Kimber, the Chief Engineer of the Corporation, who has studied the subject minutely and examined the working of electric tramways in Europe, was present yesterday to answer any question that might be asked by the Commissioners. Most of the Commissioners left the meeting in the course of Mr. Kimber's explanation, with the result that the subject has been again indefinitely postponed. The Calcutta Corporation is daily losing the esteem of the public, by its extremely dilatory method of work.

An interesting ceremony was performed yesterday by Lady Mackenzie in opening the first public Mahomedan Girls' School, which has been established in Calcutta. The institution is supported by the influential section of the Mahomedan community, and is under the patronage of the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad, who has made the generous offer of bearing almost the entire expenses of the school. The movement was originated on the 10th May 1896, when a meeting of the Mahomedan community was held in Calcutta and a Sub-Committee was formed to carry out the proposal. The quick success of the movement reflects great credit upon the Mahomedan gentlemen of Calcutta through whose exertions the first institution for the education of Mahomedan girls has been established.

Those who listened to the well chosen remarks of Sir John Woodburn at the General Assembly's meeting on the 15th instant, and who have been so surrounded that

aged Christian lady for not allowing her daughter, who was attacked with small-pox to be removed to the public hospital. She was charged under section 267 of the Indian Penal Code, with doing an act dangerous to human life, by spreading infectious disease, and was sentenced to four days' simple imprisonment. The conviction of the lady has given rise to feelings of strong indignation. The lady, it would appear, was willing to send her daughter to hospital, if she was permitted to remain in attendance. The High Court has, on appeal, released the old lady on bail, issuing a rule upon the Magistrate to show cause why his order should not be set aside. The Statesman has taken the lead in protesting against the magistrate's action, saying that "it is not consistent with humanity to separate sick persons from those near and dear to them who desire to remain with them."

Lord Elgin's speech on the occasion of opening the Famine Relief Fund, has been received with general approbation throughout the country. The speech has, moreover, evoked a strong feeling of sympathy among all classes. If at no other period of Indian history, at least now Europeans and Natives are cordially bent upon the fulfilment of a noble purpose. Subscriptions are pouring in daily, and under such influential auspices as the fund has been started, it will assuredly be a means of considerable relief to the suffering millions. So far nothing has been said about the constitution of the General Committee, but some of the papers—notably the *Indian Mirror* and the *Hindu Patriot* seem to have taken exception to the constitution of the Executive Committee. The former complains of the absence of a representative element in the Executive Committee, and states that "the present attitude of the Government of India is certainly at great variance with its previous professions."

The local press is divided in its opinion about the attitude taken up by Mr. Hyndman at the Lord Mayor's meeting in London. The *Indian Daily News* is inclined to view favourably the protest made by the Socialist leader and even the *Englishman* has nothing formidable to speak against it. The *Indian Mirror* thinks "it is impossible not to sympathize with Mr. Hyndman, though it must be admitted that he might have chosen a better time and place for the ebullition of his feelings of indignation." The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* is also inclined to take it favourably; but the *Hindu Patriot* writes with some warmth that "the educated natives of India have no sympathy with the misguided tactics pursued by Mr. Hyndman and his handful of Socialist followers."

Movements by Rail.

Arrivals yesterday morning by the M. Ry.—Vet Captain Hazelton, Captain Foot and Mr. A. Palmer from Bangalore; Mr. C. A. F. French from Pondanore; Mr. O. M. Mullaly from Cuddalore; Surgeon Major Dandon from Secunderabad; Mr. G. Harcourt from Raichore; and Mr. C. Ostermayer from Bombay.

Departures yesterday evening by the M. Ry.—Dr J. W. Heavens and Mr. F. Norton to Bangalore; Captain E. Harrison to Secunderabad; the Rev G. S. Marshall to Salem; Mr. H. A. Stuart, late Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, to Bellary; Mr. R. O. O. Cardozo to Kurnool; Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Carter to Guntakal; Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Robinson to Yercaud.

Harmston's Circus.

This popular circus gives its first performance in Madras on February 3rd.

Madras and Famine Relief.

An Accident to a Clergyman.

News has been received of an accident to the Revd W. Kelton, who was formerly Secretary of the S. P. G. Mission here, at present working at Poona in connection with the Cowley Fathers. It would appear that Father Kelton was carrying a piece of timber into a Church at Poona, when he dropped it on his foot and injured it very severely. It is feared that the injured limb will have to be amputated. On receipt of the above information, prayers were offered up for him in Saint Mathias's Church, Vepery, on Sunday.

Damage to the High Court Building.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the High Court last evening when the walls of the First Appellate and Sessions Court cracked in seven places owing to the damage done by the Madras Artillery Volunteers on the Lighthouse Battery next the High Court. The firing continued even after the walls cracked in seven places and it is thousands of pities that no steps were taken to stop firing and prevent damages. The beautiful building has been disfigured forever.

The Mortuary Register.

From the 16th to the 22nd instant, Europeans, 6 Eurasians, 13 Native Christians, 257 Hindus and 41 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras making a total of 321 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 332. The deaths are thus classified:—6 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 5 from measles, 99 from fever, 30 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhoea and 171 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36.8 per 1,000 per annum, the mean of the ten previous years was 37.5 per 1,000 per annum.

Perjury After 15 Years.

Yesterday a Criminal Miscellaneous petition was argued by Mr. R. Shadagop. Chari before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Theodor before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Theodor on behalf of the petitioner against the sanction has been given by the District Judge of North Arcot. He denied his signature to a material document in a suit. The document is dated 1880. The perjury was in 1895, 15 years after. He was not cross-examined to the point. Sanction was revoked.

A curious feature in this case is that the Judge had awarded costs (in a Criminal Case.) This was of course *non sene*.

The "Madras Mail" in Court.

A plaint has been filed in the High Court by four of the Madras Race Stewards, Colonel G. M. J. Moore, C. I. E., President; Henry Irwin, Esq. C. I. E.; (3) E. B. Powell Esq. and (4) I. Campbell Esq. against the Editor and Proprietors of the *Madras Mail*, in respect to a letter entitled "The Madras Mail" which appeared in that paper on the 27th November last, and claiming the sum of Rs. 5,000 each by way of damages for defamation. The *Mail* has republished the letter of the letter being in any way defamatory either directly or impliedly, and has accordingly taken the necessary steps to defend the suit.

Extraordinary Procedure.

In an undefended criminal appeal from Kurnool against conviction for incest, it transpired that the Judge first examined the prosecution witnesses and then the defence witnesses.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897.

April 1897 has been computed at 36-36 lakhs against 21-45 on the same day in the previous year.

The grants under 15 Post Office and 22 Education are subject to the condition that the Government of India admits the contract assignments which have been proposed by His Excellency the Governor in Council under those heads.

The lump provision of 66 for the reorganization of the Department of Land Records will be retained subject to the orders of the Government of India and the proposed scheme.

Mr. Gladstone on Suffering Armenia.

"AN INEXTINGUISHABLE FIRE"

A TOUCHING SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging the gift of a new stained glass window presented to the Hawarden Church by an Armenian resident in Russia, on behalf of Mrs. Gladstone, said: My immediate duty is to thank you all in the name of my wife for the great kindness which has prompted your conduct upon this occasion, and to say how much interested we are in receiving this gift at your hands. It is a gift which we shall value very highly, both as—I may say in the first instance so far as I have been able to examine it—a work of art, and still more and much more in connection with the circumstances which have called forth these proceedings. We rejoice to meet assembled together here the representatives of many forms of opinion. In point of fact, as far as religious opinion, and profession are concerned, I may say before you, my Lord Bishop, in particular, that I have been struck on the present occasion by the unanimity, altogether unexampled—(hear, hear)—in the great national movement on behalf of the Armenians, in this respect that it has been a movement inspiring in an equal degree persons of every religious profession—(cheers)—upon the very broad ground of humanity, and I must say upon the ground also of our Christian profession. We have all felt, and, I think I may venture to say, felt as one man that this was in reality a cause of the highest interest both human and divine. (Hear, hear.) Well, my Lord Bishop and gentlemen, we must not conceal from ourselves that for the moment we appear to have failed. You have kindly spoken of my small exertions in this matter, and you have not so called them as you might have so called them with justice. The burden of years and the retirement from public responsibility have greatly narrowed undoubtedly the very limited and humble tribute that I have been able to offer to the cause. Your appreciation of it I feel to be altogether beyond what it in itself deserves.

THE HEART OF THE PEOPLE.

Gentlemen, as I say, upon the face of the question, it appears as though we had failed, not certainly in stirring the heart of the people of this country, for the heart of the people of England has been stirred as the heart of one man—(cheers)—and none of the chilling suggestions that have been tendered to them here and there in this quarter or in that, so far as I have been able to discern, have acted in the slightest degree upon the national feeling which remain exactly what it was. But though the English people are a great factor in every public question and are a great moral force in the world still the direction of the world's affairs is not in our hands and it has been beyond our power to do more than give utterance to convictions profoundly entertained. We have not been able to act as we were entitled to act upon the six Powers of Europe, gentlemen, in the face of all, the

Russell Libel Case.

TRIAL RESUMED AT THE OLD BAILEY.

NO STATEMENT FROM EAST.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED GRANTED BAIL.

The trial of Lady Scott, John Cockerton, and William Aylott, on the charge of libelling Earl Russell, was resumed at the Central Criminal Court the other morning before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a common jury after an interval of over a month, during which Frederick East one of the four defendants originally concerned, has died.—Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Llewellyn Davies appeared for Earl Russell; Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Goughigan, and Mr. Lowenthal represented Lady Scott; and Mr. Marshall Hall and Mr. P. Clarke were for Cockerton and Aylott; while Mr. A. Hutton watched the case on behalf of Countess Russell.

THE DEATH OF EAST.

When the judge had taken his seat, Sir F. Lockwood rose and said: My lord, since the last adjournment one of the defendants, East, has died, and therefore I assume that the proper course for me first is to tender evidence in order to establish that.

The Judge: Is there any necessity?

Sir F. Lockwood: As your lordship pleases.

The Judge: If you like you may. I don't think it is necessary, but at the same time it does no harm.

Dr. Scott, the medical officer at Holloway Prison, then went into the box, and deposed that East died on Dec. 11.

AS JOHN BRIDGE AT HOLLOWAY.

Cross examined by Mr. Marshall Hall: East was taken ill on Saturday, Nov. 28, and on Nov. 30 witness gave evidence that he would be unable to attend. On the Wednesday following Nov. 28 he remembered that Sir John Bridge attended for the purpose of taking East's evidence and that counsel on both sides were present.

In your opinion on that day was East conscious?—He was conscious.

Did the counsel representing the defence press Sir John Bridge to take East's evidence?—

The Judge: How can that be evidence? Mr. Marshall Hall submitted that it was important evidence.

The Judge: It does not affect the credit of the witness; it does not affect the position of the defendants and does not make any fresh evidence.

Mr. Marshall Hall: It is useful evidence for the purpose for which I require it.

The Judge: Prejudice?

Mr. Marshall Hall: No, my lord; not prejudice but justice.

The Judge: Don't say that.

Mr. Marshall Hall: My lord, you said prejudice; I say justice. It may be a difference of opinion. (To Dr. Scott) Was Sir John Bridge pressed?

The Judge: What is the use of that?

Mr. Marshall Hall: I have a shorthand note of what took place.

The Judge: I dare say you have.

Mr. Marshall Hall (to witness): Was East in a fit condition to make a statement?—In a condition to make a short statement.

Did you hear the counsel representing Lord Russell take the objection that he was unable to stand cross-examination?—He asked if he was capable of standing a long cross-examination.

For two hours, I think?—Yes, I believe that was so.

Did you say he was not in a fit condition to stand a cross-examination of two hours?—

shown to him were the same as the type-written documents referred to, as he had only glanced at the latter. They were on the same subject. Mr. Abrahams had for many years acted for Lady Scott in matters of business, and he had often taken signed statements.

VISITS TO COCKERTON AND AYLOTT.

Mr. Ellis Eytton Baines, managing clerk to Mr. Doulton (Lord Russell's solicitor), examined by Mr. Davies deposed that in September last he saw Cockerton at the latter's house, at 8, Vernon-road, Stratford. Witness was accompanied by Mr. Stanes a friend. Witness went in alone as Cockerton would not admit his friend. Witness showed him the two fly-leaves (type-written documents) sent to Amberley Cottage and asked him if he had signed them. He said he had at the office of Mr. Bernard Abrahams but had had nothing to do with sending out the printed documents. Witness pointed out that he must have had something to do with sending out because the statements referred to as fly-leaves were in the form of letters. He said that Mr. Abrahams had said to him, "I suppose we can do with these documents as we think best." Cockerton said he had assented. On leaving witness said to Mr. Stanes in Cockerton's presence, "He has admitted publishing them." Cockerton said "Yes." Stanes said, "Both the statements and the declarations?" and Cockerton said "Yes" to that. Witness then went on to see Aylott at Old Ford, and again went in alone. Witness showed him the fly-leaves and he said he had signed the originals of both at Mr. Bernard Abrahams' office. He denied having sent the documents out and witness pointed out to him also that he must have contemplated sending them out. Aylott then said he thought they were to be sent to the Lords of Appeal. Witness had seen the logs of the Royal first in November 1895, when they were brought to Mr. Doulton's office, where they had remained ever since locked up in a private box. It was impossible for any alterations or additions to have been made to them after they came into Mr. Doulton's custody.

THE DRAFT TELEGRAM TO EAST.

The witness was next examined with reference to the suggestion that Earl Russell enclosed in a letter he sent to East a draft telegram on a separate piece of paper. Witness was not present when the letter was written, but the day after Lord Russell gave him the letter with the addressed envelope, and asked him to copy them, which he did. He then posted the letter, there being no enclosure but the one sheet of paper on which the letter was written.

Mr. Lawson Walton asked to see the draft, the finding of which took considerable time, during which the cross-examination was begun without it. In answer to Lady Scott's counsel, the witness said he believed he last saw the slip after the letter was posted, advice having been given not to send it.

Do you disagree with Lord Russell's recollection that the slip was in existence before the letter was written?—I do not think it was. The sheet of paper and the envelope had been handed to him separately, and he had no reason to suppose there was anything in the envelope. It was a letter sent on foreign service and he would have noticed the extra bulk if there had been. He doubted very much whether the document ever reached East, and did not know how it got into Mr. Hall's hands. He suggested it had been obtained fraudulently. The letter was dated Nov. 22, 1895, and was despatched to East in the Punjab. Witness sailed for India seven days later, reaching Bombay on Dec. 14. When he got to India he found that East had left, but he saw Colonel MacPherson of his regiment and

F. A. Results.

Following are the Register numbers of successful candidates in the First-in-Arts examination held in December last:—

MADRAS.

FIRST CLASS.—26 139 157 219 337 339
232 397 426.

SECOND CLASS.—6 11 15 20 25 32 34 35
4445 46 52 62 66 73 77 79 80 82 85
93103 110 112 115 120 121 123 124
5 37 141 144 148 150 152 155 156
3 32 185 186 189 191 194 200 207 220
2 23 238 242 243 245 265 269 272 274
6 29 291 293 304 309 311 313 314
7 39 320 321 322 325 326 329 332 334
8 32 348 351 369 370 375 377 378 379
0 82 392 400 401 402 404 405 407 403
2 44 417 418 430 431 435 439 443 448
2 43.

AURANGABAD.

FIRST CLASS.—455.

BANGALORE.

FIRST CLASS.—460 516 537 543.

SECOND CLASS.—457 462 464 465 468
5 177 479 481 483 489 490 496
8 519 523 523 528 531 534 535
5 39 542 547 552 555.

BELLARY.

SECOND CLASS.—553 563 577.

BENGALEE.

FIRST CLASS.—594.

SECOND CLASS.—596 599 603 604 606 610.

CHALCUT.

FIRST CLASS.—637 639.

SECOND CLASS.—616 617 620 622 627
0 62 693 694 695 640 641 643 644

COCANADA.

SECOND CLASS.—648 656.

COIMBATORE.

FIRST CLASS.—706.

SECOND CLASS.—661 664 665 672 679
0 66 687 690 691 692 694 695 696
0 76 707 708 710 712 714 715 717
0 721

CHUDDALORE.

FIRST CLASS.—761 767.

SECOND CLASS.—728 745 746 747 764 765.

ERNAKULAM.

FIRST CLASS.—778 780 792.

SECOND CLASS.—779 781 782 791 795 799.

GUNTUR.

SECOND CLASS.—804 808 813 827.

HYDERABAD.

FIRST CLASS.—840 842.

SECOND CLASS.—835 837 838 839 843
0 82 847

JAFRA.

SECOND CLASS.—854 855.

KOTTAYAM.

FIRST CLASS.—879.

SECOND CLASS.—858 860 864 865 870
0 87 873 875 876 877 880.

KUMBACONAM.

FIRST CLASS.—892 910 921 927 929.

SECOND CLASS.—884 883 891 892 895 898
0 919 926 930.

MADURA.

FIRST CLASS.—945 958 959.

SECOND CLASS.—938 939 947 952 963 972
0 98 979 980 982 983 984 986 987 988
0 991

MANGALORE.

FIRST CLASS.—999 1009 1031.

SECOND CLASS.—996 997 1001 1004 1005
0 107 1008 1011 1014 1016 1017 1021
0 124 1025 1026 1028 1035 1036 1037
0 141 1043.

MARUPATAM.

SECOND CLASS.—1072.

MYNORE.

FIRST CLASS.—1078 1089 1104 1112 1117.
0 107 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 1117 1118 1119 1120 1121 1122 1123 1124 1125 1126 1127 1128 1129 1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 1157 1158 1159 1160 1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1166 1167 1168 1169 1170 1171 1172 1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180 1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1188 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193 1194 1195 1196 1197 1198 1199 1200 1201 1202 1203 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213 1214 1215 1216 1217 1218 1219 1220 1221 1222 1223 1224 1225 1226 1227 1228 1229 1230 1231 1232 1233 1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280 1281 1282 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2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729 2730 2731 2732 2733 2734 2735 2736 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 2748 2749 2750 2751 2752 2753 2754 2755 2756 2757 2758 2759 2760 2761 2762 2763 2764 2765 2766 2767 2768 2769 2770 2771 2772 2773 2774 2775 2776 2777 2778 2779 2780 2781 2782 2783 2784 2785 2786 2787 2788 2789 2790 2791 2792 2793 2794 2795 2796 2797 2798 2799 2800 2801 2802 2803 2804 2805 2806 2807 2808 2809 2810 2811 2812 2813 2814 2815 2816 2817 2818 2819 2820 2821 2822 2823 2824 2825 2826 2827 2828 2829 2830 2831 2832 2833 2834 2835 2836 2837 2838 2839 2840 2841 2842 2843 2844 2845 2846 2847 2848 2849 2850 2851 2852 2853 2854 2855 2856 2857 2858 2859 2860 2861 2862 2863 2864 2865 2866 2867 2868 2869 2870 2871 2872 2873 2874 2875 2876 2877 2878 2879 2880 2881 2882 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3083 3084 3085 3086 3087 3088 3089 3090 3091 3092 3093 3094 3095 3096 3097 3098 3099 3100 3101 3102 3103 3104 3105 3106 3107 3108 3109 3110 3111 3112 3113 3114 3115 3116 3117 3118 3119 3120 3121 3122 3123 3124 3125 3126 3127 3128 3129 3130 3131 3132 3133 3134 3135 3136 3137 3138 3139 3140 3141 3142 3143 3144 3145 3146 3147 31

PUDUKOTTAM.				
1ST CLASS—1183				
2ND CLASS—1178	1177	1178	1179	
1191				
RAJAHMUNDRY.				
1ST CLASS—1201	1207	1211	1215	
1223	1226	1231	1233	1240.
SALEM.				
2ND CLASS—1251	1261			
SHIMOGA.				
1ST CLASS—1267	1271	1272	1274	
TANJORE.				
1ST CLASS—1277	1279	1280	1281	
1295	1299	1300	1313	1318
TELLICHERRY.				
1ST CLASS—1332	1334	1342	1345	
1349	1352	1355.		
TINNEVELLY.				
1ST CLASS—1416.				
1ST CLASS—1334	1339	1378	1337	1338
1401	1412	1415	1420	1435.
TRICHINOPOLY.				
1ST CLASS—1438	1439	1450	1454	1455
1438	1459	1465	1491	1498; 1506
1511	1512	1515	1523	1536
1540	1542			
1551	1559	1563.		
TRIVANDRUM.				
1ST CLASS—1567.				
2ND CLASS—1535	1570	1573	1581	1584
1592	1599	1600	1607	1612
1613	1614			
VIZAGAPATAM.				
1ST CLASS—1615	1620	1625	1626	1627
1629.				
VIZIANAGRAM.				
2ND CLASS—1635	1638	1639	1648	1652
1661.				

Hand writing and Dictation Test for Undergraduates.

The following are the register numbers of candidates who are declared to have passed the above examination held in December, 1896:—

30, 34, 39, 40, 45, 46, 48, 53, 54, 56,	
58, 61, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 78,	
80, 111, 114, 125, 127, 130, 132, 144,	
149, 156, 157, 168, 171, 174, 176, 186,	
193, 195, 196, 198, 201, 205, 207, 209,	
220, 221, 222, 225, 226, 230, 231, 233,	
243, 245, 246, 250, 251, 252, 254, 264,	
272, 279, 281, 285, 287, 290, 291, 296,	
299, 303, 305, 306, 314, 316, 317, 323,	
333, 338, 346, 351, 352, 353, 359, 361,	
366, 367, 369, 371, 372, 373, 376, 377,	
389, 402, 403, 406, 410, 411, 418,	
420, 429, 430, 435, 437, 451	
457, 458, 459, 461, 466, 472, 481,	
480, 491, 495, 493, 503, 505, 507,	
512, 517, 519, 522, 524, 527, 529, 535,	
539, 541, 542, 547, 550, 554, 559, 560,	
563, 570, 572, 573, 574, 575, 577, 583,	
588, 589, 591, 592, 601, 613, 619, 621,	
624, 634, 635, 636, 637, 639, 640, 641,	
643, 645, 649, 652, 656, 658, 665, 666,	
671, 672, 673, 674, 676, 678, 680, 681,	
686, 701, 704, 708, 711, 714, 717, 730,	
754, 765, 768, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786,	
789, 796, 797, 800, 806, 812, 818, 822,	
843, 855, 857, 858, 865, 866, 871, 872,	
889, 882, 889, 892, 895, 905, 907, 913,	
919, 920, 926, 928, 929, 955, 957, 971,	
977, 979, 980, 982, 987, 989,	
1010, 1011, 1015, 1017, 1024,	
1081, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1040,	
1061, 1062, 1069, 1070, 1071,	
1080, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1092, 1094,	
1103, 1104, 1112, 1126, 1138,	
1140, 1150, 1159, 1160, 1168, 1169,	
1182, 1184, 1185, 1192, 1195, 1198,	
1204, 1206, 1208, 1212, 1213, 1215,	
1220, 1223, 1225, 1228, 1231, 1238,	
1244, 1261, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1272,	
1284, 1293, 1300, 1305, 1312, 1320,	
1340, 1346, 1350, 1370, 1375, 1376,	
1382, 1385, 1386, 1399, 1392, 1393,	
1409, 1400, 1402, 1405, 1418, 1421,	
1427, 1432, 1433, 1439, 1443, 1444,	
1448, 1451, 1454, 1473, 1479, 1487,	
1490, 1497, 1503, 1509, 1515, 1516,	

late into English. I. Gopal Rao, was a distinguished educationist; the late Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer was the first Native Judge who for the first time adorned the High Court Bench; the late Sir T. Madhava Rao was an able statesman; the late Bramha Sree Maha Vaithyanatha Iyer was an excellent vocal musician the like of whom it is not in my humble opinion possible to see again; and the present celebrated Brahms Sree Krishna Bhagavathar is the most unrivalled in his field who by his sweet performances keeps bow the auditory and the audience moved by an electric shock as it were. All these men and many more whom I might name all come from Tanjore.

While the importance of the festival is thus self-evident and requires no further demonstration, pilgrims would no doubt come from all the corners of the Indian Empire and especially this year's statistics will far exceed the powers of imagination as it is superstitiously believed that the world will come to a close in November 1899. Not to speak of minor details, a moolgadi, Serwai at Tiruvattiyer in the Madras District or a Karamadai feast in the Coimbatore District, or a Tripettai feast in the North Arcot District, all in the Madras Presidency alone; a Pandharipur feast in the Bombay Presidency alone; and the feast at Jagannath, Benares, Gaya and Prayag in the Bengal Presidency alone will certainly not invite a larger number of devotees and would therefore call for an extraordinary skill and management on the part of the Railway authorities. I was myself a passenger for the last Mahamakam in 1885 when the arrangements made by the S. I. Ry. Company, were highly undesirable and unsatisfactory. I therefore beg to urge through the medium of your valuable columns upon the absolute necessity of Capt. A. D. G. Shelly, R.E., the Agent and Manager of the S. I. Ry., taking due care and caution to provide amply for the convenience and safety of passengers in all possible ways and leaving nothing to be desired. It is also believed that the Police will make their own arrangements to guard against thefts, the occurrence of which would by no means be uncommon on occasions like the present.

One thing I must cheerfully add here is that out of the three great Presidencies into which our Empire is divided, Bombay mostly, and Bengal partially suffered from the deadly attack of the bubonic plague, and it is highly surprising and gratifying to note that Madras, though benighted in other respects, has been so decreed by Providence not to bear share in the woes and miseries of her sister Presidencies. Also famine is reigning rampant in the northern parts of India, but Madras though threatened for a time was blessed with timely rains which soon over powered and expelled that fell foe (famine). Our thanks are due to the Government of Madras for the very prompt and prudent precautions taken by them. It cannot also be denied that there has since been a hearty co-operation on the part of the Railway authorities, but for whom the Government would have not been quite so successful in their attempt to escape from the blood-thirsty fangs of the plague. For the festival before us the rich and the poor, the young and the old, and the sick and the convalescent will possibly be coming from the remotest places such as Kurrachee, Lahore, Haridwar, Gwalior, and Calcutta, and also from places where the plague has once crept in. The Port and Railway authorities will therefore be doing immense good to the State by appointing at least until the festival is over additional staff to check the importation of the monstrous disease. As cholera is increasing by rapid strides in the South and West Coast Districts, it is earnestly hoped that the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras will leave no stone unturned in exercising a thorough control over the sanitation of the affected

to ascertain the causes of the helplessness of the Indian masses to resist even the first attacks of famine and pestilence. He contended that three great causes were the money-lenders, the system of taxation and the inadaptability of civil courts.

Mr. Roberts supported the amendment.

After replies from Sir J. Fergusson and Mr. Bhowmuggree, praising the efforts of the Indian Government in coping with the famine, Lord George Hamilton said the amendment emanated from the Indian Congress, which was always ready to attack the British rule. The proposed enquiry, he said, would be futile and would be regarded in India as a censure on the Government. The state of the masses, he said, had improved, and we were better able to cope with emergencies than ever was the case before.

Sir Henry Fowler defended the administration of the Famine Fund and said he hoped that if the famine entailed an excessive charge on India, the Imperial Parliament would contribute towards it. He suggested paying wages on relief works in grain which Government could buy at lower prices than the people could.

The amendment being put to the vote was rejected by 217 against 90.

Plague Precautions in England.

London, Jan. 26.—The British Government has appointed three medical inspectors to visit the ports trading with India, and to organise the same measures as at the time of the cholera in 1892. It is not intended to impose quarantine.

Russia and the Plague.

London, Jan. 27.—The Russian Government has declared the whole of India infected with the plague.

The Italians in N.E. Africa.

London, Jan. 26.—The Times correspondent at Rome states that Ras Alula is raiding the southern frontier of Erythrea, and that King Menelik has refused to release the remaining Italian prisoners until the evacuation of Abyssinian Erythrea is completed. It is undoubtedly that this turn of events will contribute to decide the Italians to abandon Africa entirely.—Mail.

districts and especially in the town of Kumbakonam and its environs.

In view of the glowing terms in which the celebrity and the paramount importance of the festival is described, even the theistic mind is at times conquered by the desire to witness it and some are driven to the necessity of visiting the shrine for the fear that they may not live to see the next Mahamakam, as unlike other minor festivals, this Mahotcha-vam comes off only after a protracted period of 12 years or 144 months or about 4383 days. It has already been notified in the Fort St. George Gazette that the Courts of Justice will be closed for this festival which falls this year on the 17th February and also on the 1st February for the Mahamabothayam and we earnestly beg, hope and trust that the Government of Madras will accordingly issue a special leave notification directing all heads of departments to observe the 1st and 17th February as General Holidays.

heavy by comparison.

Rice barely maintains late rates. Business has been done in *Necranzie*, February—March shipment, at 6s. 5½d. for the Mediterranean. Two steamer cargoes *Bassim*, off the Coast also sold: Liverpool, 6s. 9d., qu-y terms, and 6s. 6d. for Hamburg.

Sago.—There is not any increase of demand. 1,031 bags, by auction, one-fourth part sold: small, 8s. 9d. per cwt.

Tapioca is quiet, and 2,013 bags *Flake*, about one-fourth part found buyers at bare former low rates: *Singapore*, 1½l. to 1½½l.; fair *Penang*, 1½l.; fine, 1½½l. Of 2,166 bags *Pearl*, 350 bags sold: medium, 9s. 6½.; *Bullet* 1½s. 6½.; *Seed*, bought in.

BLACK PEPPER is firmer at hardening prices, and with few sellers on present terms. Sales of *Singapore* on the spot at 2½d. to 2½½d. The latest business to arrive has included 150 tons March to May shipment at 2½d. Imports last year were moderate, but the deliveries show a marked falling off. At the weekly sales 165 bags *Singapore* was bought in at 2½l. Of 140 bags *Penang* one lot sold at 2½l.

WHITE PEPPER.—Imports last year fell off to a very important extent, and the stock is now much reduced with very low rates prevailing. Some improvement in the demand has occurred: *Penang* to arrive sold at 3½½l., January to March shipment, and now 3½½l. required. On the spot 3½½l. to rather over, paid for o'd imports, 25 tons *Siam*, December—February sold at 4½l. to 4½½l., 444 bags *Singapore* by auction were chiefly bought in at 4½l. to 4½½l.; one lot fine sold at 5d. 116 bags *Siam* bought in above the value, and 100 bags *Penang* at 3½½l.

NUTMEG.—47 cases *Penang* at public sale were bought in. 104 cases *Banda* part sold: 85s, 1s. 7½d.; 117s, 1s. 1d.; broken and defective in proportion. 198 packages *West India* went at easier rates, from 1s. 5½. to 2s. 9d.; one lot very bold, 3s. 1d.; small 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

MACC.—Is without alteration, and not much business done by private contract. 66 packages *West India* by auction brought 1s. 2½. to 1s. 5d.; pickings and ordinary, 1s. to 1s. 2½. A few boxes *Travancore* including 95s at 1s. 4½.; low small, 1½½l. per lb.

CHOCOLATE.—Both the imports and deliveries have fallen off leaving the stock of *Zanzibar* relatively large viz.: 78,450 boxes. The market is easier, latest sales including 1,200 boxes January to May at 2½½d. to 2½¾d. At auction, 65 boxes sold at 2½½d. for fine. 42 cases *Penang* bought in at 7d. to 8½d. per lb.

CINNAMON.—The market is quiet but some business has been done in *Ceylon* on the spot. Cassia *Litsea*.—With small imports the stock fallen to rather under 64,000 packages; the average stock of the four previous years being 130,000 packages. 216 packages *Padang Cassia Vera* taken in at 40s.

GINGER.—The stock of *Cochin* is moderate and of *Jamaica* much smaller than usual. 135 cases of the former at public sale were chiefly bought in, also the bulk of 853 bags, a few selling at 27s. 6d. for small *Washed*. 77 barrels *Jamaica* part sold at 74s. to 79s. per cwt., for low ordinary.

PIMENTO has been quiet, with little business doing. Yesterday 300 bags part sold at 2½l. per lb.

CHILLIES have been in limited demand. Of 216 bags *Zanzibar*, a few bales sold at 27s. to 35s.

Damianadine.

Is a powerful nerve tonic and aphrodisiac acting directly on the brain and nervous system. It increases the strength and power of the body and mind. Rs. 2 per bottle.

Sole Agent, R. MacIntyre, English Chemist, 184, Mount Road Madras.

Suriah	Naidu b Ponnusawmi	1	run out	
Joseph	Ponnusawmi	4	c Dorasawmi b	
			Subba Row	
M. The	narangam st Subba	11	b Subba Row	1
Row	al c Thirumalasawmi			
Rajagop	al c Ponnusawmi	0	b Ponnusawmi	
Ruthn	awmi b Ponnusawmi	1	c Munusawmi b	
Manika	am not out	0	c Ponnusawmi	
			c Selvanayagam b	
Venkat	asami Naidu b Ponnusawmi	0	st Monnusawmi	
Abdul	Razak c Purcell b	0	c Dorasawmi b	
Ponnusawmi		0	Ponnusawmi	
Gorindar	alu b Ponnusawmi	0	not out	
Durgaji	Row b Ponnusawmi	0	b Subba Row	
Gilbert	b Ponnusawmi	0	c Thennarangam	
			b Subba Row	
				Extras
Total 17		Total		26
T. E. CHICK AT CLUB.				
1st Innings.				
S Manu	sawmi b Thennarangam	14		
A C Chandra	sekaram c Abdul Razak b	1		
Rajagopal		11		
K Ponnusawmi	run out	5		
N. Thennarangam	b M. Thennarangam	0		
Subba Row	c Rajagopal b M. Thennarangam	0		
Rangasawmi	b Rajagopal	0		
Purcell	c Gilbert b M. Thennarangam	0		
Dorasawmi	b Rajagopal	0		
Selvanayagam	b Thennarangam	0		
Thirumalasawmi	b Rajagopal	0		
Raman Nayar	not out	0		
				Extras 11
Total		Total		72

The Plague in Bombay.

Bombay, Jan 27.—There were 81 cases and 40 deaths reported from the plague yesterday. The total deaths from all causes was 230.

EUROPEAN PATIENTS.

A European and his wife living in Meadow's Street have been taken to hospital suffering from the plague. The lady died yesterday. There are now six European patients suffering from the malady at the hospital.

ABSENTEE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

The Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has issued a circular intimating that anyone absenting himself without leave during the prevalence of the epidemic will be treated as having resigned, and that another person will be employed in his stead.

SPECIAL SHIPPING PRECAUTIONS.

In consequence of the pressure that has been brought to bear on the Home Government by the Foreign Powers regarding the plague in Bombay, the Secretary of State has directed special precautions to be taken in all vessels leaving this port.

A hospital for the servants of Sahibs has been opened.

DECISION OF MILLOWNERS.

At a special meeting of the Millowners' Association held yesterday, it was decided that the mills should continue working in order to give employment to the hands remaining in Bombay; that wages should be paid monthly, and that advances not exceeding half the wages should be made as required; that as far as practicable grain shops should be opened at each mill to sell grain retail at wholesale rates.

PANIC AMONGST TRAMWAY MEN.

A panic has set in among the tramway men. Half the conductors have left.

STAGNATION AT THE CUSTOMS.

The Port Trust has had to make special arrangements for storing large quantities of goods in consequence of the few clearances that have been made from the godowns lately on account of the plague.

The Plague in Poona.

Poona, Jan. 26.—From 8 A.M. on the 25th to 8 A.M. on the 26th, 10 deaths occurred in the City of Poona from the plague, being cases from Bombay. The total cases since

submitted with reference to paragraph G.O., No. 139, Financial, dated 3rd 1896 and paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 772 14th November 1896. The Honorary Judges of the High Court and the of departments concerned will be report, at a very early date, as regards undermentioned amounts shown again heads under their control:—

Heads.	Budget, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, departmental.
Receipts.		
III—Salt	171	171
XVII—Police (Proper)	103	103
XX—Medical	123	123
XXI—Scientific, &c., Departments—		
Cinchona Plantations	100	100
Expenditure.		
3 Land Revenue—		
Charges of District		
Administration (Contin-	334	334
gencies)		
Revenue Surveys—		
Professional Survey	399	399
Parties		
Revenue Settlement—		
Settlement Parties	266	266
5 Salt	709	663
7 Excise	194	187
11 Forest—Conservancy		
and Works	446	445
19-A Law and Justice		
—Courts of Law	4705	4633
19-B Law and Justice		
—Jails	1051	1090
20 Police—Pounds	281	284
22 Education	1741	1661
24 Medical—		
Medical Establishment	520	544

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1897-98.

The opening balance on the 1st of 1897 is estimated at 2325 lakhs. The revenue excluding the adjusting contribution of Imperial revenues, are estimated at 301 against 296.11 in the original estimates of current year, the increase occurring under V. Excise (2.13) and IX. Forest (1). Excluding the provision of 200 for far relief and omitting "Salt purchase freight" and "Orissa Salt charges" from Provincial section of the estimate, the expenditure is placed at 327.96 lakhs, against sanctioned grant for the current year 340.93. The difference is accounted for the reductions of 8.15 and 9.05 in the signments under 43. Minor Works, Navigation and 45. Civil Works, respectively which have been necessitated by the current proposed by the Government of India the adjusting contribution from Imperial revenues from 32.54 in the present estimate to 8.43 in the next contract per annum. The transactions of 1897-98 are expected under the above conditions, to result in deficit of 19.33 lakhs, the closing balance being brought down to 392 lakhs. The constant-General has drawn attention to low figure and has requested that the action of the Government of India should be sought immediately if it has not already obtained to the reduction below the predicted minimum of 20 lakhs. The Government does not consider this course necessary for the reason that its estimate and of the adjusting assignment from Imperial revenues as indicated in its letter to Government of India, No 905, Financial, 29th December 1896, is 28.60 lakhs. This figure adopted in the present estimate the closing balance of 1897-98 would be at 24.09 lakhs.

It is observed that the total estimate for 1897-98 under 1 Land Revenue (545.04) includes collection post from the current year to the extent of and that the outstanding balance on

Commercial.

Messrs Thompson & Co's Overland Circular.

LONDON, Jan 7.

Since the beginning of the Year there has been rather more steadiness in a few of our markets, but generally speaking the tone of business remains quiet. The only feature of interest is a decided recovery upon Brazil Coffee, the transactions being chiefly in Santos, now about 3s. higher than before Christmas, through reports of heat and damage to the crops, which reduce the total estimate to 164 to 7 million bags. At the first public sales of the year prices ruled fairly steady, excepting for some of the pale and grey kinds, these being in rather large supply. The Sugar market has been firm with rather hardening prices for Beet. Demand from the trade is rather slow. To-day 88 per cent. closes at 9s. 3d.; later months, 9s. 4d. to 9s. 7½d. per cwt. f. o. b. The American market is rather dealer, and the cultivation of the Sugar Cane in Cuba must again prove relatively small. Crystallized West India has been readily saleable. Ceylon Coconuts are firm for good to fine kinds. A large quantity of West India will be brought to auction next week, but no thing offered during the present one. The public sales of Indian Tea have been large since the opening of the market, and a strong demand prevailed, the fine grades obtaining better prices. Ceylon sold with irregularity, and China imports remain very dull. More business done in Rice at under rates. Foreign Cleaned is offered at current low prices. There is an enquiry for Black and White Pepper, and some advance demanded.

SUGAR.—A large business has been done in Crystallized West India. Privately, 10s. 10½d. to 10s. 6½d. paid. At auction this week the demand is steady and of the heavy quantity brought forward—including 19,713 bags Demerara—two-thirds found buyers at the rates current before Christmas; low to middling yellow, 11s. to 11s. 6½d.; good to fine, 11s. 7½d. to 13s. 6½d.; very fine up to 15s. 6½d.; 4,233 bags Trinidad found buyers at 11s. 1½d. to 12s. 2,053 bags Surinam one-fourth part sold at 10s. 6d. to 12s. 539 bags, 7 casks Demerara Syrup went at 9s. to 11s.

There has not been much business done in other descriptions. A few Egyptian Syrups brought 9s. to 9s. 3d.

COFFEES.—The first public sales this year have been rather heavy consisting chiefly of Central American, and amounting to 9,757 bags: Colombian, low mixed and ordinary, 66s. to 73s.; pale to fine ordinary, 74s. to 83s.; grey, 84s. to 94s.; bold greyish to ordinary, 94s. 6d. to 100s. Other kinds: Costa Rica at 95s. 6d. to 101s.; a few Guatemalas to 92s. to 99s. 25 casks, 13 barrels Ceylon, small berry, 99s. 6d. to 101s. 6d.; bold, 111s. 6d. 8 casks, 588 barrels 37 bags Jamaica went at former to easier rates from 71s. to 80s. for ordinary to good ordinary, and 86s. to 91s. for greenish to low middling, with ordinary mixed, 88s. to 70s. 162 bags Singapore were bought in, also 752 packages Mocha, and 1415 bags Santos.

Yesterday 32 bags East India of the New Crop (Nailberry) found buyers: small greyish color, 89s.; medium, 96s. 6½d.; medium and rather bold 102s. 6d. 142 bags African bought in.

Receipts of Rio, and Santos since June 30th:—

1896 97. 1895 96. 1894 95. 1893 94.
Bags. 5,886,000 4,067,000 43,57,000 29,28,000

COCONUTS.—Buyers await the public sales of West India next week. The market is steady and there have been arrivals of the new crop Ceylon. Fine qualities are wanted. Total arrivals last year were rather less than in the present year.

Sporting Notes.

The Madras Volunteer Guards.

The shooting yesterday morning was for the A & B Sections of the Merchants' Plate, towards which the following merchants have contributed:—Messrs. Dymally and Co Rs 50; Messrs. Beat and Co Rs 50; Messrs. Parry and Co Rs 50; Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe and Co Rs 50; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co Rs 50; Messrs. Binny and Co Rs 50; the South Indian Export Company Rs 50; Messrs. T. A. Taylor and Co Rs 50; Messrs. Wilson and Co Rs 50; Messrs. G. W. Deane and Co Rs 50; Messrs. Volkart Brothers Rs 25; Messrs. Marquand and Co Rs 25; Messrs. Abboye Naidu and Co Rs 25. The following competitors are leading in the aggregate scores for the Championship up to the present:—Sergeant A. Richter of D Company 137 points; Sergeant J. Coombes, F Company, 133 points; Col. Sergeant W. Wilson, F Company, 132 points; Vol. J. O. Jones, D Company 130 points and Lt. J. O. Ego, F Company, 128 points. The following are the prizes allotted for the Merchants' Plate:—Section A—1 prize of Rs 70; 1 of Rs 50; 1 of Rs 40; 1 of Rs 30; 3 of Rs 20; 4 of Rs 15; 5 of Rs 10; 8 of Rs 5. Total Rs 400. Section B—1 prize of Rs 20; 1 of Rs 15; 5 of Rs 10; 9 of Rs 5; 15 of Rs 3. Total Rs 175. The Major's prize will be shot for to-morrow at 1,000 yards. The following are the top scores for the Merchants' Plate:—

SECTION B—300 YARDS.		
Sergeant G. F. Hall	Cot	Pre
Vol. H. McGavin	A	32
Or. Mr. Sergeant J. W. Bowie	D	32
Corpl. T. A. Grostate	D	29
	F	26

SECTION A—500 & 800 YARDS.		
Capt. F. D. Bird	D	61
Vol. W. Jones	D	58
A. Bowers	D	56

The following team will represent F Company for the Volley Firing Stakes:—Lt. J. O. Hood, Col. Sergeant W. Wilson, Staff Sergeant R. H. Rolfe, Sergeant J. Coombes, Corpl. Ribeiro, Corpl. S. Nurse, Vol. T. A. Grostate, Vol. McKendry, Vol. Kingsley, Vol. Ribeiro and Sergeant Ryan.

Cricket at Trichinopoly.

S. I. Ry. C. C. vs. T. E. C. C.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A match arranged a fortnight ago was played on Sunday, the 24th instant, at Puthur Barracks field between the Thennore Excelsior Cricket Club and the S. I. Ry. Cricket Club. The play commenced a good deal after the advertised time owing to the late attendance of some of the members of the S. I. Ry. team. The Railway Club going in first secured a poor score of 17. The Excelsior Cricket Club entering then returned with 72 runs. The Ry. Club in their 2nd Innings scored 26 runs. The match accordingly ended in favor of the S. I. Munnaawmy for the Thennore and M. Thennarangam for the Railway were the chief scorers. In the first Innings K. Ponnusawmy and M. Rungasawmy took the bowlings and the former bowled creditably taking 8 out of the 11 wickets for 8 runs. The bowling of the latter was not very effective. M. Thennarangam and B. Rajagopal on the S. I. Ry. side were most successful with the ball. In the 2nd Innings D. Subbarow who took the place of M. Rungasawmy took 5 wickets giving only 10 runs. Out of these he bowled one worth mentioning match, carried a ball 25 yards off the wicket. The match attracted a large number of spectators among whom were the young Dorai Rajahs of Padanab. The Match closed at 5 p. m. Appended are the scores:—

the 19th December are 65, at 4 deaths 60, comprising 30 men, 21 women, 9 children. In the same period three were found amongst arrivals from the and taken to the Sassoon Hospital. deaths occurred there, leaving 15 cases under treatment.

The Predominant Partner in Madras.

The following papers have been placed at our disposal:—

From F. C. Harrison, Esq., Official Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 31 January 1897, No. 121.

I have the honor to forward herewith budget estimate of this Presidency for 1898 and to observe that according to the present figures, the Provincial balance stood at Rs. 43,01,000 on the 31st March last, will be reduced to Rs. 23,35,000 at close of the current year and to Rs. 3,92,000 at the end of 1897-98. As this balance considerably below the prescribed minimum of Rs. 20,00,000, I presume that the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to its reduction. If not, I respectfully request that sanction be applied for soon as possible.

The following alterations have been made in the estimates passed by Government:—

3. Land revenue.—The provision of Rs. 16,00,000 for the travelling allowance of establishments has been restored, the estimates under Land Revenue" and "19 A. L. and ad J. and ad J. have been raised by Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 3,000, respectively. It is found that the previous elision of Rs. 2,000 was incorrect.

5. Salt.—The estimate for Orissa is retained pending the decision of the Government of India to the transfer of the Salt Department to Bengal. But the charges for "Salt purchases and freight" have been treated as wholly Imperial and shown under this head.

19. A Law and Justice—Courts of Law.—The provision, aggregating Rs. 1,000,000 for diet and road money at accused persons under Criminal Courts, was omitted as the necessary provision was made under "Charitable Police Outlay—Jails."

21. Marine.—As the orders of the Government of India have not been received, I have kept the estimates for the "Regatta vessels" under this head.

29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.—As the charges for "Imperial Marine Department Pensions" will be provisional from 1st April 1897, I have rejected the original figure by Rs. 2,000.

Orders—No. 46, Financial, dated 19th January 1897.

An analysis of the civil estimates, 1897-98 shows the following results:—

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1896-97

The current year opened with a Provincial balance of 43,01 lakhs—the highest in the since 1891-92. The receipts are estimated the Accountant-General at 321,30,000 or less than in the sanctioned budget, notwithstanding anticipated increases under several heads, e. g., V. Excise (98) and Forest (117). The falling off comes under Land Revenue collections (80). The charges are placed at 341,06,000 or less than the sanctioned estimate.

There are marked differences in cases between the revised estimates and those by the Accountant-General and those by heads of departments. These differences are explained by the Accountant-General being due to the fact that his estimates are based on the later actuals of eight months. The attention of heads of departments is specially drawn to the alterations in the

Memo. No 310
276-2.97

The attention of the ^{joint} collector of South Arree is drawn to the article headed "Should a sub-collector" which appears in the "Madras Standard" of the 28th Jan'y, 1897. He is requested to submit a report with reference thereto.

(From orders)

J.D.B.
3/2/97.

4/2/97.

Collector, S. Arree, 27 5.2.97

Public Works (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

AM

For Orders

19.4.97

Submitted for
perusal and orders -

From

The Collector S. A. Red

Transferred to the Local
Municipal Department

No. Low Dio no 21

Cms
29.4.97

Reddish Hill
Chief Secretary

Dated 16-4-97

Received 19-4-97
Enclosures 20-4-97

Spare copies

This may be
Recorded

BN
29/4/97

SUBJECT.

Submitting in original
Sub collector's report on the
article headed "Thrashing
a Sub Collector".

Order No 5088 4-5-97

Recorded

(From orders)

Cms
30/4/97

Return to S. A. Red

*The sub. should not
have any*

1579

whether he had, as desired by me, proceeded against defaulters under section 103 of the District Municipalities Act. He said ~~that he was not~~ independent to do so just then as he was trying to proceed smoothly in the matter and he suggested that as he was then about to set forth for Kilnathur, I might go there as he considered that my presence at that village would facilitate his collections.

3. In view of the fact that my personal attendance always simplified and settled matters quickly in places where Revenue and other Collections had been unsatisfactory and also where disputes existed, I proceeded immediately in advance of the chairman-delegate.

4. On approaching Kilnathur, I observed a crowd of 30 or 40 people assembled on the roadside. I alighted from the carriage and inquired what they wanted. They replied that they wanted no municipality and that I should direct their exemption from payment of taxes. I informed them that their request was not in order that the municipality was constituted for their benefit as it was found absolutely necessary to safeguard their health and lives and much-needed sanitary reforms, that in view to a fulfilment of this object, the rate of taxation has been made as light as possible and that they ought to remember your kind advice to them not to resist legitimate efforts of the municipal employees to collect from them the taxes duly sanctioned by the Government. However as they appeared to be very obstinate I said I could no longer hear them.

[illegible]

Received
Dated 17th February 1897
REFERENCE ON
No. 1712

ENCLOSURE. Two.

SIR,

Adverting to the 5th instant's
Endorsement of the 5th instant's
herein returned, I have the
honor to acknowledge that the
same has been forwarded to the
proper authorities for their consideration.
I went to the Municipal
on the 21st ultimo for the purpose
of the annual audit of the
Municipality. Shortly after my arrival
at the Municipal Office, I was
informed that the Chairman - delegate of
the Municipality waited on me
and I at once sent away
former for arranging
food bidders with him for the
at the sales. The latter
behind and I remained
as to the progress made.

[illegible]

...to be headed over to the table but a
...to his waist and he with
...were taken by the police to make
...are being tried by the President
...the hour fixed for conducting the
...approaching
...at that village began
...for those sales when
...behind and represented
...being chased by one of the
...by them. I stopped by
...him to go and
...with arms drawn
...occurred then
...standard of the
...as is
...reports to newspapers of
...is a gross exaggeration and
...perversion of facts.
...believes that certain
...manifested
...of the people of the
...told that some of the
...money and
...a very big money
...towards the
...of the town
...a defiant attitude towards

...to for
...he had
...personally
...uncertain
...he had
...known
...as he
...went away
...Ally.

3/
3/10
servants when they go to collect taxes. The former
(monegar) having been reported by the Police and
Tahsildar and the Stationary Submagistrate to have
connived at the occurrence on the occasion has been
placed by me under suspension pending further orders.
I heard also that the Vettavalam Zemindar had
paid something towards that fund.

8. I am now making careful inquiries and
shall submit my full report on the subject later on.
I am glad, however, to inform you that the prompt
arrest of some of the ringleaders and the timely arrival
of 30 Police men from Cuddalore led the others to
realize the futility of kicking over the traces and
that the collection of taxes is now proceeding without
friction.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most obt. servant.

M. J. K. Khan
Sub-collector
17²/₉₇

18
17²/₉₇

SOUTH ARCOT.

For Disposal No. 21

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Camp Villupuram

DATED 16th April 1897

FROM

A. E. Castlestuart Stuart, Esq., I.C.S.,
F.G.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
COLLECTOR OF SOUTH ARCOT.

TO

Chief
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George MADRAS.

SIR,

With reference to memorandum no 310
Public Department dated 6th February 1897, I
have the honour to submit in original my
Sub-Collector's report on the article headed
"Thrashing a Sub Collector" which appeared in the
"Madras Standard" of the 28th January 1897.

2 In this connexion I would invite
attention to my endorsement dated 15th January
on the Budget Estimate of the Tiruvannamalai Mun-
cipality for 1897-98 printed with G. O. no. 474 in
dated 10th March 1897.

3 In order to stultify, as far as possible
the policy of Government in Constituting Tiru-
vannamalai a Municipality, an agitation
was organized with the object of rendering the
collection of Municipal taxes as difficult as
possible. Funds were collected for the purpose
of getting up petitions, paying Vakils + generally

generally for taking the steps commonly adopted by political agitators. Sympathy with this agitation was manifested in the Municipal Council itself - a majority of the Councillors having resolved to abolish the profession tax; to charge only half the schedule rates for dogs; to reduce the tax on carts; to abolish the tax on agricultural cattle, asses and elephants and to reduce the Land-tax - in other words to practically abolish the Municipality. Passive resistance was inculcated as being peculiarly efficacious and many of the tax-payers especially in that part of the municipality called Kilnattur determined to frustrate the execution of distraint warrants by the simple expedient of locking up the outer doors of their houses whenever a bill collector came visible. To warn them of his advent spies were placed in favourable positions - some on trees - and they signalled the coming of the tax-gatherer. The Government is aware, act IV of 1884 contains no provision analagous to that in Section 271 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and these agitators pursued the same tactics as were adopted in the Calicut municipality in 1893 which led to the issue of G.O. dated 10th February 94 No 145 in Local and Municipal. Up to 20th January 97 some Rs 5000 of Municipal taxes had not been collected and a large number of distraint warrants had not been executed. Some of the municipal authorities accordingly resolved to see what they personally could do to realize the arrears & proceeded to the Vediappankovil street of Viruvannamalai on

on the morning of the 21st January 97. The Sub Collector has described what happened so far as he personally was concerned. Beyond being hustled by the crowd and having sticks thrown at his carriage when he left the place, he was not personally attacked, but two bill collectors were assaulted, one of them having his head cut open besides receiving several contused wounds. Moreover a municipal cart in which some distrained property had been placed and which was being driven away was captured, brought back and the distrained property taken out and the talties torn off the cart, whilst the mob armed themselves with sticks - with the stout bamboo stakes which had supported the talties. The Police Inspector was seized by his hands and prevented from moving; the Tahsildar's bullocks were maltreated and the S. Sub Magistrate was threatened. There was thus a riot which might have become very serious. The ring-leaders were prosecuted before the Asst. Magistrate at Willimott. In Cal Case no. 1 of 1897, 10 of the principal offenders were tried under sections 147, 183 + 353 I.P.C. and 9 of them were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one year to one month - excepting the 3rd accused who being a juvenile was awarded a sentence of whipping. In C.C. no 33 of 1897 another of the ring leaders - who had absconded - was convicted and sentenced to suffer 6 months rigorous imprisonment. All the convicts - except two - appealed and on the 10th instant I disposed of their appeals affirming

The convictions and sentences passed upon all the appellants - except one regarding whose identification there was reasonable doubt and he was accordingly acquitted. In order to maintain order and prevent any further ebullition of lawlessness, I quartered a special police force of 30 constables under 2 H.I. constables and an Inspector in the town and the collections were proceeded with. A few of those who still refused to pay their dues were tried under sec. 103 clause (ii) of act IV of 1884 when the agitation totally collapsed. At the end of March some Rs 4 or 5 were all the dues that remained unpaid out of the Rs 6000 which the agitators owed the Municipality and which in January they stated they would never pay.

4. Thus the Government will be pleased to see that by firm and prompt action, the agitation was quickly and completely suppressed - the special police force has long since been removed and it is highly improbable that any further disturbance will occur in this Municipality. The people lately informed me that they had been misled into believing that if they only persisted in such tactics, they would succeed in getting all municipal taxes cancelled. The authority of the Law has been vindicated and the lesson taught in this Municipality ought to have a beneficial effect in other places in which municipal taxes have to be introduced for the first time.

5. The manager of Husbah Siruvannamalai - himself a municipal

Municipal Councillor - took an active part in the agitation. He was promptly suspended from his moneygrubbing by the sub collector and he has since been dismissed. A recommendation to dismiss him from his office as municipal councillor has been submitted to Government, and he is being called upon to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for his neglect of duty as a village headman.

6. This episode in Local self Government was not devoid of amusing incidents. Whilst the defaulters were falsely protesting that on account of poverty they could not pay their dues, one of their emissaries was on his way to Madras to secure the services of some Vakil to draft petitions. He took with him a green carpet bag containing Rs 600 subscribed by these defaulters which he lost at Villupuram - This was - unfortunately - discovered later and restored to the owner who, I was told by some of the subscribers to this anti-municipal fund - had squandered the money in Madras on dancing girls! Another defaulter who complained that he was being pressed to pay his dues - some Rs 12 or 1 rupee which he asserted he could not pay on account of extreme poverty, shortly afterwards said that he had lost Rs 400 on the occasion of the riot viz Rs 200 in cash and Rs 200 worth of property. This alleged loss was wholly false, but the admission that he had Rs 400 in his house at the moment.

moment he was protesting he was too poor to pay
his Rs 12 or 1 mpee is significant of the value of
the allegations made by the agitators who, seeing
that their game is played out, have now been
brought to their senses. As already stated, another
anti-municipal riot in this District is, I hope,
totally improbable.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant

W. H. D. S. S. S.
Collector.

5-10/81

Re: [illegible]

~~1/2~~
P.O. 63

5.10.79. Cym. 2000/19/44. 6.

1/2