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المراجع	IOR/V/23/56, No 259
العنوان	"تقرير إداري للمقمية السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٨-١٨٨٩".
التاريخ/ التواريخ	١٨٨٩ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية في اللاتينية
الحجم والشكل	مجلد واحد (٢٩ ورقة)
المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
حق النشر	<u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u>

حول هذا السجل

تقرير إداري عن المقمية السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط (رقم ٢٦٥ إدارة الخارجية رقم تسلسلي ٢٥) لسنة ١٨٨٨-١٨٨٩، نشرته السلطة المختصة وطبعه ملاحظ المطبعة الحكومية في كلكتا. نسخة من رسالة من العقيد إدوارد تشارلز روس، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي والقنصل العام البريطاني لفارس، إلى هنري مورتيمر دوراند، سكرتير الحكومة في الهند (إدارة الخارجية)، بتاريخ ٢١ يونيو ١٨٨٩، واردة في التقرير (الورقة ٤٨)، حيث قدمت النسخة الأصلية منها التقرير إلى الحكومة، تحت العناوين التالية:

الجزء ١ (ملخص عام) قدمه روس بتاريخ ٢١ يونيو ١٨٨٩ (الأوراق ٤٩-٥٧)، ويتضمن ملخصات مرقمة للشؤون السياسية المحلية وحوادث أو أحداث ذات أهمية خاصة ل:- (١) عُمان وولاية مسقط؛ (٢) ساحل القرصان بعمان، بما في ذلك رأس الخيمة وأم القيوين وعجمان والشارقة ودبي وأبوظبي؛ (٣) البحرين؛ (٤) قطر؛ (٥) نجد والأحساء؛ (٦) فارس والساحل الفارسي؛ (٧) عربستان الفارسية؛ (٨) بلوشستان الفارسية. ملخصات عن تعيينات المسؤولين والتحركات البحرية ونشاط تجارة الرقيق

والملاحظات المناخية التي سجلها المرصد الفلكي في بوشهر تأتي في نهاية التقرير. الملحق "أ" بعنوان "مذكرات عن أسرة "ابن رشيد" الحاكمة لجبل شمر، والمنصب الحالي لمحمد "ابن رشيد"، مع جدول أنساب لأسرة الرشيد. الملحق "ب" عبارة عن ترجمة لإعلان شاة بلاد فارس لسنة ١٨٨٨. الملحق "ج" عبارة عن نسخة من لوائح الملاحة في نهر كارون. يحتوي الملحق "د" على بيانات أرصاد جوية مجدولة للعام، واردة من المرصد الفلكي في بوشهر.

الجزء ٢ (تقرير سنوي عن الوكالة السياسية في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٨-١٨٨٩)، قدمه ملازم أول وولاس ستراتون، الوكيل السياسي والقنصل البريطاني في مسقط، ويتضمن ملخص للشؤون في مسقط (الأوراق ٥٨-٥٩)، تحت عناوين: الشؤون السياسية، تغييرات المسؤولين، وتجارة الرقيق.

الجزء ٣ (تقرير عن تجارة جنوب بلاد فارس والخليج العربي لسنة ١٨٨٨)، قدمه روس (الأوراق ٦٠-٦٩). يتألف التقرير من ملخص مختصر عن تجارة العام، مع ملاحظات عن: الإنتاج بما في ذلك الحبوب والأفيون والتبغ والصمغ والصوف؛ السفن البخارية والشحنات؛ الواردات بما في ذلك السلع القطنية والنحاس ومخروط السكر والبتروول؛ الوكالات المصرفية؛ فتح نهر كارون أمام الملاحة؛ ومصائد اللؤلؤ. يتألف الملحق "أ" من بيانات مجدولة عن الواردات والصادرات والعائدات، في موانئ ومدن الخليج في بوشهر وشيراز ولنجة وبندر عباس والبحرين والساحل العربي. يوجد فهرس الجداول التجارية في الورقة ٦١ ظ.

الجزء ٤ (تقرير تجاري عن مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٨-١٨٨٩)، قدمه ستراتون بتاريخ ١٧ مايو ١٨٨٩ (الورقات ٧٠-٧٥)، ويتألف من ملخص موجز لتجارة العام في مسقط، كما يحتوي أيضاً على بيانات مجدولة عن الواردات والصادرات في مسقط (مدرجة بحسب السلعة)، وجنسية السفن التي تزور مسقط ومتوسط حمولاتها بالطن.

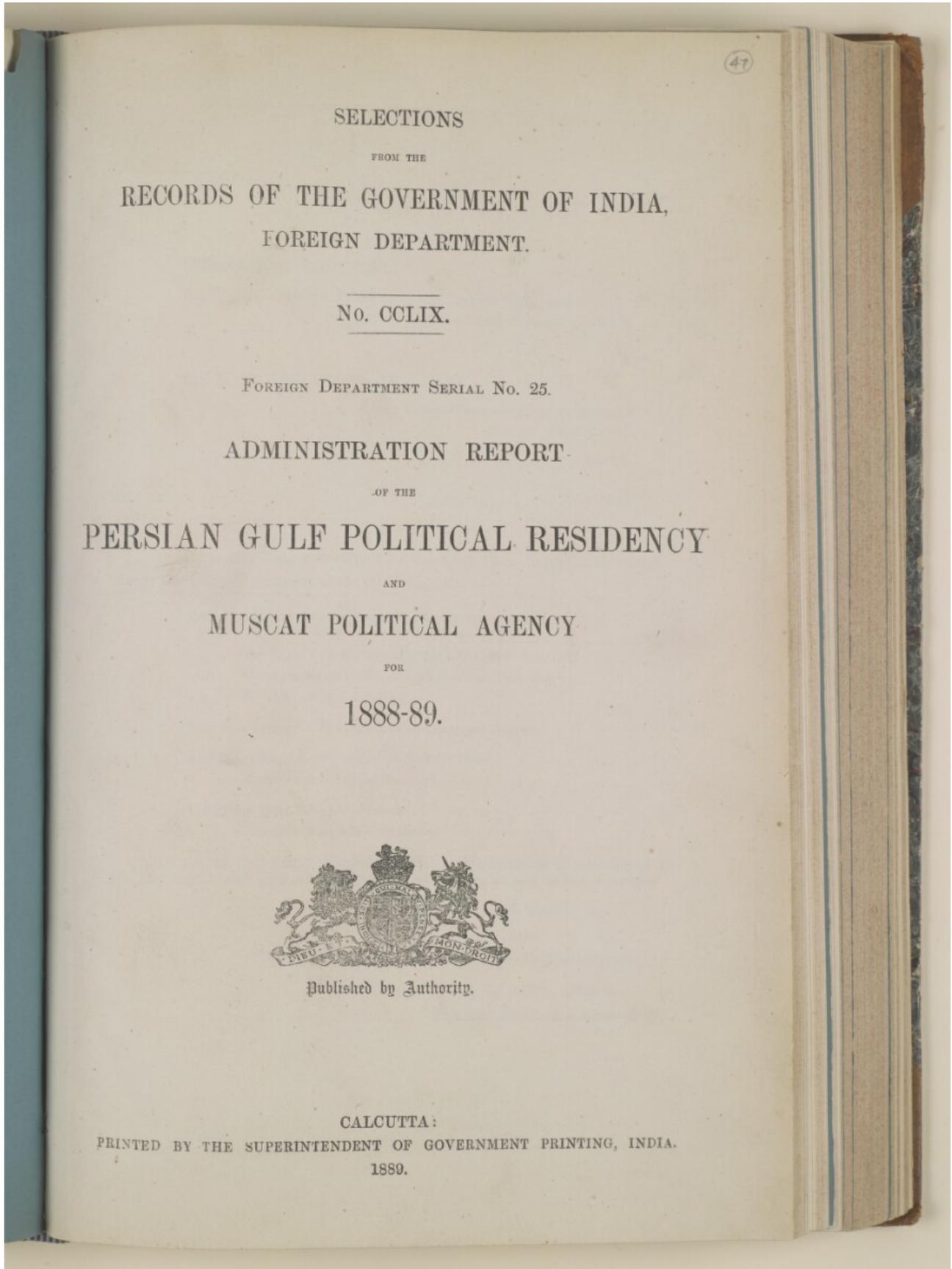


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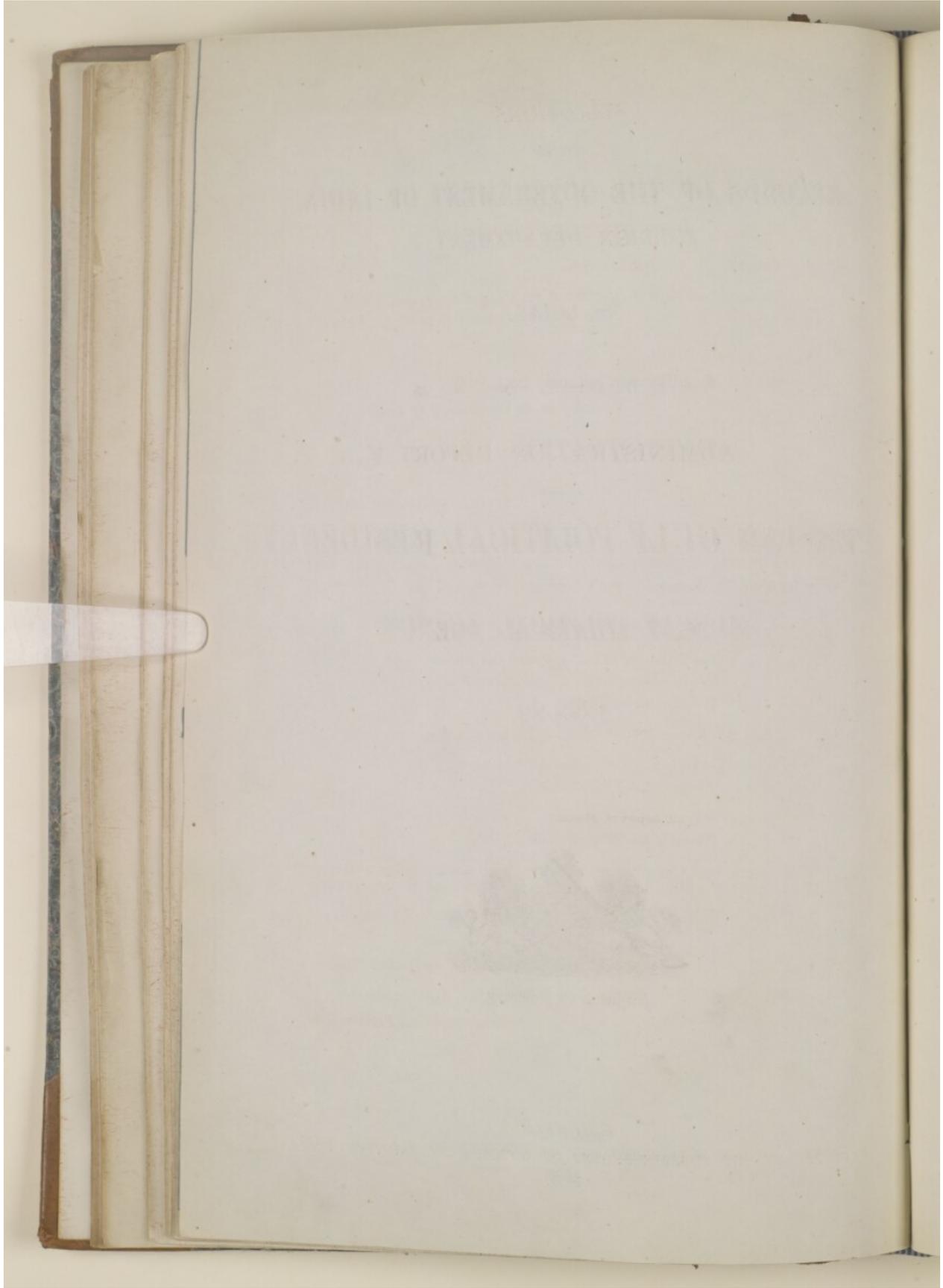


"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٨-١٨٨٩". [٤٧و] (٦٠/٢)





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مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٨-١٨٨٩". [٤٨و] (٦٠/٤)

No. 132.

FROM

COLONEL E. C. ROSS, C.S.I.,
*Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and
Her Majesty's Consul-General for Fars,*

To

SIR H. M. DURAND, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.*
SIMLA.

BUSHIRE, the 21st June 1889.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit an Administration Report of this Residency for 1888-89, arranged in the following order:—

- PART I.—General résumé of occurrences and proceedings.
Appendix A.—Note on the Ibn-Rasheed dynasty.
" B.—Translation of Shah of Persia's Proclamation of 1888.
" C.—Regulations for the navigation of the River Karun.
" D.—Meteorological Tables.
- PART II.—Résumé of Muscat affairs by Lieutenant Stratton.
- PART III.—Trade Report of Persian Gulf for 1888.
APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.
- PART IV.—Trade Report of Muscat.
APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.

2. I request that I may be supplied with the usual number of printed copies of the report, and with a few copies of the trade notes and tables separately.

I have the honour to be,

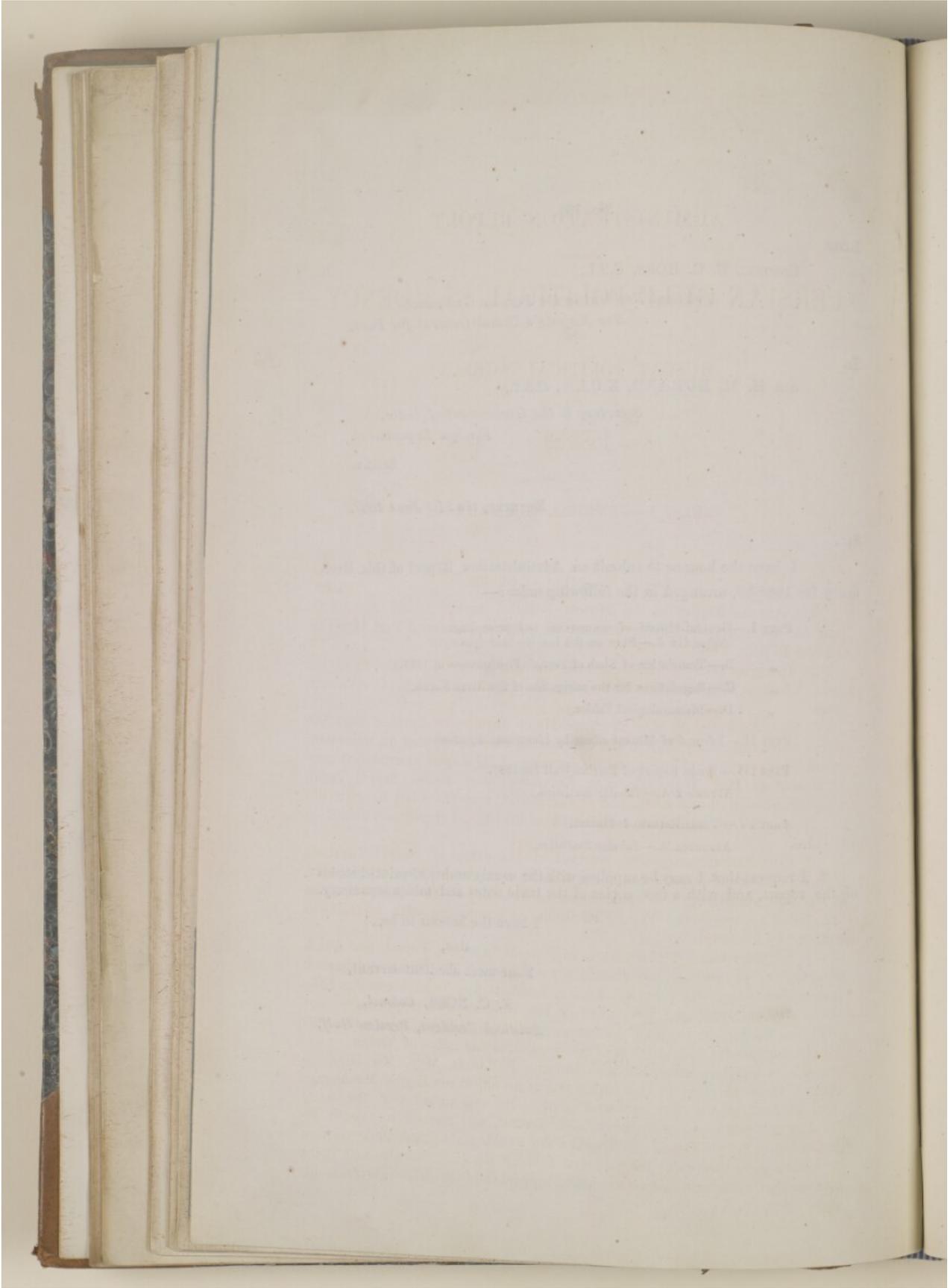
SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. C. ROSS, Colonel,
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

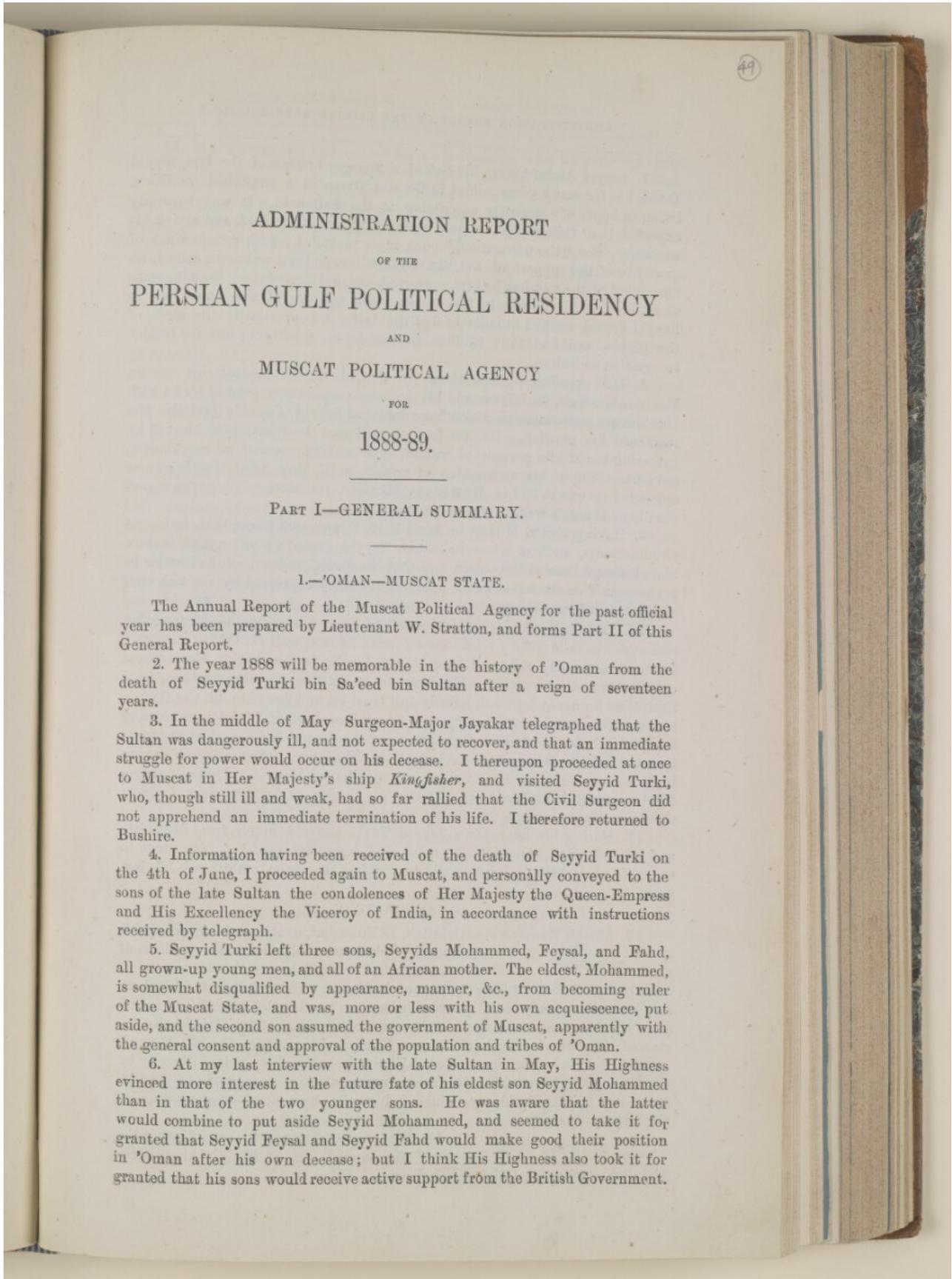


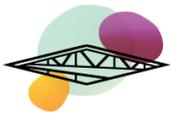
"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٨-١٨٨٩". [٤٨ظ] (٦٠/٥)



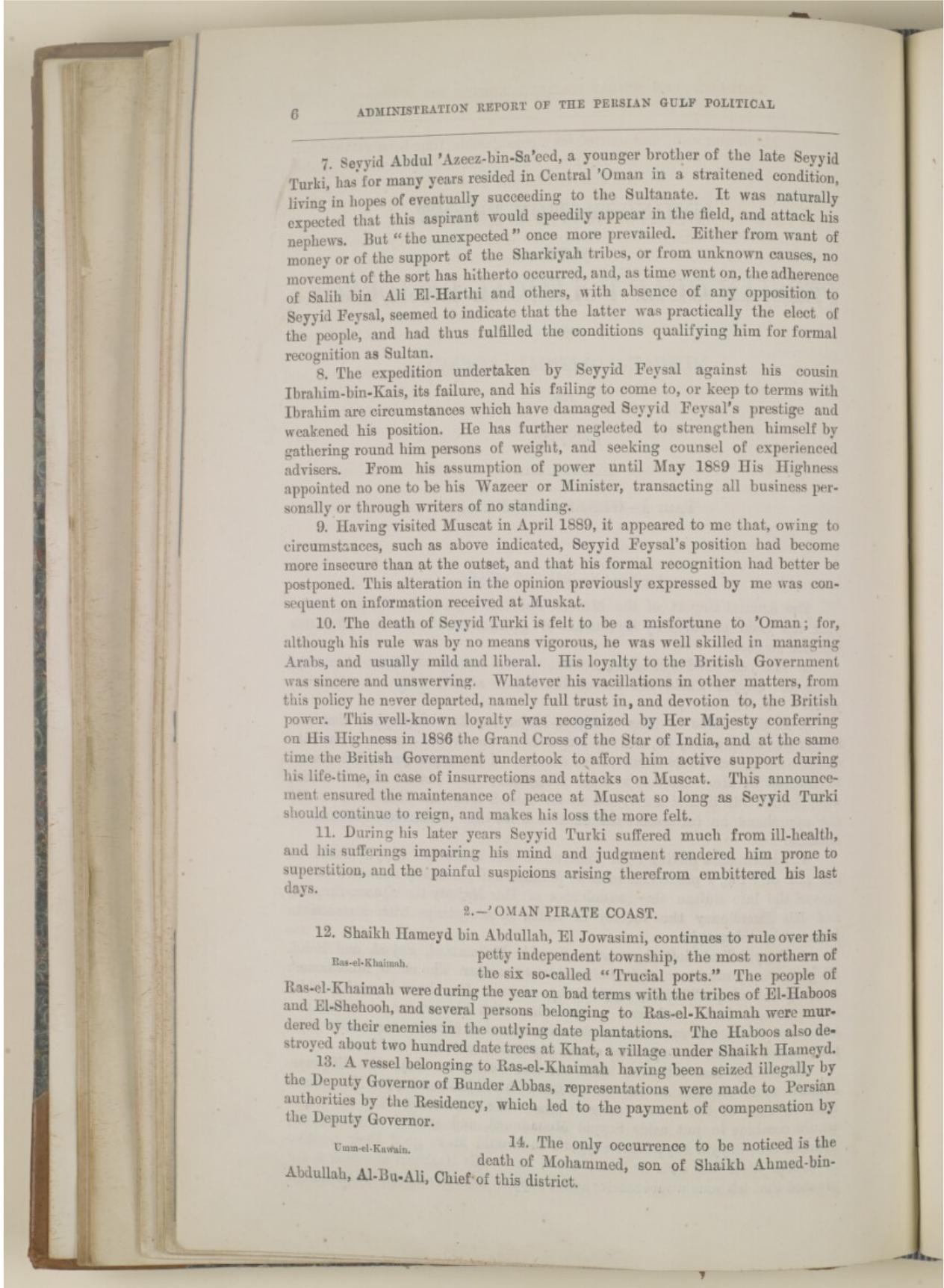


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7. Seyyid Abdul 'Azeez-bin-Sa'eed, a younger brother of the late Seyyid Turki, has for many years resided in Central 'Oman in a straitened condition, living in hopes of eventually succeeding to the Sultanate. It was naturally expected that this aspirant would speedily appear in the field, and attack his nephews. But "the unexpected" once more prevailed. Either from want of money or of the support of the Sharkiyah tribes, or from unknown causes, no movement of the sort has hitherto occurred, and, as time went on, the adherence of Salih bin Ali El-Harhi and others, with absence of any opposition to Seyyid Feysal, seemed to indicate that the latter was practically the elect of the people, and had thus fulfilled the conditions qualifying him for formal recognition as Sultan.

8. The expedition undertaken by Seyyid Feysal against his cousin Ibrahim-bin-Kais, its failure, and his failing to come to, or keep to terms with Ibrahim are circumstances which have damaged Seyyid Feysal's prestige and weakened his position. He has further neglected to strengthen himself by gathering round him persons of weight, and seeking counsel of experienced advisers. From his assumption of power until May 1889 His Highness appointed no one to be his Wazeer or Minister, transacting all business personally or through writers of no standing.

9. Having visited Muscat in April 1889, it appeared to me that, owing to circumstances, such as above indicated, Seyyid Feysal's position had become more insecure than at the outset, and that his formal recognition had better be postponed. This alteration in the opinion previously expressed by me was consequent on information received at Muskat.

10. The death of Seyyid Turki is felt to be a misfortune to 'Oman; for, although his rule was by no means vigorous, he was well skilled in managing Arabs, and usually mild and liberal. His loyalty to the British Government was sincere and unswerving. Whatever his vacillations in other matters, from this policy he never departed, namely full trust in, and devotion to, the British power. This well-known loyalty was recognized by Her Majesty conferring on His Highness in 1886 the Grand Cross of the Star of India, and at the same time the British Government undertook to afford him active support during his life-time, in case of insurrections and attacks on Muscat. This announcement ensured the maintenance of peace at Muscat so long as Seyyid Turki should continue to reign, and makes his loss the more felt.

11. During his later years Seyyid Turki suffered much from ill-health, and his sufferings impairing his mind and judgment rendered him prone to superstition, and the painful suspicions arising therefrom embittered his last days.

2.—'OMAN PIRATE COAST.

12. Shaikh Hameyd bin Abdullah, El Jowasimi, continues to rule over this petty independent township, the most northern of the six so-called "Trucial ports." The people of Ras-el-Khaimah were during the year on bad terms with the tribes of El-Haboos and El-Shehooh, and several persons belonging to Ras-el-Khaimah were murdered by their enemies in the outlying date plantations. The Haboos also destroyed about two hundred date trees at Khat, a village under Shaikh Hameyd.

13. A vessel belonging to Ras-el-Khaimah having been seized illegally by the Deputy Governor of Bunder Abbas, representations were made to Persian authorities by the Residency, which led to the payment of compensation by the Deputy Governor.

14. The only occurrence to be noticed is the death of Mohammed, son of Shaikh Ahmed-bin-Abdullah, Al-Bu-Ali, Chief of this district.



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15. Much animosity had existed for a considerable time between the Chief of 'Ajman, Shaikh Rashid-bin-Hameyd, Al-bu-Ali, and the Shargah Chief; but in the early part of 1889 the Chief of Debaye effected a reconciliation between 'Ajman and Himreeyah on the one side, and Shargah on the other. This mediation was due to apprehension of an attack being made on the Hinawee Chiefs by Shaikh Jasim of El-Bidaa, and the desire of the Chief of Debaye to be in a position to draw succour from 'Ajman and Himreeyah in case of danger.

16. Shargah, in the centre of the group of "Trucial States," is the headquarters of the Residency Agent on the Pirate Coast. The Chief is still Shaikh Sakar-bin-Khalid, El-Jowasimi.

17. Hostilities were on the point of breaking out between Shargah and 'Ajman, and the Chief of Shargah engaged mercenaries on the Persian Coast and called on his friendly Bedouins to furnish a contingent to aid him. The war was, however, averted, and peace effected by the mediation of the Chief of Debaye.

18. Much excitement and discussion was caused on the Pirate Coast by the threatened invasion of 'Oman from Nejd and El-Katr. The Chief and inhabitants generally of Shargah are Wahhabees in religion, and Shaikh Jasim of El-Katr addressed communications to the Chief as if to a friendly neighbour on whose assistance he could count.

19. The Chief of Shargah in July informed the Residency Agent that he had received letters from Shaikh Jasim bin Mohammed Thani, announcing the approaching invasion of 'Oman by "Ibn Rasheed" and "the Imam" Abdullah-bin-Feyal, and expressing hopes of receiving assistance from the Shargah and the other Ghafiree Shaikhs. Jasim again addressed the Chief of Shargah in November, requesting permission to land stores at Shargah for the use of the Nejdean Forces. The Chief was advised to excuse himself.

20. In the early part of the year much soreness existed between the Chiefs of Shargah and Debaye, but the latter eventually took alarm at the attitude of the Katr Shaikh and thought best to make it up with Shargah, and prevailed on the ex-Chief of Shargah, Salim-bin Sultan, to engage to refrain from intrigues against his nephew, the Chief of Shargah, in return for the restoration of the allowance he had formerly received from his nephew. Salim-bin-Sultan had, be it explained, proceeded to Debaye for the purpose of requesting the Chief of Debaye's aid in recovering possession of Shargah.

21. Debaye, which is now the most populous port on the Pirate Coast, is ruled by Shaikh-Rashid-bin-Maktoom, of the Al-Bu-Falasa, a Hinawi clan. Although tribally connected with the Beniayas, in the early part of the year under review the Chief of Debaye appeared extremely hostile to Abu Dhabbi, and it was thought he was meditating a league with Shaikh Jasim against Shaikh Za'eed. It is probable that Shaikh Rashid was merely temporizing as regards Jasim's overtures, as latterly he has thrown his lot in with the Beniayas. In July Jasim sent the Debaye Chief a present of a mare, and wrote to assure him that neither he, (Jasim) nor the Turkish Government would molest Debaye, and that the divers of that place might visit El-Katr in safety.

22. Subsequently Shaikh Jasim wrote expressing his wish to visit Debaye. The Chief, having consulted me on the subject, was informed that I considered he would act unwisely to receive Jasim or to become involved in the affairs and schemes of that Shaikh, and he was recommended to make suitable excuses.



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23. Shaikh Rashid in August visited Seyyid Feysal bin Turki at Muscat and received a present of a mare, arms, clothing, and Rupees 1,500 cash.

24. Towards the end of 1888, Shaikh Rashid concluded an alliance with Abu-Dhabbi, after which he received a letter from Shaikh Jasim, in which the latter threatened to invade the Debaye territory, and so forth.

25. The town of Abu-Dhabbi itself is smaller and less flourishing than the neighbouring ports of Debaye and Shargah, but the Chief Shaikh Za'eed-bin-Khaleefah, the head of the

Abu-Dhabbi.

numerous Beniwas tribe, is the most important personage in Western 'Oman. The jurisdiction of this Chief extends along the southern shore of the Persian Gulf, as far as 'Odeyd, his western limits thus marching with those of El-Katr and El-Hasa, and numerous Bedouin clans ranging the plains between that frontier and El-Bereymi are dependents, or allies, of the Chief of Abu-Dhabbi. Some twelve years back quarrels commenced between the Shaikh of El-Katr, (Jasim-bin-Mohammed) and the Abu-Dhabbi Chief, and for the feud which sprang up, and subsequent bloodshed and plundering, I think Shaikh Jasim was chiefly to blame. During this period of years the contending parties and their dependent clans and allies have engaged in frequent raids and counter-raids, after the fashion of Arabs.

26. In March 1888 the Manaseer tribe, dependents of Shaikh Za'eed, suffered severely from a foray made by Jasim, and the Abu-Dhabbi Chief prepared to make reprisals on El-Katr.

27. In May Shaikh Za'eed sent a body of 250 Bedouins mounted on camels, under the leadership of Shaikh Mohammed-bin-Saif, and accompanied by the Chief's son, Khaleefah-bin-Za'eed, to raid on El-Katr. This force surprised the followers of Shaikh Jasim in the vicinity of El-Bidaa, and slew upwards of thirty men, amongst whom was Ali-bin-Jasim, the favourite and most promising son of the Katr Shaikh. This occurrence has greatly embittered the feud, and frustrated any hopes of reconciliation between the rival Chiefs.

28. In the month of August Tahnoon, son of Shaikh Za'eed, proceeded to Muscat on a visit to Seyyid Feysal, and accompanied His Highness during his expedition against Rostak.

29. Border warfare has continued in the stretch of low country between Katr and Abu-Dhabbi without any signal success to either side. The reports of the intended advance of a Wahhabi force from Jebel Shammar and Nejd towards 'Oman naturally caused apprehensions, but the Beniwas Chief kept a bold front and was prepared to offer resistance. The alarm has passed away for the present, but the warfare between Katr and Abu-Dhabbi may possibly assume a more serious aspect in the near future.

30. The Chief of Abu-Dhabbi had cause to be displeased with the Na'eem Chief (Mohammed-bin-Ali of El-Bereymi), who failed to comply with a summons to arms and intimated his intention to submit to the expected invading force, and it was thought that Shaikh Za'eed would attack the Na'eem Shaikh.

31. In January, Shaikh Jasim personally led a force towards 'Oman and surprised and massacred a number of defenceless persons, including women and children. This has exasperated the Beniwas and their allies, who burn to be avenged on their Katr enemies.

Vide Katr.

3.—EL-BAHRAIN.

32. The most noteworthy event of the year in Bahrain was the death of Shaikh Ahmed-bin-Ali, younger and only brother of the Chief of Bahrain, from small-pox in the month of October. Shaikh Ahmed, in accordance with an old custom in Bahrain, enjoyed one-half of the revenues of the islands, and exercised a considerable amount of power and authority. He was a man of



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some ability and strength of character, and his loss is calculated to weaken the hands of the Chief. Shaikh Ahmed was very fond of sport, and went on hunting excursions to the mainland every year. He was reputed sensual and somewhat harsh, and was more feared than liked. He has left a numerous progeny.

33. In June, Shaikh Jasim-bin-Mohammed Thani of El-Katr made overtures to the Shaikhs of Bahrain for a reconciliation with them, and Shaikh Esau consulted me on the subject. I recommended him to meet Shaikh Jasim's overtures in a friendly spirit, and not to place difficulties in the way of a friendly understanding, provided it did not affect his own rights, interests, and obligations. Shaikh Jasim subsequently sent his son Abdullah to Bahrain, and terms of amity were vaguely arranged.

34. It is probable that Shaikh Jasim sought the friendship of the Bahrain Shaikhs because of his war with the Beni-yas. He also probably wished to be once more in a position to place money in deposit in Bahrain for mercantile and other transactions.

35. Mohamed-bin-Khaleefah, uncle of Shaikh Esau, and for many years a political détenu at Aden, having been allowed to proceed to Mecca, intimated that he would no longer accept the allowance provided for him by the Chief of Bahrain, as he received an allowance from the Turkish Government, sufficient for his wants.

36. In July it was reported that the Turkish authorities of El-Hasa contemplated rebuilding the town of Zobarah on the mainland opposite Bahrain, and establishing a military post there. It was stated by the Chief of Bahrain that Shaikh Jasim had permission from the Mutaserrif to commence building and was about to do so.

37. Shaikh Esau protested against the occupation of Zobarah by Jasim, on the ground of his ancient rights there, and of the menace to Bahrain which such a proceeding would involve. Government decided that both Shaikh Jasim and Nasir-bin-Mubarak might, if necessary, be warned that they could not be permitted to form a settlement at Zobarah. The project, however, was abandoned, and no further action became necessary.

38. In September, the Chief of Bahrain wrote to complain of the increase of disorder and insecurity on the sea, and dwelt on the inability of the Turkish Government to suppress piracy. The Chief alluded chiefly to the robberies of vessels in Turkish waters about El-Kateef.

39. In the spring of 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bent arrived in the Gulf from England, having come out for the purpose of examining the ancient tumuli at Bahrain under the auspices of the British Museum. They received every assistance in carrying out their work from the Chief of Bahrain, and succeeded in excavating two of the largest tombs, but no inscriptions were found to fix the period of this ancient necropolis.

4.—EL-KATR.

40. The political condition of El-Katr continues to be unsatisfactory, but irregularities by sea were fewer than during the preceding year on that coast.

41. Owing to a severe defeat experienced by the followers of Shaikh Jasim at the hands of the forces of the Abu-Dhabbi Chief in the month of May 1888, in which affair Shaikh Jasim's favourite son, Ali, was slain, the energies of that notorious Shaikh have been mainly devoted to measures for avenging himself on the Beni-yas and their dependants.

42. Jasim had himself headed a somewhat successful raid on the enemy in March, in which it is said he seized about 500 camels, which were distributed amongst his followers.



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43. But in May a body of about 600 men, under Khaleefah bin Za'eed, son of the Beniwas Chief, arrived in the vicinity of El-Bidaa. The men of El-Bidaa appear to have sallied out to meet the invaders in scattered detachments, without order or discipline, and a feint retreat of the enemy led them into an ambush, when they were attacked and put to rout, losing 34 men killed, including Ali-bin-Jasim, and having many wounded. Shaikh Jasim was not present during the fight, being at his residence, Dha'ayan, and only arrived at El-Bidaa when the affair was over.

44. Between anger and grief, Shaikh Jasim became well-nigh distraught, and gave his whole mind to compassing his revenge upon the Abu-Dhabbi Chief and people. He addressed letters and messages to the Turkish authorities of Basrah and Hasa, appealing to their sense of honour, and pointing out the advantages they might reap from an invasion of 'Oman. He also wrote to certain persons in Constantinople in the same sense, and applied to the powerful Chief of Jebel Shammar, Mahomed Ibn Rasheed, commonly known as "Ibn Rasheed," for assistance against Shaikh Za'eed. Shaikh Jasim also commenced to spend money freely in purchase of arms, provisions, and in subsidizing Arab tribes.

45. It appeared at first that these measures would lead to important results. The action of the Porte and Turkish local authorities cannot be stated, but "Ibn Rasheed" freely promised to lead or despatch a force into 'Oman, and his advance in the cool weather was fully expected. It is probable that the communications made by Her Majesty's Government to the Porte led to the abandonment of the project. At all events Shaikh Jasim's sanguine hopes have ended so far in disappointment, and he has been unable to strike any signal blow at Abu-Dhabbi. In February of this year, indeed, Jasim led a raiding expedition and succeeded in surprising some unfortunate Arabs, said to be dependants of Shaikh Za'eed, at Leewah, and a number of these, including some women and children, were put to the sword in a very merciless and barbarous manner.

46. The Beniwas of course prepared to despatch a retaliatory expedition, but hitherto no serious engagements have occurred.

47. In 1888 the Sublime Porte addressed a complaint to Her Majesty's Government regarding the coercive measures adopted against Shaikh Jasim to obtain redress for his ill-treatment of British subjects, &c. In reply, the Porte was informed that Her Majesty's Government approved of the proceedings in question, and could not admit the right of the Porte to interfere in the matter.

48. During the summer of 1888 the Turkish detachment at El-Bidaa was increased to about 250 regular infantry, and a Turkish steam-launch has been placed at that port.

49. Two serious irregularities by sea occurred off the coast of El-Katr: One was the plunder of a Bahrain vessel close to El-Bidaa, and the other the deliberate murder of two men of the tribe Amamerah, residents of Bahrain, by a number of the Al-bu-Kawarah tribe of El-Katr, in pursuance of a blood feud. The piracy case was settled between the Chief of Bahrain and Shaikh Jasim on their coming to a friendly understanding, but the Al-bu-Kawarah have still to be brought to account.

50. In October I proceeded to El-Bidaa in Her Majesty's Ship *Sphinx*, and had an interview with Shaikh Jasim, who seemed chiefly intent upon retaliating on Abu-Dhabbi, but promised to respect the maritime peace and neutrality.

5.—NEJD AND EL-HASA.

51. In the report for the preceding year it was stated that, under the auspices and support of Mahomed Ibn Rasheed, Amir of Jebel Shammar,



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1888-89.

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Abdullah-bin-Feysal had been re-instated as Governor of Riadh, and his nephews, the sons of Sa'ood-bin-Feysal, had been compelled to retire to El-Khorj. An agent of Ibn Rasheed, however, was placed at Riadh, and was practically Governor of that part of Nejd on the part of the Jebel Shammar Amir, whose power was now established over all Nejd. Abdullah-bin-Feysal, who is connected by marriage with Ibn Rasheed, proceeded to Hayil and took up his residence there, his brother Mohammed residing at Riadh as nominal Chief.

52. In the month of August 1888 three of the sons of Su'ood-bin-Feysal, namely, Mohammed, Saad, and Abdullah, were put to death in El-Khorj by Ibn Nebhan, the agent of Ibn Rasheed. Accounts vary as to the reason for this massacre, but it seems probable that their uncle (Abdulla-bin-Feysal) instigated the murder of these princes. The eldest, Mohammed-bin-Su'ood, was much beloved in Nejd on account of his chivalrous and liberal disposition. For months the Bedouin Arabs refused to credit the news of his death, and rumours were everywhere prevalent that Mohammed had escaped, and was living amongst Bedouins in the desert. Only one son of Su'ood survives, Abdul Azeez, and he is residing at Hayil, as is also his uncle, Abdullah-bin Feysal, now styled the "Imam" in Nejd.

53. The power of Mohammed Ibn Rasheed is now paramount throughout Nejd from the confines of Syria to El-Hasa. In the time of the Amir of Nejd Feysal-bin-Toorkee, Abdullah-in-Rasheed, father of the present Amir of Shammar, was appointed "Muhafidh," or warden of the frontier, by the Wahhabee Chief, and, later, Mohammed Ibn Rasheed was befriended by Abdullah-bin-Feysal, and owes to the latter his accession to power in Hayil. Now, owing chiefly to family dissensions, the Wahhabee princes have lost their authority, and the relative positions have completely changed.

Appendix A.

54. A sketch of the family history of the Jebel Shammar Chief will be found appended.

55. During the summer much apprehension existed of an invasion of 'Oman being undertaken by Ibn Rasheed, and he had in fact promised Shaikh Jasim-bin-Mohammed Thani to march eastwards in the cool season, and sent summonses to the various Arab tribes, but, as has been mentioned, for some reason the design was abandoned.

56. The Wali of Busrah, Nafiz Pasha, having been relieved by Hedayet Pasha, the Mutaserrif of Hasa, Rufat Beg, has also been removed and has been succeeded by Akif Pasha, a Military Officer.

57. Several robberies of native vessels, as usual, took place in the shallow waters about El-Kateef, but of late there have been fewer complaints.

58. The attempt to establish a commercial port at Darain, near El-Kateef, which was mentioned in last report, has not proved successful.

6.—FARS AND PERSIAN COAST.

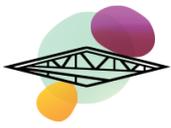
59. His Royal Highness the Ihtesham Ed-Dowlah, Governor of the Central Districts of Fars, has succeeded to the title held by his late father, namely "Motemed-Ed-Dowlah."

60. His Excellency the Saad-ul-Mulk remains Governor of Bushire and of the Persian Coast of the Gulf, and the districts of Dashtistan, Tangistan, and Dashti have been under Prince Nowzer Mirza. Nejif Koolee Khan was appointed Agent at Bushire for the Persian Foreign Office.

61. In July the new Oriental Bank Corporation opened a branch bank at Bushire, one having been previously established at the capital.

62. The Royal Proclamation issued by the Shah promising respect for the liberties and rights of his people, and permitting the formation of companies,

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&c., for the improvement of roads, commerce, &c., was posted at the principal telegraph stations. The effects of this measure are not yet palpable, but, owing chiefly to increased intercourse with Europeans and interchange of ideas with them, there is a gradual amelioration of the condition of the people in progress, and the Royal Proclamation* is a sign of the times at all events, and may yet bear fruit.

* Appendix B.

63. The French Government have established a Vice-Consulate at Bushjre, and M. Piat has been nominated to fill the post.

64. The Dutch Government have decided to withdraw their Consulate from Bushire.

65. Exportation of grain from Persian ports was prohibited from 5th December 1888 by notification from Tehran.

66. In March a British merchant steamer, the *Transition*, got aground off the island of Kais, and much trouble was experienced from the rapacity of the Governor of Charak and Kais. H. M.'s S. *Kingfisher* proceeded to the spot and rendered timely assistance. The *Transition* floated undamaged and proceeded on her voyage, but the conduct of the Persian Governor of Charak will become the subject of discussion.

67. In several districts of Fars an epidemic disease of a severe type has destroyed large numbers of the cattle; in some places, it is said, nine-tenths of the oxen and cows died, causing much distress.

68. Mirza Mohammed Ali, who was formerly Foreign Office Agent at Bunder Abbas, was appointed Deputy Governor of Lingah. The Persian troops were withdrawn from that town and the Arab Shaikh Kadheeb, formerly Deputy Governor, was sent in chains to Tehran from Bushire.

69. A disturbance occurred in Lar between a body of Kashkais and inhabitants of Lar, in which affair many lives were lost on both sides.

70. Shaikh Ibrahim, who was formerly Chief of Kishm, and who was taken to Tehran as a prisoner, has been released and allowed to return to Kishm.

71. Mohammed Hasan Beg was re-appointed Deputy Governor of Bunder Abbas, and the Persian troops have been mostly withdrawn from that place, as well as from Lingah.

72. Captain Tate, Bengal Cavalry, was deputed by the Government of India to buy mules and donkeys in Persia, and visited Shiraz and Ispahan. At the latter place he succeeded in purchasing over three hundred animals of a suitable kind, and at moderate prices.

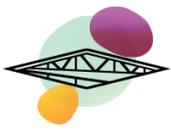
7.—PERSIAN ARABISTAN.

73. In the month of October 1888 the Persian Government intimated to Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Persia that His Majesty the Shah had decided to open the river Karun as far as Ahwaz to the commerce of the world, under certain regulations and conditions, which would be intimated and published later on. A translation of these rules will be found appended.

Appendix C.

74. Simultaneously with the above intimation, orders were despatched to the Governor of Arabistan, the Nizam-es-Saltanah, to allow the passage of commercial steamers and sailing vessels of all friendly powers between Mohammerah and Ahwaz. Above Ahwaz the right of navigation was reserved to the Persian Government.

75. A steam-launch, belonging to Messrs. Gray, Mackenzie & Co., was immediately despatched from Busrah to Ahwaz, as pioneer, and to establish the right of way; and Messrs. Lynch & Co.'s river steamer *Blosse Lynch*



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followed, and has since continued to ply (necessarily at a heavy loss) about once a fortnight.

76. The Persian authorities have placed a small river steamer of their own, named the *Susa*, on the Upper Karun, but it is not a suitable vessel, and it is badly managed. A new stern-wheel steamer has reached Busrah, and will eventually be placed on the upper river.

77. Meantime Messrs. Lynch & Co.'s agent has obtained the consent of the Persian authorities to employ native craft through Persian agency, and cargo is forwarded in that way between Ahwaz and Shushter.

78. During the winter a Commission of Persian Surveying Officers, the chief of whom was the Nejm-ul-Mulk, was sent from Tebran to Arabistan to report on the repairs necessary to roads and other works, including the proposed reconstruction of the dam at Ahwaz, for purposes of irrigation. This Commission has returned to Tehran.

79. In January, Mirja Kazim Khan, Sirteep, was appointed to reside at Mohammerah as agent for the Persian Foreign Office, and an official was posted to Ahwaz to exercise similar functions under the Ameen-es-Sultan's Department.

80. Some mat-huts have been erected at Ahwaz for storing goods, and these were let to Messrs. Lynch's agent at a rent of 500 krans a month, from which fact it will be gathered that the Persian officials hope for good results from the opening of the Karun.

81. Materials have been collected for the construction of warehouses, wharfs, &c., at Mohammerah, and substantial buildings are to be erected at Ahwaz,* where an agent of Messrs. Lynch & Co. is residing.

82. It will be seen that, owing to the prompt manner in which the concession was acted on, real progress has, in the course of a few months, been made towards opening up the new route for traffic. The difficulties which have to be encountered and surmounted can only be realized by those on the spot. The utmost patience, perseverance, and tact are required in dealing with them, and the results already obtained are creditable to the agents employed.

83. In connection with the opening of the Karun, it was considered useful to examine the Bahmishir river, which formed the old channel of the Karun, and in December the Residency Steamer *Lawrence* ascended the Bahmishir for about 20 miles. Subsequently, Captain Butterworth descended from Mohammerah to the sea by the Bahmishir in a launch and took soundings. This river is navigable for some 30 miles from its mouth by ocean steamers of light draught; but the channel leading to the mouth is tortuous, and there is a shallow sand-bank to be crossed to reach it.

84. In the spring of 1888 the Bakhtiyari country was in a very disturbed state, and the disorders spread partially to Arabistan.

85. The Bakhtiyari Chief, Hazi Imam Kooli Khan, having been deposed from the post of Eel-Khani, refused to recognize his brother, Reza Kooli Khan, who was appointed Eel-Khani by the Persian authorities, and prepared to oppose the Persian forces.

86. The Nizam-es-Saltanah marched from Ispahan with a force, accompanied by Hazi Reza Kooli Khan, Eel-Khani, and Isfandiyar Khan, son of the late well-known Eel-Khani, Hazi Husain Kooli Khan (Isfandiyar Khan had been appointed Eel-Begi of the Bakhtiyari's), and attacked and defeated Imam Kooli Khan, who was eventually forced to surrender. Decorations were bestowed on the Nizam-es-Saltanah and Reza Kooli Khan, and Isfandiyar Khan was honored with the title of "Samsam-es-Saltanah." These events led to the restoration of tranquillity in the Bakhtiyari country and Arabistan.

* The post below the dam of Ahwaz is now named "Bander-i-Nasiri."



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87. Shaikh Mozal Khan, Governor of Mohammerah, was confirmed in that post for the current year, and received the title of "Mu'azz-es-Saltanah," but this and the various visits of the Persian Governors have cost him 20,000 tomans beyond the ordinary payments on account of revenue.

8.—PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.

88. The new Governor of the Persian Gulf littoral, the Saad-ul-Mulk, brought in his *détenu*s from Tehran—the two Baluch Shaikhs of Jask, Meer Abdul Nubbi and Meer Ali, whose seizure and imprisonment was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1886-87. Meer Ali was released and allowed to return to his home, but Abdul Nubbi was detained at Bunder Abbas.

89. Shaikh Ibrahim of Kishm, who had also been seized by the Maleket Toojar, has also been released, and has returned to his native place.

90. A guard of twenty Persian Serbaz has recently been placed at Jask.

91. The cases of plunder and ill-treatment of Hindu traders in Persian Baluchistan alluded to in the last report have been settled by payment of compensation by the Persian Governor, Abul Fath Khan Sirteep. Credit is due to Mr. Finch for this result, which was only possible with the powerful and energetic support and action of Her Majesty's Minister at Tehran.

92. In July, it was reported that a party of Rinds, under one Nawab, had attacked and plundered a caravan in Persian territory. It is understood that Mr. Crawford, who personally inquired into Rind outrages at Mand, succeeded in getting hold of Nawab, who was residing in Baho.

93. The Persian districts of Baluchistan have, on the whole, enjoyed tranquillity.

9.—APPOINTMENTS, ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

94. Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, First Assistant, proceeded on furlough on 2nd April 1888.

95. Lieutenant P. J. Melvill assumed charge of the duties of First Assistant on 4th May.

96. Surgeon D. R. Ross proceeded on furlough on 10th April.

97. Surgeon-Major T. French Mullen assumed charge of the duties of Residency Surgeon, 15th April.

98. Mr. Abdur Raheem Hakim, Native Assistant, proceeded to join the Foreign Office as Acting Native Attaché, 4th March.

99. Mr. J. P. Sequeira was appointed Acting Native Assistant from 20th March.

100. Her Majesty's Ships *Turquoise*, *Ranger*, *Sphinx*, and *Kingfisher*, of the Royal Navy, and *Lawrence*, of the Indian Marine, served at various periods in the Gulf during the year. The *Lawrence* in May took Sirdar Ayoob Khan to Karachi from Busrah. Under recent arrangements only one vessel of war will be stationed on the Persian Gulf station in future.

101. No captures of slaves were made, but some cargoes were run from Africa to 'Oman. It was reported that a few fresh slaves were brought by the Persians from the 'Oman Coast to Persia and sent to Shiraz for sale, but it was found impossible to trace or recover any such slaves.

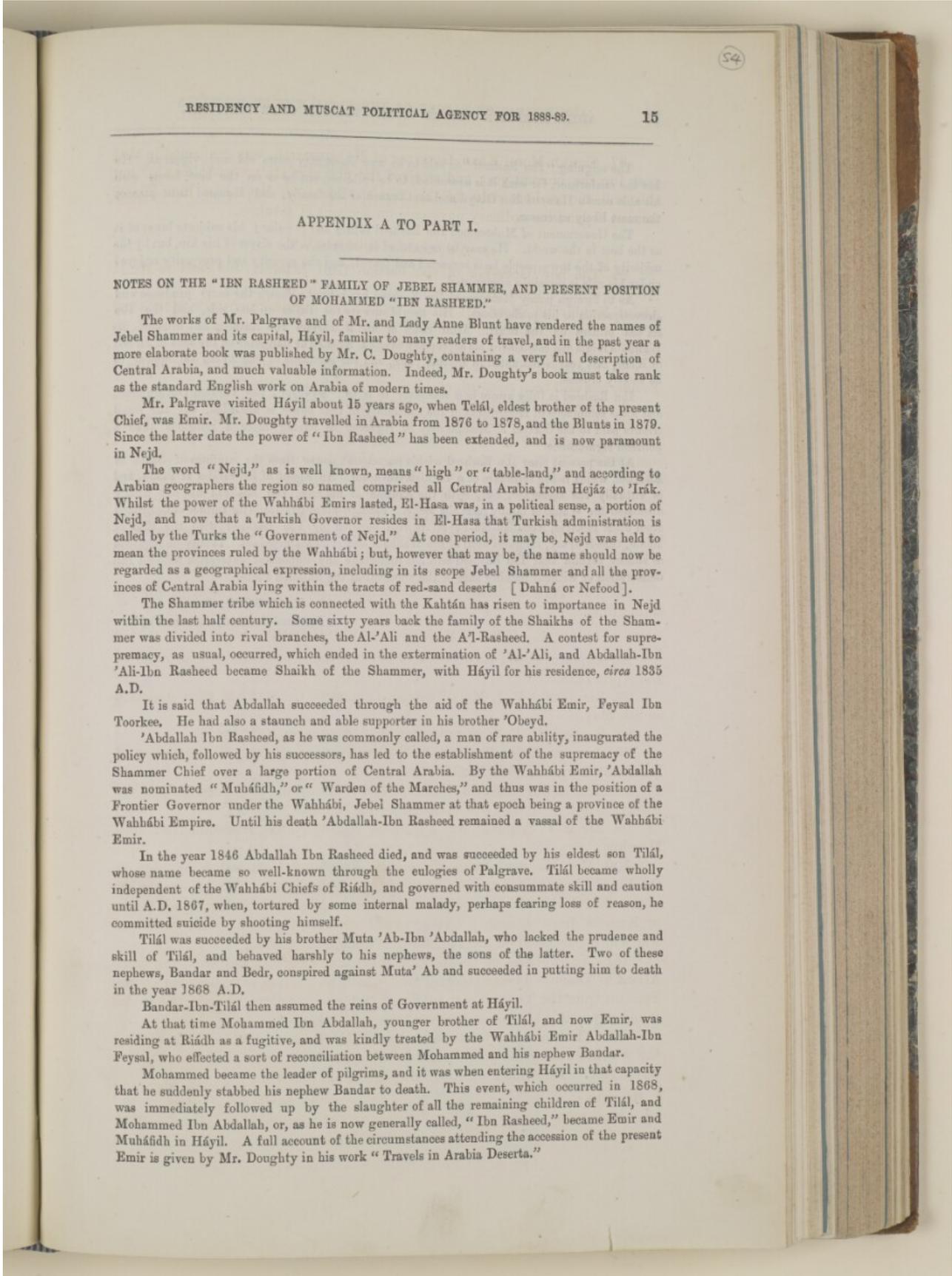
102. The observatory has been kept up at Bushire, and tables indicating the weather during the year will be found appended. The summer at Bushire was trying. The winter was unusually free from gales.

BUSHIRE;
21st June 1889.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel,
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.



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APPENDIX A TO PART I.

NOTES ON THE "IBN RASHEED" FAMILY OF JEBEL SHAMMER, AND PRESENT POSITION OF MOHAMMED "IBN RASHEED."

The works of Mr. Palgrave and of Mr. and Lady Anne Blunt have rendered the names of Jebel Shammer and its capital, Háyl, familiar to many readers of travel, and in the past year a more elaborate book was published by Mr. C. Doughty, containing a very full description of Central Arabia, and much valuable information. Indeed, Mr. Doughty's book must take rank as the standard English work on Arabia of modern times.

Mr. Palgrave visited Háyl about 15 years ago, when Telál, eldest brother of the present Chief, was Emir. Mr. Doughty travelled in Arabia from 1876 to 1878, and the Blunts in 1879. Since the latter date the power of "Ibn Rasheed" has been extended, and is now paramount in Nejd.

The word "Nejd," as is well known, means "high" or "table-land," and according to Arabian geographers the region so named comprised all Central Arabia from Hejáz to 'Irák. Whilst the power of the Wabhábi Emirs lasted, El-Hasa was, in a political sense, a portion of Nejd, and now that a Turkish Governor resides in El-Hasa that Turkish administration is called by the Turks the "Government of Nejd." At one period, it may be, Nejd was held to mean the provinces ruled by the Wabhábi; but, however that may be, the name should now be regarded as a geographical expression, including in its scope Jebel Shammer and all the provinces of Central Arabia lying within the tracts of red-sand deserts [Dahná or Nefood].

The Shammer tribe which is connected with the Kahtán has risen to importance in Nejd within the last half century. Some sixty years back the family of the Shaikhs of the Shammer was divided into rival branches, the Al-'Ali and the A'l-Rasheed. A contest for supremacy, as usual, occurred, which ended in the extermination of 'Al-'Ali, and Abdallah-Ibn 'Ali-Ibn Rasheed became Shaikh of the Shammer, with Háyl for his residence, *circa* 1835 A.D.

It is said that Abdallah succeeded through the aid of the Wabhábi Emir, Feysal Ibn Toorkee. He had also a staunch and able supporter in his brother 'Obeyd.

'Abdallah Ibn Rasheed, as he was commonly called, a man of rare ability, inaugurated the policy which, followed by his successors, has led to the establishment of the supremacy of the Shammer Chief over a large portion of Central Arabia. By the Wabhábi Emir, 'Abdallah was nominated "Muháfídh," or "Warden of the Marches," and thus was in the position of a Frontier Governor under the Wabhábi, Jebel Shammer at that epoch being a province of the Wabhábi Empire. Until his death 'Abdallah-Ibn Rasheed remained a vassal of the Wabhábi Emir.

In the year 1846 Abdallah Ibn Rasheed died, and was succeeded by his eldest son Tilál, whose name became so well-known through the eulogies of Palgrave. Tilál became wholly independent of the Wabhábi Chiefs of Riádh, and governed with consummate skill and caution until A.D. 1867, when, tortured by some internal malady, perhaps fearing loss of reason, he committed suicide by shooting himself.

Tilál was succeeded by his brother Muta 'Ab-Ibn 'Abdallah, who lacked the prudence and skill of Tilál, and behaved harshly to his nephews, the sons of the latter. Two of these nephews, Bandar and Bedr, conspired against Muta' Ab and succeeded in putting him to death in the year 1868 A.D.

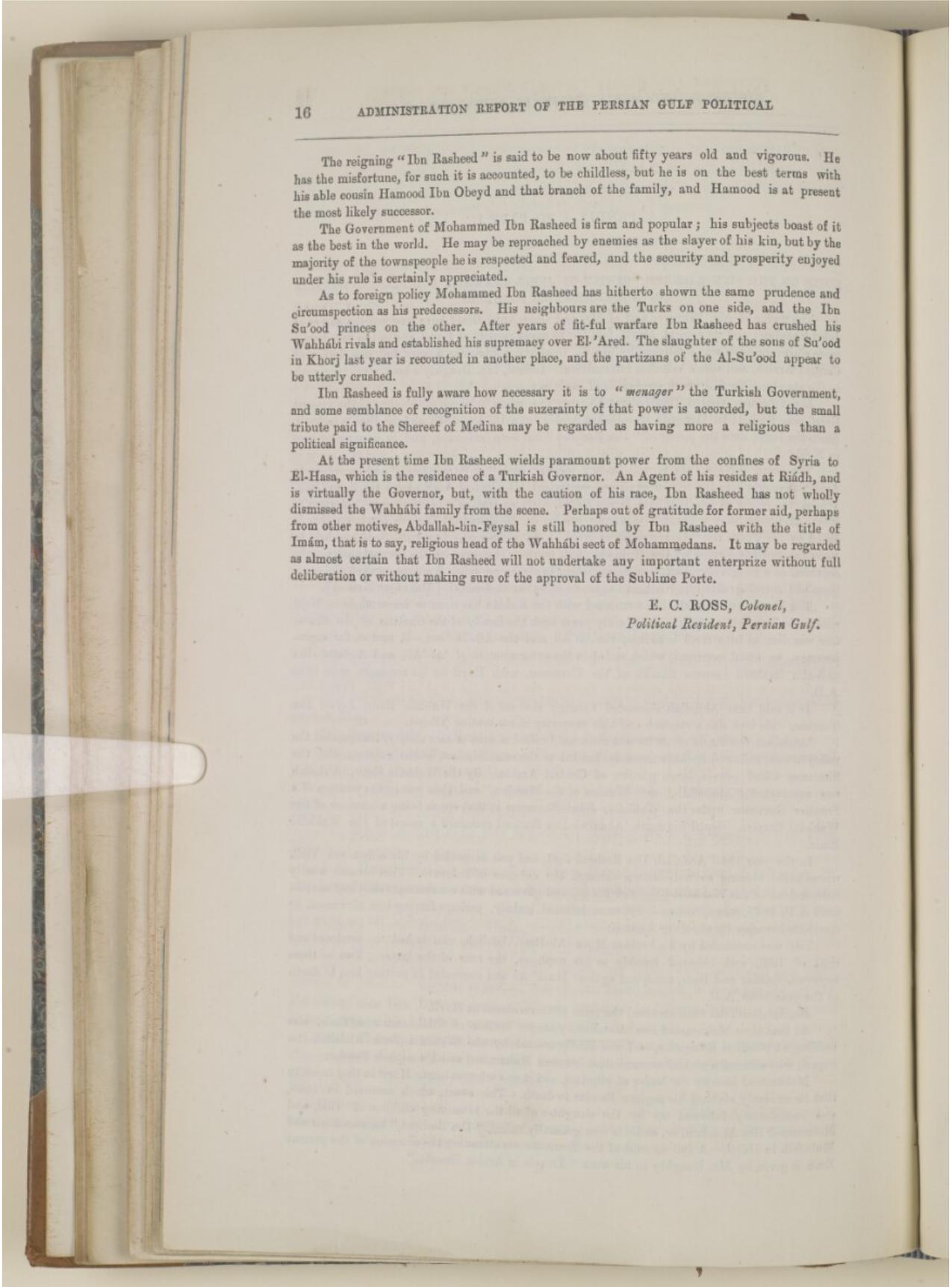
Bandar-Ibn-Tilál then assumed the reins of Government at Háyl.

At that time Mohammed Ibn Abdallah, younger brother of Tilál, and now Emir, was residing at Riádh as a fugitive, and was kindly treated by the Wabhábi Emir Abdallah-Ibn Feysal, who effected a sort of reconciliation between Mohammed and his nephew Bandar.

Mohammed became the leader of pilgrims, and it was when entering Háyl in that capacity that he suddenly stabbed his nephew Bandar to death. This event, which occurred in 1868, was immediately followed up by the slaughter of all the remaining children of Tilál, and Mohammed Ibn Abdallah, or, as he is now generally called, "Ibn Rasheed," became Emir and Muháfídh in Háyl. A full account of the circumstances attending the accession of the present Emir is given by Mr. Doughty in his work "Travels in Arabia Deserta."



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The reigning "Ibn Rasheed" is said to be now about fifty years old and vigorous. He has the misfortune, for such it is accounted, to be childless, but he is on the best terms with his able cousin Hamood Ibn Obeid and that branch of the family, and Hamood is at present the most likely successor.

The Government of Mohammed Ibn Rasheed is firm and popular; his subjects boast of it as the best in the world. He may be reproached by enemies as the slayer of his kin, but by the majority of the townspeople he is respected and feared, and the security and prosperity enjoyed under his rule is certainly appreciated.

As to foreign policy Mohammed Ibn Rasheed has hitherto shown the same prudence and circumspection as his predecessors. His neighbours are the Turks on one side, and the Ibn Su'ood princes on the other. After years of fit-ful warfare Ibn Rasheed has crushed his Wahhâbi rivals and established his supremacy over El.'Ared. The slaughter of the sons of Su'ood in Khorj last year is recounted in another place, and the partizans of the Al-Su'ood appear to be utterly crushed.

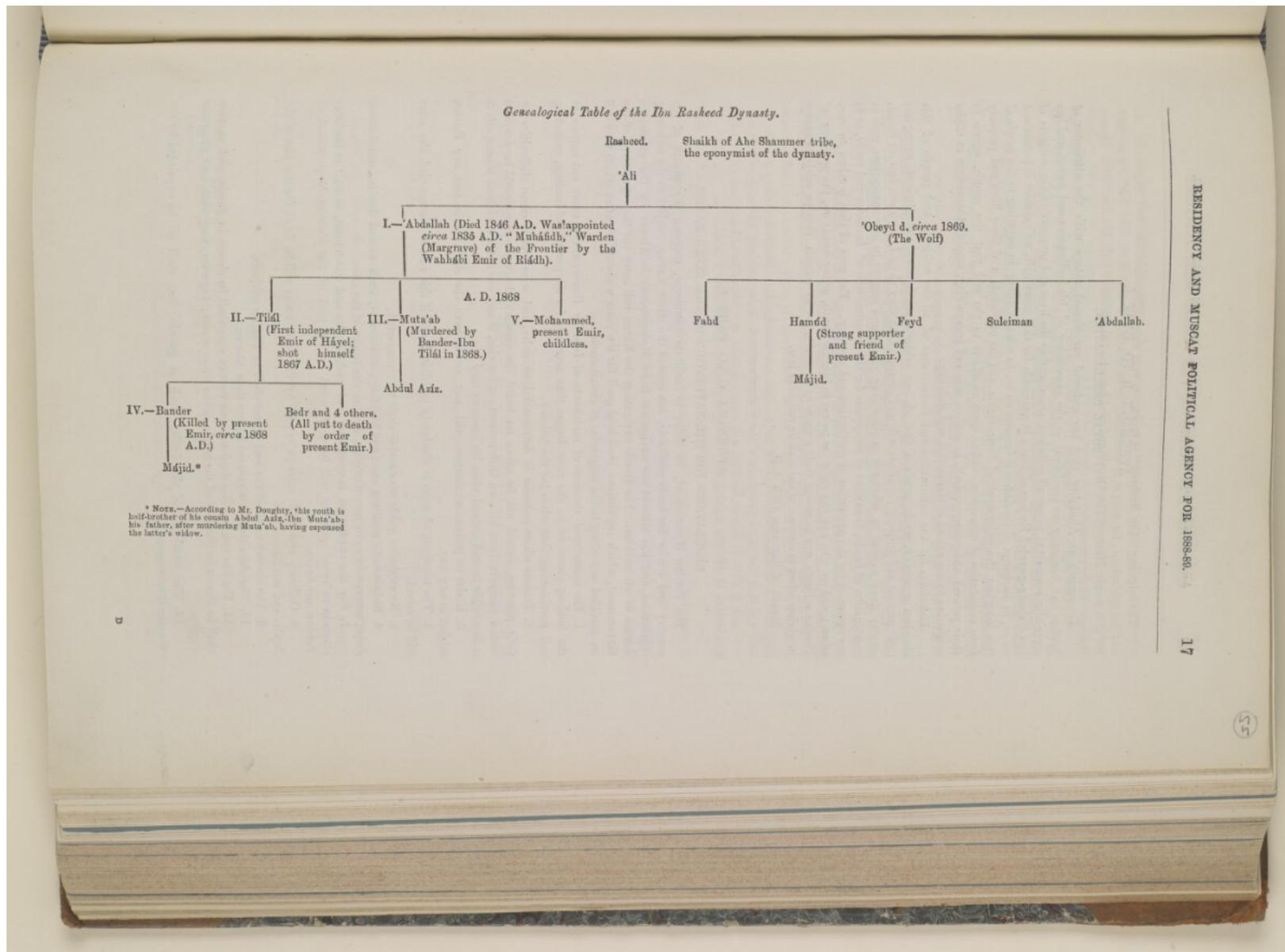
Ibn Rasheed is fully aware how necessary it is to "menager" the Turkish Government, and some semblance of recognition of the suzerainty of that power is accorded, but the small tribute paid to the Shereef of Medina may be regarded as having more a religious than a political significance.

At the present time Ibn Rasheed wields paramount power from the confines of Syria to El-Hasa, which is the residence of a Turkish Governor. An Agent of his resides at Riâdh, and is virtually the Governor, but, with the caution of his race, Ibn Rasheed has not wholly dismissed the Wahhâbi family from the scene. Perhaps out of gratitude for former aid, perhaps from other motives, Abdallah-bin-Feyal is still honored by Ibn Rasheed with the title of Imâm, that is to say, religious head of the Wahhâbi sect of Mohammedans. It may be regarded as almost certain that Ibn Rasheed will not undertake any important enterprize without full deliberation or without making sure of the approval of the Sublime Porte.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel,
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.



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18

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

APPENDIX B TO PART I.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Forasmuch as Almighty God has endowed our blessed nature with the attributes of justice and benignity and ordained us the manifestor of his ordinances and power, and has especially committed to our all sufficient guardianship the lives and property of the subjects of the divinely-guarded Empire of Iran; in gratitude for this great gift, we consider it incumbent on us, in discharge of the duties it imposes on us, to relax nothing in ensuring to the people of this kingdom the enjoyment of their rights and the preservation of their lives and property from molestation of oppressors, and to spare no efforts to the end that the people, secure in their persons and property, shall, in perfect ease and tranquillity, employ themselves in affairs conducive to the spread of civilization and stability.

Therefore, for the information and re-assurance of all the subjects and people of this kingdom generally, we do proclaim that all our subjects are free and independent as regards their persons and property; it is our will and pleasure that they should, without fear or doubt, employ their capital in whatever manner they please, and engage in any enterprises, such as combination of funds, formation of companies for the construction of factories and roads, or in any measures for the promotion of civilization and security. The care of that is taken on ourselves; and no one has the right or power to interfere with, or lay hands on, the property of Persian subjects, nor to molest their persons or property, nor to punish Persian subjects except in giving effect to decrees of the civil or religious law.

Month of Ramazan 1305 A.H.

APPENDIX C TO PART I.

REGULATIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER KARUN.

The Persian Government, in order to facilitate commerce, increase the wealth of the country and render her lands profitable, has opened the River Karun, subject to the following regulations, and has allowed the navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz by the mercantile marine of all nations. The vessels navigating the Karun will carry out the regulations of the Government, which regulations shall hold good for ten years without fail, after which they will be modified according to the exigencies of circumstances—

1. The commercial steamers of merchants of friendly Governments must not remain at the landing-places or in the river longer than necessary for the purpose of loading, unloading and provisioning themselves for the journey.

2. Persons whose presence is detrimental to order, and who would cause difficulties by their presence, should not be taken on board the vessels; whoever comes should be provided with a passport from his own Government; otherwise, if any one arrives without a passport, it is impossible to understand what his business may be.

3. Under no pretext whatsoever will any vessel have the right to protect any Persian subject in any way.

4. The transport of arms is absolutely prohibited, and if this rule is disregarded, the arms will be seized.

5. No explosive goods whatsoever shall be transported.

6. Ship-owners shall not erect any buildings whatsoever, such as coal depôts, warehouses, shops, caravan-serais or manufactories, &c., on the banks of the river.

7. For the storage of merchandise and coal, depôts and warehouses, as well as landing-places in sufficient quantity will be constructed on the part of the Persian Government or Persian merchants.

8. Ordinary reasonable rates to be paid by the ship-owners will be fixed for the hire of the depôts and warehouses.

9. The store-keepers of the coal stores shall be Persian subjects.

10. The ships shall not proceed higher than Ahwaz.

11. For the merchandise depôts a trustworthy man shall be chosen in Persia, and another shall be chosen on the part of the whole of the ship-owners; together, they shall look after the depôts.

12. The watchmen of the depôts, such as guards, &c., shall all be appointed by the Persian Government.



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13. No one belonging to any vessel has any right whatsoever to buy, sell or mortgage, &c., any property from or to any Persian subject.
14. From the vessels navigating the Karun to Ahwaz, for going and returning, if a steam vessel, a tonnage of one kran per ton, and, if a sailing vessel, ten shahis, as toll and right of way will be levied. Unladen vessels shall pay half tolls; sailing vessels belonging to Persian subjects under 30 tons will be exempted from these dues.
15. Porters for the portage from the landing-places to the vessels, and from the vessels to the loading-places, shall be provided by the Persian Government, who will keep a register of them and supply them with a badge.
16. When a Persian subject who, with the permission of the Persian Government, has entered the service of the vessels renders himself liable to the law, his trial and punishment shall be conducted by the Persian representative without any interference.
17. With reference to the flags of the vessels, they will be regulated by the general maritime laws on the subject.
18. Employés of the vessels are prohibited from lending Persians generally any sums of money in excess of two tomans, trading being excepted.
19. No friendly Government has any right whatsoever to interfere with the depth, course or bed of the river.
20. The number, names and employment of persons who, with the permission of the Government, are employed on the vessels of friendly Governments shall be entered in the Government books, and should have a Persian passport; otherwise, they are not allowed to take service.
21. As this permission to the mercantile marines of friendly Governments to navigate the Karun is solely for the purpose of facilitating and stimulating trade and nothing else, this will by no means be allowed to be made a pretext for political discussions of any sort.
22. The regulations obtaining regarding wrecks on shores generally shall govern such cases, and the salvage shall be paid to the natives of the shore.
23. Dangerous goods, such as arms, &c., shall not be sold by the employés of vessels to Persian subjects, nomads or tribes; if sold, they will be seized and their value returned.
24. Should any one vessel of a friendly power violate these regulations, if a steamer, 600 tomans, and if a sailing vessel, 300 tomans fine will be inflicted, and the vessel shall be prohibited from the navigation for two years.
- Addendum.*—In case of disputes the Persian text to be gone by.

APPENDIX D TO PART I.

TABLE NO. 1.

Table showing force and prevailing directions of winds and recorded rainfall at Bushire for the year 1888-89.

MONTH.	Mean daily movement in miles.	PERCENTAGE OF EACH DIRECTION.							Rain.		
		North.	Between north and west.	West.	Between west and south.	South.	Between south and east.	East.	Between east and north.	In.	Cents.
April 1888	180.1	...	23	10	10	23	14	12	8	0	42
May "	208.4	5	55	17	5	3	5	8	2	0	0
June "	Instrument out of order.	1	85	4	4	1	...	4	1	0	0
July "	182.5	2	44	30	16	3	3	2	...	0	0
August "	181.7	...	54	22	9	...	5	5	5	0	0
September "	162.2	3	49	17	15	...	3	3	10	0	0
October "	182.9	2	36	13	19	3	6	3	18	0	0

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TABLE No. 2.
Abstract Table of meteorological observations for the year ending 31st March 1889, taken at the Presidency Observatory, Bushire, 1885-89.

MONTHS.	READING OF BAROMETER.		FORENOON TEMPERATURE.		AFTERNOON TEMPERATURE.		SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.						Days on which highest temperature of air reached.	Days on which lowest temperature of air reached.
	Forenoon (10 A.M.)	Afternoon (4 P.M.)	DAY	WET	DAY	WET	DAY MAXIMUM.		MINIMUM.					
			BULB.	BULB.	BULB.	BULB.	Mean.	Highest.	DAY.		WET.			
			Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.			Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.			
April 1888	29.935	29.878	77.1	67.5	79.0	68.1	82.2	96.3	67.0	59.5	62.4	54.0	19th	2nd
May "	29.883	29.840	85.5	75.1	80.3	76.2	88.9	104.6	75.2	68.0	70.1	63.5	23rd	2nd and 4th
June "	29.718	29.674	89.4	77.9	90.6	79.3	92.7	109.8	81.8	77.0	72.9	66.5	4th	7th
July "	29.632	29.594	92.8	82.0	94.1	82.2	94.9	102.8	84.1	75.0	76.7	70.0	24th	9th
August "	29.698	29.651	93.2	81.7	94.7	82.9	95.9	99.0	84.3	76.6	77.0	71.2	3rd and 14th	29th
September "	29.939	29.866	91.2	79.4	93.7	82.7	95.2	103.0	79.9	75.7	72.2	62.2	12th	5th
October "	30.093	30.028	87.8	77.7	88.8	78.7	90.5	92.8	75.2	69.7	70.3	64.2	2nd and 7th	30th and 31st
November "	30.155	30.091	73.2	65.7	74.5	65.1	77.9	91.7	61.2	49.6	57.2	43.5	2nd	19th
December "	30.242	30.165	61.9	55.6	64.8	57.2	67.5	80.8	54.2	44.6	50.9	41.3	10th	18
January 1889	30.160	30.151	59.5	55.1	62.1	56.7	63.5	71.0	53.6	48.0	52.9	44.8	6th	22nd
February "	30.174	30.106	64.0	58.4	66.5	59.4	68.6	85.3	50.1	47.8	52.6	44.0	19th	2nd
March "	30.017	30.041	73.9	63.1	74.2	63.6	76.8	90.8	62.1	56.0	56.7	51.0	30th	15th
For the year	29.970	29.922	79.1	69.9	80.8	71.0	82.9	109.8	69.5	44.6	64.4	41.3	4th June 1888	18th December 1888.

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TABLE No. 3.
Abstract Table of meteorological observations for the year ending 31st March 1889, taken at the Civil Hospital, Muscat.
[Position of Instruments about 35 feet above the sea-level.]

MONTHS.	READINGS OF BAROMETER.			TEMPERATURE.									SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.								Days on which highest temperature of air reached.	Days on which lowest temperature of air reached.	Days on which highest temperature of sun's rays* black bulb (in vacuo).	RAINFALL.	
				6 A. M.			10 A. M.			4 P. M.			MAXIMUM.			MINIMUM.			MAXIMUM SOLAR HEAT, BLACK BULB.					MAXIMUM SOLAR HEAT, BLACK BULB (IN VACUO).		Inch.	Cent.
	6 A. M.	10 A. M.	4 P. M.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Mean Dry.	Mean Wet.	Highest Dry.	Mean Dry.	Mean Wet.	Lowest Dry.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Highest.						
April	29.86	29.88	29.85	81.7	74.0	85.1	77.3	85.4	74.2	87.2	70.1	99	77.6	68.3	68	108.7	124	162.4	169	6th	10th & 11th	16th	1	83	
May	29.76	29.80	29.76	88.9	80.2	91.7	82.2	99.2	82.1	93.9	84.5	103	84.4	72.8	79	114.7	127	168.2	173	20th	1st & 5th	20th	...	...
June	29.67	29.60	29.57	93.4	81.3	94.9	83.8	95.9	83.5	98.4	87.7	106	87.7	74.9	84	119.6	124	170.5	180	6th & 7th	18th	6th	...	...
July	29.52	29.54	29.50	93.0	83.3	95.6	84.0	96.4	84.9	98.0	87.9	106	88.3	77.1	83	113.5	123	166.8	175	26th	15th	21st & 25th	...	...
August	29.57	29.60	29.56	89.9	83.4	92.2	83.5	92.0	83.5	93.7	86.6	106	84.6	79.0	77	114.3	123	164.6	172	20th	10th to 12th	20th	...	...
September	29.70	29.84	29.78	86.4	80.0	89.9	82.2	90.3	81.8	91.8	85.0	98	84.1	74.6	78	114.5	120	160.4	166	17th & 20th	9th	16th	...	...
October	29.96	29.90	29.95	83.3	74.6	87.5	78.0	87.7	78.3	88.9	81.1	97	81.1	69.6	77	108.6	115	153.8	165	1st & 3rd	29th to 31st	2nd	...	...
November	30.03	30.07	30.01	79.3	67.3	80.5	71.1	80.7	71.2	81.6	73.1	86	73.6	64.6	69	100.7	109	142.8	151	10th	22nd & 23rd	2nd	...	...
December	30.11	30.15	30.10	75.4	65.8	76.3	69.9	76.7	68.0	77.4	74.0	84	70.1	61.7	66	97.7	101	137.2	144	7th	22nd to 26th	23rd	0	46	
January	30.08	30.12	30.07	68.9	64.2	72.4	66.3	73.1	66.4	74.2	66.8	79	66.5	61.0	63	94.3	96	132.0	142	23rd & 27th	18th & 19th	20th, 26th & 27th.	1	51	
February	30.07	30.11	30.06	70.5	67.0	74.0	69.6	75.1	70.0	76.2	68.6	82	68.2	61.7	64	97.5	105	137.7	153	22nd & 28th	2nd, 6th to 8th	27th & 28th	0	48	
March	30.03	30.06	30.01	75.2	68.6	78.1	71.4	80.3	71.5	82.7	73.0	88	72.4	66.6	68	102.9	112	148.9	157	10th, 12th & 13th	24th & 25th	8th & 30th	2	51	
Means for the year.	29.85	29.89	29.85	81.9	74.1	84.8	76.6	86.1	76.3	87.7	78.9	Highest 106	78.2	69.3	Lowest 63	107.2	Highest 127	153.8	180	6th & 7th June, 26th July & 20th August.	18th & 19th January.	6th June	6	78	
Means for 1887-88.	29.83	29.90	29.83	79.9	72.5	83.7	74.6	83.7	74.9	85.3	77.8	105	77.1	68.8	59	103.3	124	153.9	174	2nd, 5th & 21st June	2nd & 4th February.	21st May 6th & 21st June.	3	2	

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PART II.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUSCAT POLITICAL
AGENCY AND CONSULATE FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

Political.—At the commencement of the official year there were slight internal disturbances in' Oman.

In April an affray took place between the Hikman and Yal Bede tribes near Barkah, regarding an old boundary dispute, in which six lives were lost. Peace was speedily restored between the two tribes by a deputation sent from Muscat by His Highness the Sultan.

A demonstration was also made by Shaikh Hilal-bin-Zahir at the head of 500 men against Manh, but the fort being well-guarded, the expedition failed, and Shaikh Hilal returned to Nezwa without having attained any political object.

Reports from Sohar stated that the Shahook and the Nakbieen tribes, whilst on their way to attack the forts of Dibba and Kore Fakkan, were opposed by the Sharkieen and Sultan-bin-Muhammad, the encounter resulting in the death of 13 men of the Sharkieen. No action was taken by the Sultan in regard to the above quarrel.

In May, His Highness Seyyid Turki took an important step in the dismissal of his Minister Sayyid Sa'eed-bin-Muhammad, being convinced that his long-continued ill-health was due to sorcery practised by his Wazir, although assured by Dr. Jayakar that his disease was in no way connected with that art.

Attempts at a reconciliation failed, and finally Seyyid Sa'eed, who stated that he went in fear of his life from the Sultan, was ordered to quit the neighbourhood and left in a native boat for the island of Kishm.

It appears that the dismissal of his minister was owing to no sudden change in the Sultan's feelings towards him. Dislike and distrust had been growing in Seyyid Turki's mind for some years past.

Matters were in this position at the death of His Highness Seyyid Turki, which occurred on 4th June 1888. Dr. Jayakar, who was then in charge of the Agency, reported as follows:—

"The late Sultan had been suffering from chyluria for many years, and although for a long time the disease was in abeyance, the last relapse of the disease, which proved to be a serious and a continuous one, came on about a year ago. He never recovered from this attack, and about the end of April, owing to the great weakness caused by the disease, he had to take to his bed. On 15th May, owing to repeated attacks of syncope and palpitation, he was in such a critical state that I had to telegraph to you.* After your departure from Muscat on 23rd May he seemed to improve a little, but the improvement was only of a temporary nature and the weakness continued to increase, although almost to the last moment he was able to conduct the affairs of the State. Besides this, His Highness suffered from other chronic diseases, and his health therefore had been in a precarious state for several years."

* Resident.

The death of Seyyid Turki was fortunately not followed by disturbances of any kind in Muscat, although it was considered advisable to take precautionary measures with regard to British subjects owing to the possibility of an outbreak.

The position of Sultan was forthwith assumed by Seyyid Feysal, the second son of Seyyid Turki, who wrote to the officiating Political Agent, desiring a continuance of the friendly relations which existed between the British Government and his father, and praying for their protection and favour. Seyyid Fey-



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sal received letters from the most important Chiefs in 'Oman, containing professions of friendship and good-will towards him, and the news of his accession seems to have been favourably received throughout the Province.

A week after Seyyid Turki's death, Colonel Ross, Resident in the Persian Gulf, arrived in the *Lawrence* and paid a visit of condolence to the three sons of the late Sultan, which they returned the following day. Colonel Ross left Muscat the same evening.

About the end of June Seyyid Sa'eed, the ex-Minister, having heard of Seyyid Turki's death, returned from Kishm. This action was strongly disapproved of by Seyyid Feysal who deputed his brother, Seyyid Fahad, to meet Seyyid Sa'eed on landing, with instructions that the latter was to consider himself under restraint during his stay in Muscat. Seyyid Sa'eed thus virtually became a prisoner in his own house. He was shortly afterwards compelled to leave the place, and started for Bunder Abbas on 1st July.

During the month of June there were some slight intertribal disturbances in the district, but these were not dependent on the events taking place at Muscat.

In July, four Banians arrived from Burkah with a complaint that they had been assaulted by a party of Beni Jabir whilst drawing water at Burkah. The case was represented to His Highness the Sultan, and an enquiry resulted in the imprisonment at Muscat of the ringleaders of the offending party.

A proposal was made by His Highness to collect "Zekat" (taxes) from purchasers, on produce arriving from the interior at coast-towns. This, being contrary to treaty, was disallowed.

Fighting again occurred at Burkah between the Yal Bede and Hikman tribes, in which six men on each side were killed. A fight also took place in the Wadis, Ghafir and Shatan between the Ghafree tribes, Meyayihah and Ibriyeen, in which some 50 men were killed and an equal number taken prisoners. Peace was restored by the mediation of Sayyid Ibrahim-bin-Keis, of Rostak.

In August His Highness Seyyid Abdul Aziz wrote to the Political Agent, stating that he felt himself called upon and impelled to reform the Province of 'Oman by force of arms, and enquiring whether the British Government would assist him in his plan of reformation and conquest. He added that, if he could rely on the support of the British Government, he could, no doubt, mature his schemes "easily and without bloodshed." This letter was referred to the Resident at Bushire, and under his orders Seyyid Abdul Aziz was to be informed that he had already been made acquainted with the views of Government, and that no other amplification thereof seemed necessary.

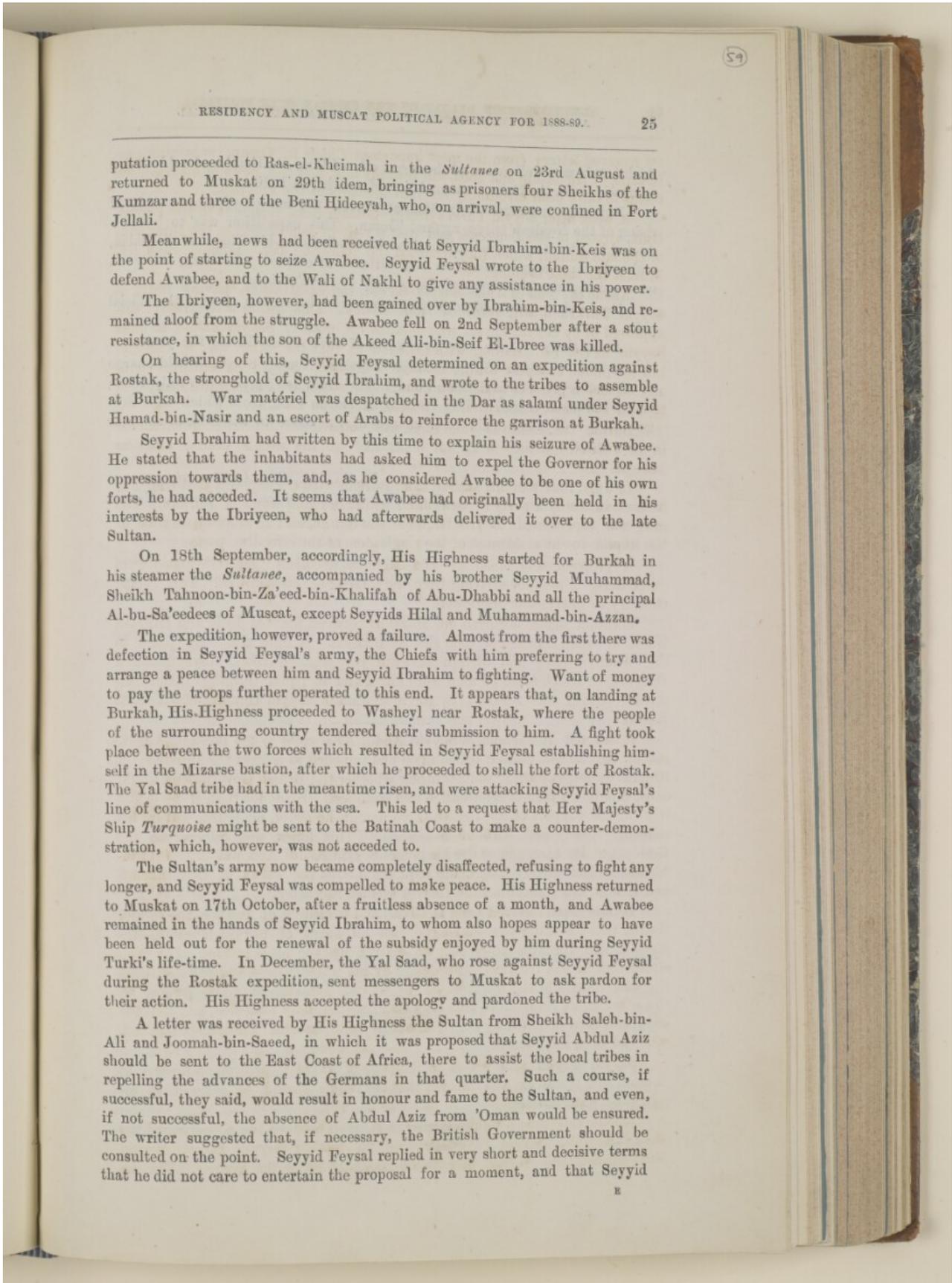
Letters were received from the Wali and townsfolk of Awabee, the former stating that the latter were in league with an agent of Seyyid Ibrahim-bin-Keis, named Ibrahim-bin-Sa'eed, to deliver up the place to him. The Wali stated that he had frustrated this design by his watchfulness and had destroyed the watercourses of the townspeople by way of punishment. The people, on the other hand, complained that they had been unjustly punished, and that the story had been invented by the Wali out of spite towards Ibrahim-bin-Sa'eed, who had been imprisoned.

Seyyid Feysal sent orders to the Wali of Nakhl to proceed to Awabee to enquire into the affair, and directed that the people should be allowed to repair their watercourses.

About this time a fight occurred at Khasab between the Kumzar and the Beni Hideeyah. Seyyid Feysal deputed his brother Seyyid Fahad, Seyyid Bede-bin-Seif and Sheikh Shamis-bin-Hasan to settle the quarrel. The de-



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putation proceeded to Ras-el-Kheimah in the *Sultane* on 23rd August and returned to Muskat on 29th idem, bringing as prisoners four Sheikhs of the Kumzar and three of the Beni Hideeyah, who, on arrival, were confined in Fort Jellali.

Meanwhile, news had been received that Seyyid Ibrahim-bin-Keis was on the point of starting to seize Awabee. Seyyid Feysal wrote to the Ibriyeen to defend Awabee, and to the Wali of Nakhl to give any assistance in his power.

The Ibriyeen, however, had been gained over by Ibrahim-bin-Keis, and remained aloof from the struggle. Awabee fell on 2nd September after a stout resistance, in which the son of the Akeed Ali-bin-Seif El-Ibree was killed.

On hearing of this, Seyyid Feysal determined on an expedition against Rostak, the stronghold of Seyyid Ibrahim, and wrote to the tribes to assemble at Burkah. War matériel was despatched in the Dar as salami under Seyyid Hamad-bin-Nasir and an escort of Arabs to reinforce the garrison at Burkah.

Seyyid Ibrahim had written by this time to explain his seizure of Awabee. He stated that the inhabitants had asked him to expel the Governor for his oppression towards them, and, as he considered Awabee to be one of his own forts, he had acceded. It seems that Awabee had originally been held in his interests by the Ibriyeen, who had afterwards delivered it over to the late Sultan.

On 18th September, accordingly, His Highness started for Burkah in his steamer the *Sultane*, accompanied by his brother Seyyid Muhammad, Sheikh Tahnoon-bin-Za'eed-bin-Khalifah of Abu-Dhabbi and all the principal Al-bu-Sa'eedees of Muscat, except Seyyids Hilal and Muhammad-bin-Azzan.

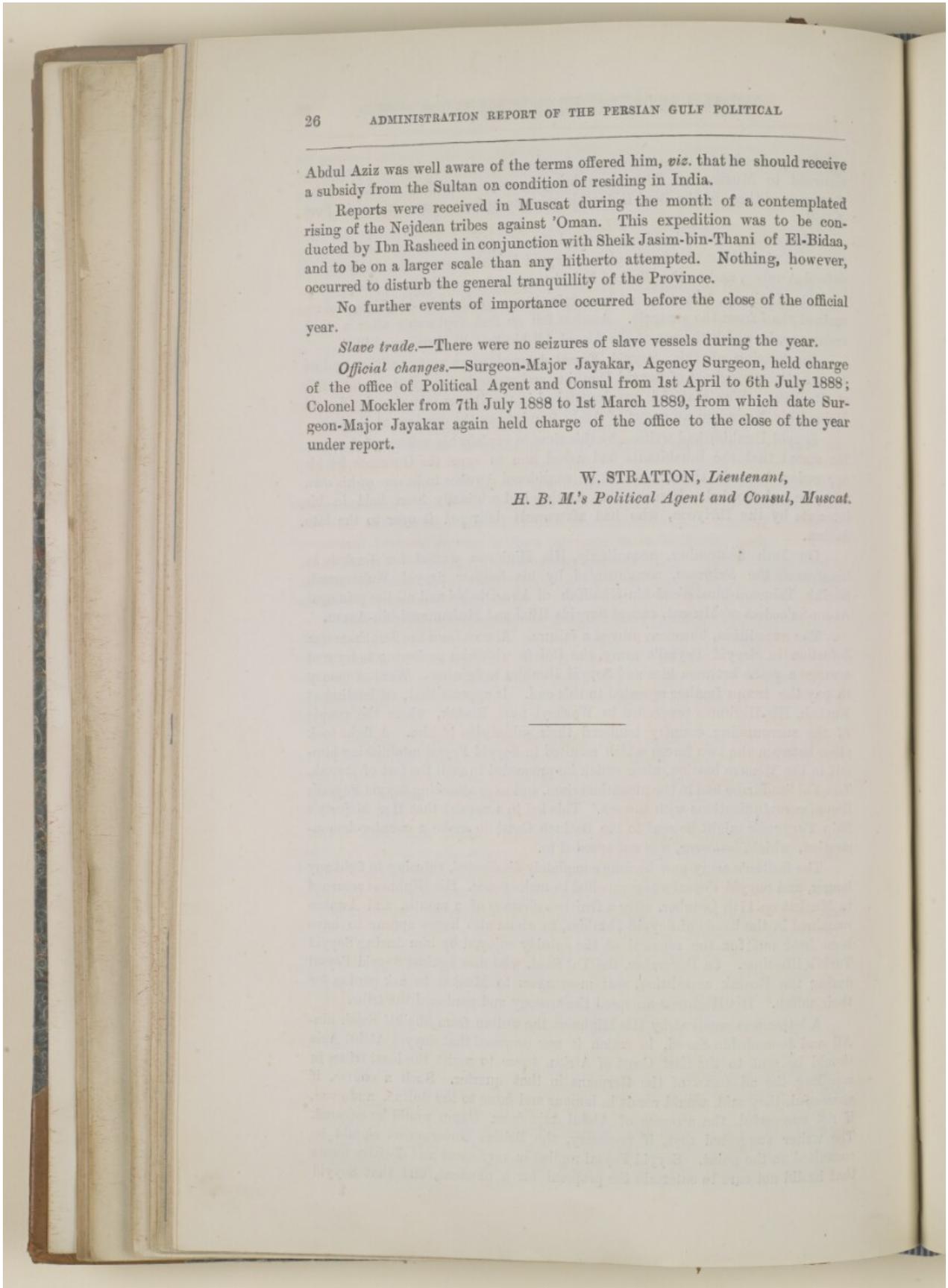
The expedition, however, proved a failure. Almost from the first there was defection in Seyyid Feysal's army, the Chiefs with him preferring to try and arrange a peace between him and Seyyid Ibrahim to fighting. Want of money to pay the troops further operated to this end. It appears that, on landing at Burkah, His Highness proceeded to Washeyl near Rostak, where the people of the surrounding country tendered their submission to him. A fight took place between the two forces which resulted in Seyyid Feysal establishing himself in the Mizarse bastion, after which he proceeded to shell the fort of Rostak. The Yal Saad tribe had in the meantime risen, and were attacking Seyyid Feysal's line of communications with the sea. This led to a request that Her Majesty's Ship *Turquoise* might be sent to the Batinah Coast to make a counter-demonstration, which, however, was not acceded to.

The Sultan's army now became completely disaffected, refusing to fight any longer, and Seyyid Feysal was compelled to make peace. His Highness returned to Muskat on 17th October, after a fruitless absence of a month, and Awabee remained in the hands of Seyyid Ibrahim, to whom also hopes appear to have been held out for the renewal of the subsidy enjoyed by him during Seyyid Turki's life-time. In December, the Yal Saad, who rose against Seyyid Feysal during the Rostak expedition, sent messengers to Muskat to ask pardon for their action. His Highness accepted the apology and pardoned the tribe.

A letter was received by His Highness the Sultan from Sheikh Saleh-bin-Ali and Joomah-bin-Saeed, in which it was proposed that Seyyid Abdul Aziz should be sent to the East Coast of Africa, there to assist the local tribes in repelling the advances of the Germans in that quarter. Such a course, if successful, they said, would result in honour and fame to the Sultan, and even, if not successful, the absence of Abdul Aziz from 'Oman would be ensured. The writer suggested that, if necessary, the British Government should be consulted on the point. Seyyid Feysal replied in very short and decisive terms that he did not care to entertain the proposal for a moment, and that Seyyid

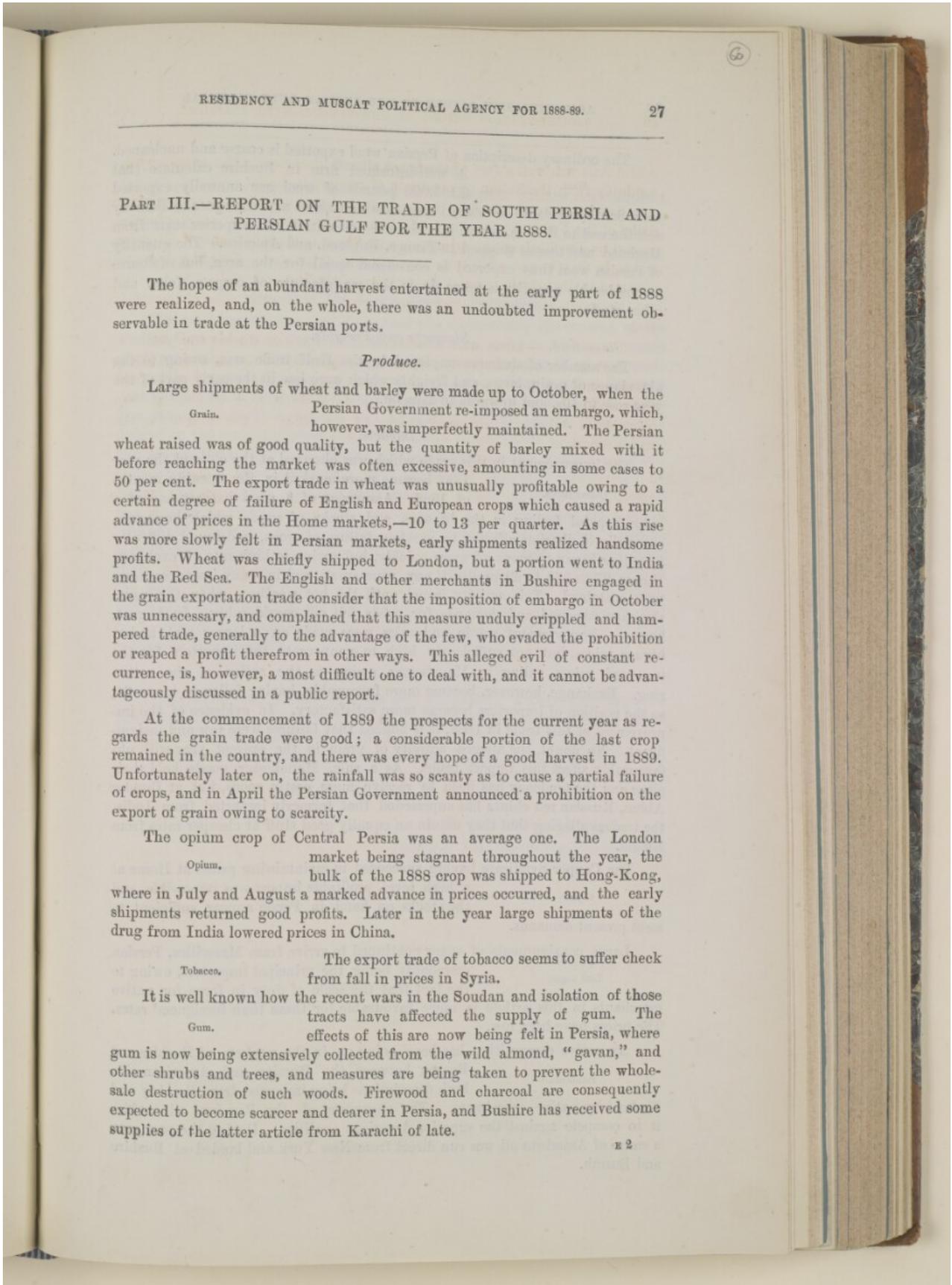


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PART III.—REPORT ON THE TRADE OF SOUTH PERSIA AND
PERSIAN GULF FOR THE YEAR 1888.

The hopes of an abundant harvest entertained at the early part of 1888 were realized, and, on the whole, there was an undoubted improvement observable in trade at the Persian ports.

Produce.

Large shipments of wheat and barley were made up to October, when the Persian Government re-imposed an embargo, which, however, was imperfectly maintained. The Persian wheat raised was of good quality, but the quantity of barley mixed with it before reaching the market was often excessive, amounting in some cases to 50 per cent. The export trade in wheat was unusually profitable owing to a certain degree of failure of English and European crops which caused a rapid advance of prices in the Home markets,—10 to 13 per quarter. As this rise was more slowly felt in Persian markets, early shipments realized handsome profits. Wheat was chiefly shipped to London, but a portion went to India and the Red Sea. The English and other merchants in Bushire engaged in the grain exportation trade consider that the imposition of embargo in October was unnecessary, and complained that this measure unduly crippled and hampered trade, generally to the advantage of the few, who evaded the prohibition or reaped a profit therefrom in other ways. This alleged evil of constant recurrence, is, however, a most difficult one to deal with, and it cannot be advantageously discussed in a public report.

At the commencement of 1889 the prospects for the current year as regards the grain trade were good; a considerable portion of the last crop remained in the country, and there was every hope of a good harvest in 1889. Unfortunately later on, the rainfall was so scanty as to cause a partial failure of crops, and in April the Persian Government announced a prohibition on the export of grain owing to scarcity.

The opium crop of Central Persia was an average one. The London market being stagnant throughout the year, the bulk of the 1888 crop was shipped to Hong-Kong, where in July and August a marked advance in prices occurred, and the early shipments returned good profits. Later in the year large shipments of the drug from India lowered prices in China.

The export trade of tobacco seems to suffer check from fall in prices in Syria.

It is well known how the recent wars in the Soudan and isolation of those tracts have affected the supply of gum. The effects of this are now being felt in Persia, where gum is now being extensively collected from the wild almond, "gavan," and other shrubs and trees, and measures are being taken to prevent the wholesale destruction of such woods. Firewood and charcoal are consequently expected to become scarcer and dearer in Persia, and Bushire has received some supplies of the latter article from Karachi of late.



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The ordinary description of Persian wool exported is coarse and uncleaned. A well-informed firm in Bushire calculate that 3,125,000 pounds of wool are annually exported from South and South-Western Persia, of which about a quarter goes to Bombay and the rest to Busrah, where it is cleaned and mixed with superior sorts from Baghdad and thence shipped to France, England, and America. The quantity of Persian wool thus exported is considered small for the area, but of course a considerable quantity is taken up in the manufacture of carpets, felts, and other stuffs.

Wool.

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and the rest to Busrah, where it is cleaned and mixed with superior sorts from Baghdad and thence shipped to France, England, and America. The quantity of Persian wool thus exported is considered small for the area, but of course a considerable quantity is taken up in the manufacture of carpets, felts, and other stuffs.

Steamers and Freights.

The number of steamers employed in the Gulf trade was, owing to the abundance of grain, large, and freights which were low in the early part of the year rose to 40s. and upwards to London.

Imports.

The improvement in this trade which was observed at the close of the year 1887 became more marked in the opening months of 1888. Assurance of a good harvest caused a more hopeful feeling in the bazaars, and stocks of goods which importers, especially in districts affected by previous failure of crops, had found difficulty in selling began to move off more quickly, but owing to high rate of exchange (krans 37 to 37½ to £) profits, if any, were small, and in many instances losses were sustained. This activity lasted until the hot weather, when the usual slackness recurred and demands for goods fell off considerably. In August, however, improvement set in and sales were made on a larger scale and at higher prices, but not sufficiently high to compensate the importers for the increased prices ruling in Manchester, owing to the action of the cotton ring. Exchange, however, became more favourable, having fallen to krans 34, so the position of importers became more satisfactory. In evidence of the improvement of this trade in 1888, it is noticed that failures were few and insignificant. No doubt, the alleged scarcity of grain in the present year will unfavourably affect this import trade. As a rule, Manchester goods hold their place and the tendency has been to receive more costly goods, but at Bunder Abbas, Russian red chintz has superseded that formerly imported from India, the traders alleging that they obtain an equally good stuff at cheaper rates from Russia.

Cotton Goods.

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The Copper Syndicate having succeeded in maintaining prices at Home at a high level, profitable import was impossible, and the stocks on hand in Persia appear sufficient to meet present demands.

Copper.

Large consignments of sugar continued to arrive from Marseilles, Persian merchants being the principal importers, owing to the fact that the scale of duty in force for native merchants in this article is more favourable for them than foreigners' rates. The prices have been low.

Leaf sugar.

An active competition has been going on in the markets of Bushire and Busrah between the Russian and American oils, both descriptions being imported from Bombay and Karachi by native merchants. The cheapness of the Russian oil enables it to compete against the superior American qualities. During the past year a cargo of American oil was run direct from New York and landed at Bushire and Busrah.

Petroleum.



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Banking Agencies.

A remarkable feature in the history of Persian trade was the establishment of banking agencies in Persia in the year 1888. A branch of the New Oriental Bank Corporation has been established in the capital, and another in Bushire. It is thought that this measure will supply a much-felt want and tend to the advantage of trade interests.

Opening of the Karun River to Navigation.

The most important event of the year was undoubtedly the consent of the Persian Government to throw open the River Karun, as far as Ahwaz, to vessels of all nationalities. The ulterior object is of course to develop the shorter route for traffic between the sea and Central and Northern Persia, and at the same time to open up to trade the grain-growing districts contiguous to that route. The project in itself is feasible and promising, but its success must largely depend on the measures adopted by the Persian Government to improve roads and secure their safety, to remove undue restrictions and taxation and allow commerce fair play generally. The route was promptly inaugurated by Messrs. Lynch & Co. running their Steamer *Blosse Lynch* between Busrah and Ahwaz experimentally. The arrangements for traffic above the bund of Ahwaz are hitherto unsatisfactory, and organization is required. Persian merchants of Shiraz have taken alarm at the inauguration of a new trade route which, they represent, will injuriously affect that town. The success of the Karun route will doubtless cause some redistribution of trade in Persia, but it may safely be predicted that the general prosperity of the country will be increased, and there is no good reason to suppose that the Province of Fars will suffer exceptionally.

Pearl Fisheries.

The pearl-diving season of 1888 was successful. Pearls were exported from Bahrain and the Arabian Coast of the Persian Gulf to the value of about R60,00,000, being about R10,00,000 in excess of the export in 1887.

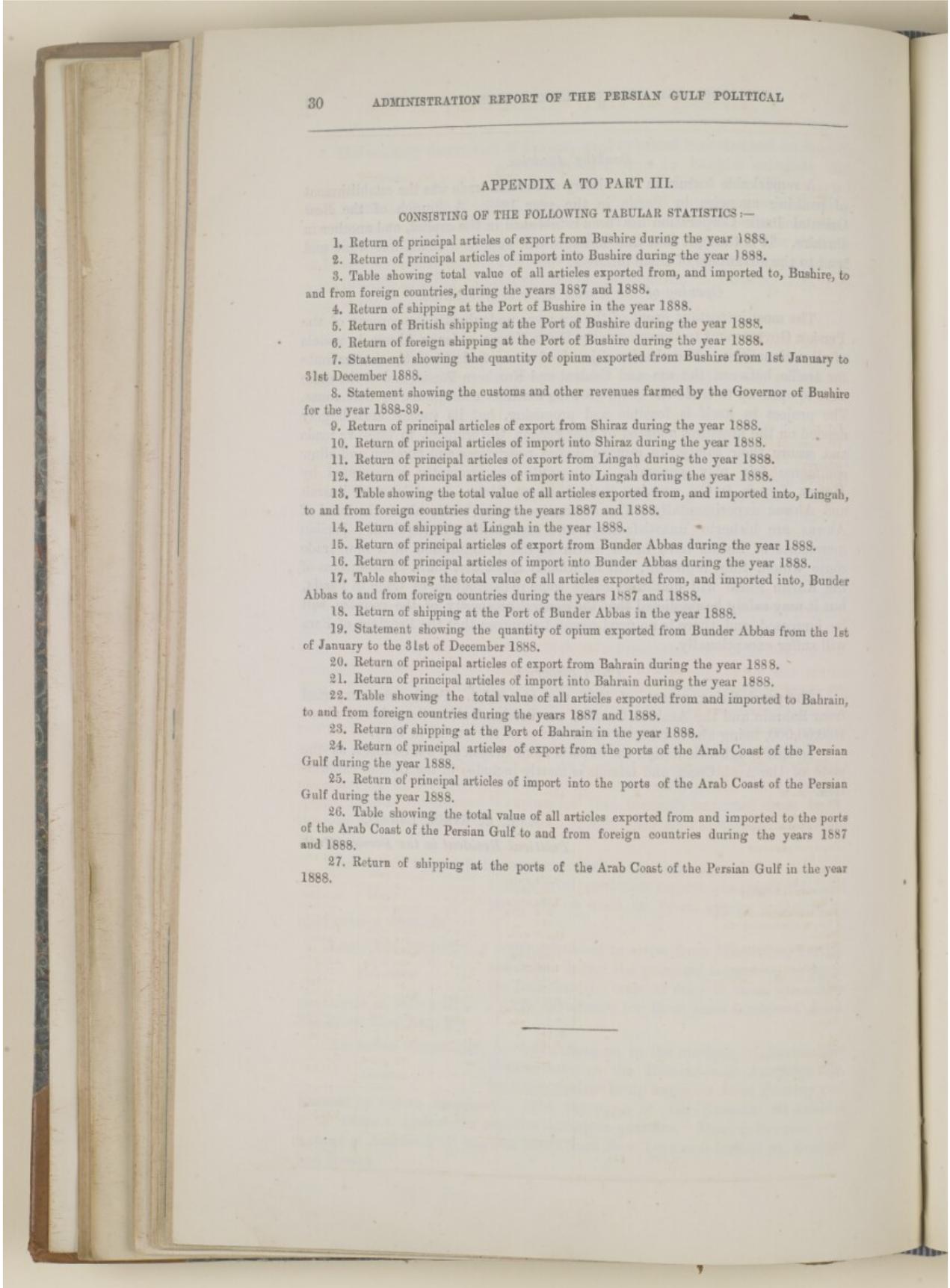
In this rough calculation the exports from Lingah are not counted, as the yield of the Arab Coast and Islands is mostly included in the Lingah exportation.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel,

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1888-89.

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TABLE No. 1.
Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bushire during the year 1888.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals (horses)	402	60,300	366	54,900
Cattle	3,000 head	6,000	3,500 head	15,000
Cotton (raw)	35,078 cwts.	6,14,340	48,660 cwts.	10,00,200
Cotton goods	100 pkges.	20,080	...	...
Dates	18,183 cwts.	62,160	8,617 cwts.	28,180
Drugs and medicines	1,456 "	83,220	662 "	18,780
Dyeing and colouring materials	1,888 "	20,010	3,700 "	46,270
Fruit and vegetable	16,647 "	1,79,000	14,730 "	1,81,490
Grain and pulse	152,222 "	6,74,550	6,574 "	28,820
Gum	14,918 "	1,18,160	6,716 "	68,080
Hides and skins	693 b'bles.	49,470	2,021 b'bles.	1,40,040
Metals (copper)	2,041 cwts.	1,42,870	1,453 cwts.	48,850
Opium	2,200 chests	22,00,000	2,939 chests	29,89,600
Pearls	...	19,000	...	27,600
Perfumery	{ 8,255 cases } { 9,497 carboys }	1,40,220	{ 10,752 cases } { 7,332 carboys }	1,58,580
Provisions and oilman's stores	4,366 pkges.	80,640	2,470 pkges.	52,600
Seeds	7,447 cwts.	53,080	6,617 cwts.	39,940
Silk (raw)	191 "	1,07,010	304 "	1,70,200
Tobacco	31,034 "	5,71,820	24,212 "	4,51,300
Wool	7,958 "	1,27,320	2,610 "	41,760
Woollen goods (carpets)	552 bales	2,20,800	501 bales	2,00,400
Other articles	...	1,00,710	...	1,08,400
TOTAL	...	56,01,360	...	58,19,690
Specie	...	3,63,320	...	4,29,860
GRAND TOTAL	...	59,64,680	...	62,49,550

TABLE No. 2.
Return of Principal Articles of Import into Bushire during the year 1888.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arms and ammunition	115 pkges.	20,050	170 pkges.	34,940
Candles	769 cwts.	30,180	948 cwts.	37,150
Coffee	727 "	35,480	250 "	15,980
Cotton goods	15,687 pkges.	47,14,950	15,463 pkges.	46,46,900
Thread and twist	330 "	1,04,400	140 "	32,250
Drugs and medicines	2,742 "	94,190	3,053 "	91,280
Dyeing and colouring	373 "	7,650	230 "	4,270
Fuel	41,450 cwts.	20,960	46,636 cwts.	24,950
Glass and glassware	3,461 pkges.	1,21,520	2,138 pkges.	1,00,360
Gold lace	53 "	42,200	4,056 lbs.	1,01,400
Gold thread	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	8,144 cwts.	36,660	19,698 cwts.	1,00,600
Hardware and outlery	345 pkges.	66,390	299 pkges.	58,280
Indigo	1,702 cwts.	3,84,900	3,274 cwts.	5,19,200
Jute, manufactures of	951 pkges.	58,280	2,428 pkges.	40,660
Liquors, wines and spirits	1,756 "	28,320	788 "	15,470
Metals	15,247 cwts.	3,46,900	26,716 cwts.	7,41,580
Metals, manufactures of	441 pkges.	24,740	1,514 pkges.	49,000
Oil	9,860 cwts.	77,780	4,980 cwts.	34,000
Porcelain and Chinaware	1,495 pkges.	1,17,510	824 pkges.	1,26,200
Provisions and oilman's stores	4,452 "	54,630	3,425 "	70,560
Silk, manufactures of	70 "	88,600	43 "	47,800
Spices	5,853 cwts.	1,06,250	8,190 cwts.	1,31,830
Stationery	169 pkges.	26,250	76 pkges.	11,310
Sugar, loaf	7,582 cwts.	1,20,670	21,246 cwts.	3,39,940
" soft	30,845 "	3,88,080	23,504 "	2,97,370
Tea	2,153 "	2,11,050	2,535 "	2,48,460
Timber and wood	...	24,590	...	32,580
Woollen goods	325 pkges.	2,61,120	256 pkges.	2,78,120
Other articles	...	1,94,400	...	3,52,960
TOTAL	...	78,09,690	...	85,85,480
Specie	...	3,25,670	...	1,30,200
GRAND TOTAL	...	81,35,360	...	87,15,680



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TABLE No. 3.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from and Imported to Bushire to and from Foreign Countries.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	R	R	R	R
Great Britain	7,69,130	13,30,810	42,87,700	42,61,490
Other European Countries	2,260	2,960	1,560	3,51,290
British India and Colonies	19,56,290	21,65,170	35,38,750	36,78,320
Egypt	3,58,010	2,57,890	...	...
Turkey	5,19,000	3,45,510	42,310	34,230
Muscat and Dependencies	36,450	52,900	56,080	83,140
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf	52,550	76,960	12,600	38,080
Zanzibar	5,840	4,220	5,990	4,900
China	20,61,000	17,72,000	1,23,420	1,27,210
TOTAL	57,60,530	60,08,510	80,68,310	85,78,660

TABLE No. 4.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bushire in the Year 1888.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.					
	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	32	1,661	100	91,894	132	93,555
Persian	49	1,225	...	...	49	1,225
Arab	41	1,965	...	...	41	1,965
Muscat	7	700	...	...	7	700
Turkish	6	330	...	...	6	330
TOTAL	135	5,881	100	91,894	235	97,775
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	222	9,100	96	90,543	318	99,643

NATIONALITY.	CLEARED.					
	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	32	1,811	98	87,165	130	88,976
Persian	28	1,400	...	...	28	1,400
Muscat	50	2,250	...	...	50	2,250
Arab	35	1,050	...	...	35	1,050
Turkish	6	330	...	...	6	330
TOTAL	151	6,841	98	87,165	249	94,006
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	222	9,100	96	90,499	318	99,599



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TABLE No. 5.
Return of British Shipping at the Port of Bushire during the year 1888.

DIRECT TRADE IN BRITISH VESSELS FROM AND TO GREAT BRITAIN AND BRITISH COLONIES.

ENTERED.									CLEARED.								
NUMBER OF VESSELS.			TONNAGE.			Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.			TONNAGE.			Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.		
With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.			With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.				
125	5	130	86,947	6,447	93,394	5,841	78,26,450	128	...	128	88,815	...	88,815	5,807	*37,86,420		

* Excluding £20,61,000, being value of opium exported to Hong-Kong for China.

Indirect or carrying trade in British vessels from and to other countries.

Countries whence arrived.	ENTERED.									Countries to which departed.	CLEARED.								
	NUMBER OF VESSELS.			TONNAGE.			Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.			TONNAGE.			Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.			
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.			With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.			Total.		
Nil.	Nil.		

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TABLE No. 6.
Return of Foreign Shipping at the Port of Bushire during the year 1888.

ENTERED.									CLEARED.								
Nationality.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.			TONNAGE.			Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Nationality.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.			TONNAGE.			Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.				With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
								R									R
Turkish .	6	...	6	330	...	330	90	18,750	Turkish .	6	...	6	330	...	330	90	8,000
Muscat .	7	...	7	700	...	700	140	15,000	Muscat .	50	...	50	2,250	...	2,250	650	10,000
Arab .	41	...	41	1,965	...	1,965	219	20,000	Arab .	35	...	35	1,050	...	1,050	420	9,770

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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1888-89. 35

TABLE No. 7.
Statement showing the Quantity of Opium exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st
December 1888.

BY WHAT STEAMERS.	To LONDON.	To HONG-KONG.	To PORT SAID.	To SUEZ.	To MUSCAT.
	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.
By steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited . . . . .	...	886½	...	...	1
By steamers of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited . . . . .	...	1,175	...	10	...
By steamers of the Persian Gulf Steam Ship Company	50	...	4	9	...
By miscellaneous steamers	22	...	36	7	...
TOTAL	72	2,061½	40	26	1
GRAND TOTAL	2,200½ Chests.				

TABLE No. 8.

Statement showing the amounts paid for customs by farmers (as far as known) at the Persian Gulf ports within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bushire for the past Persian financial year, which commenced from the 21st March 1888 and ended the 20th March 1889, as follow :—

Bunder Deeloom	Krans.	72,000
„ Reeg	Krans.	50,000
„ Bushire		980,000
„ Lingah		120,000
„ Khamer		7,000
„ Abbas		800,000
„ Meenow (Seaf)		35,000
„ Jask		5,000
Island of Kishm		35,000
„ of Horumad		15,000
		2,119,000

In addition to the above, the Governor of Bushire farmed the following inland customs and other revenues for the year 1888-89, and sub-let them at the sums specified below :—

Revenues of Bunder Abbas and districts	Krans.	300,000
„ of Lingah and districts	Krans.	80,000
Octroi dues of Bushire		85,000
Customs of Shiraz		36,000
„ of Ispahan		34,000
		535,000
GRAND TOTAL		2,654,000

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TABLE No. 9.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Shiraz during the year 1888.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals (Horses)	500	75,000	500	75,000
Cotton (Raw)	57,140 Cwts.	9,28,000	57,140 Cwts.	10,40,000
Drugs and Medicines	1,424 "	71,940	1,710 "	77,940
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	2,428 "	27,600	2,428 "	27,600
Fruit and Vegetables	15,426 "	1,45,200	15,426 "	1,70,400
Gum	485 "	13,920	485 "	13,920
Hides and Skins	1,400 B'dles.	1,24,000	1,400 B'dles.	1,24,000
Opium	5,000 Chests	34,20,000	5,000 Chests	34,20,000
Perfumery (Rosewater)	5,000 Cases	80,000	5,000 Cases	80,000
Seeds	30,170 Cwts.	1,05,980	30,170 Cwts.	1,05,980
Tobacco	17,140 "	3,84,000	17,140 "	1,92,000
Wool	42,857 "	7,20,000	42,857 "	7,20,000
Woollen Goods (Carpets)	1,400 Baies	5,60,000	2,000 Bales	8,00,000
Other articles . . . . .	...	6,720	...	6,720
TOTAL . . . . .	...	66,62,360	...	68,53,560

TABLE No. 10.

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Shiraz during the year 1888.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Candles	7,000 Cases	49,000	5,000 Cases	39,000
Coffee	642 Cwts.	28,800	257 Cwts.	20,160
Cotton goods . . . . .	...	11,24,000	...	11,24,000
Thread and Twist	850 B'dles.	5,780	800 B'dles.	5,440
Drugs and Medicines . . . . .	...	21,600	...	33,030
Glass and Glassware	2,150 Cases	31,400	2,150 Cases	31,400
Gold embroidered Cloth	250 Pieces	4,950	250 Pieces	4,950
Gold Lace and Gold Thread	2,000 B'dles.	22,000	2,000 B'dles.	22,000
Hardware and Cutlery	50 Cases	10,000	50 Cases	10,000
Indigo	4,500 Cwts.	6,04,800	4,500 Cwts.	6,04,800
Metals . . . . .	...	3,21,500	...	2,79,900
Oil (Kerosine)	3,500 Cases	25,200	...	22,800
Porcelain and Chinaware	1,000 "	1,00,000	1,000 "	1,00,000
Silk, manufactures of	550 Pieces	35,300	550 Pieces	35,300
Spices	7,700 Cwts.	1,58,770	6,420 Cwts.	1,32,670
Sugar, Loaf	15,000 "	3,02,400	18,000 "	3,22,560
" Soft	41,428 "	6,91,200	46,607 "	7,45,200
Tea	1,830 "	1,34,500	1,570 "	1,37,000
Woollen Goods	1,39,340	...	1,39,340
Other articles	18,820	...	19,120
TOTAL	38,29,360	...	38,29,670



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TABLE No. 11.
Return of Principal Articles of Export from Lingah during the year 1888.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value. R	Quantity.	Value. R
Animals, Living . . .	193	7,000	254	10,200
Arms and Ammunition . . .	...	12,600	...	16,900
Canvas . . .	659 Cwts.	41,200	696 Cwts.	48,750
Cattle . . .	4,700 Head	16,500	7,500 Head	26,600
Coffee . . .	3,496 Cwts.	1,74,000	2,750 Cwts.	1,43,600
Coir and Coir rope . . .	1,591 "	16,500	1,507 "	15,000
Cotton goods . . .	2,256 Pks.	15,00,000	1,770 Pks.	9,85,000
Thread and Twist . . .	482 Cwts.	24,500	657 Cwts.	24,600
Dates . . .	26,036 "	42,500	25,000 "	61,500
Drugs and Medicines . . .	440 Pks.	47,500	1,257 "	44,900
Dyeing and Colouring Materials . . .	1,164 Bags	14,500	1,463 "	12,800
Fruits and Vegetables . . .	...	51,300	6,100 "	54,100
Fuel . . .	6,027 Tons	14,700	2,921½ Tons	14,700
Grain and Pulse . . .	...	5,92,000	139,448 Cwts.	6,20,000
Hardware and Cutlery . . .	40 Cases	10,000	35 Cases	7,000
Hides and Skins . . .	4,800 Pieces	5,600	6,600 Pieces	5,800
Lemons, Dry . . .	433 Cwts.	5,300	621 Cwts.	6,000
Mats . . .	32,800 B'dles.	6,400	19,000 Pieces	8,100
Metals . . .	9,643 Cwts.	16,500	1,286 Cwts.	22,500
" Manufactures of . . .	217 "	9,500	429 "	8,300
Oil . . .	...	42,500	3,571 "	31,000
Pearls . . .	...	43,34,000	...	31,80,000
Porcelain and Chinaware . . .	250 Cases	9,900	251 Cases	9,000
Provisions and Oilman's Stores . . .	...	57,200	...	51,000
Salt . . .	1,500 Tons	8,000	5,571 Tons	26,000
Seeds . . .	1,639 Cwts.	13,500	1,782 Cwts.	16,800
Shells, Mother-o' Pearl . . .	6,911 "	95,000	7,609 "	96,000
Silk, Manufactures of . . .	3,150 Pieces	21,600	367 Pieces	25,000
Spices . . .	322 Cwts.	63,500	1,817 Cwts.	56,000
Sugar Candy . . .	...	10,200	603 "	12,500
" Loaf . . .	482 Cwts.	9,500	2,295 "	35,900
" Soft . . .	4,122 "	57,400	4,000 "	61,500
Tea . . .	170 Chests	8,600	107 "	10,000
Tobacco . . .	27,300 Bags	1,97,000	21,429 "	2,07,000
Timber and Wood . . .	...	13,300	...	27,800
Woollen Goods . . .	174 Bales	2,27,000	128 Bales	1,87,300
Other articles . . .	...	1,63,930	...	1,42,670
TOTAL	79,40,330	...	63,11,820
Specie	23,05,000	...	20,75,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,02,45,330	...	83,86,820



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 12.

Returns of Principal Articles of Import into Lingah during the year 1888.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals, Living . . .	274	9,350	350	12,750
Apparel, Wearing . . .	5,900 Pieces	17,700	5,000 Pieces	12,500
Arms and Ammunition . . .	...	16,750	...	...
Books and printed matter . . .	...	10,300	...	...
Building Materials . . .	8,518 Tons	14,100	5,357 Tons	9,100
Candles . . .	1,200 Cases	10,800	...	...
Canvas (Country) . . .	786 Cwts.	48,900	804 Cwts.	40,000
Cattle . . .	16,500 Head	57,750	14,700 Head	51,450
Cocoanuts . . .	482 Cwts.	7,200	804 Cwts.	10,900
Coffee . . .	4,500 "	2,24,000	3,234 "	2,03,000
Coir and Coir rope . . .	2,893 "	30,000	2,411 "	24,000
Cotton goods . . .	2,800 Bales	14,33,000	2,200 Bales	12,10,000
Thread and Twist . . .	763 Cwts.	44,000	836 Cwts.	36,000
Cotton, Raw . . .	715 "	15,800	402 "	11,700
Dates . . .	34,088 "	69,400	31,848 "	77,300
Drugs and Medicines . . .	7,232 "	19,150	1,671 "	58,800
Dyeing and Colouring Materials . . .	2,083 "	26,750	2,142 "	15,800
Karthenware . . .	...	19,700	...	18,400
Fruits and Vegetables . . .	11,040 Cwts.	79,350	9,600 Cwts.	69,000
Fuel . . .	10,506 Tons	74,900	10,164 Tons	69,500
Furniture . . .	...	12,600	...	10,000
Gold Embroidered Cloth " Lace and Gold Thread . . .	190 Pieces	9,500	220 Pieces	11,000
Grain and Pulse . . .	555 lbs.	19,400	375 lbs.	13,550
Hardware and Cutlery . . .	156,857 Cwts.	8,89,000	144,086 Cwts.	7,83,100
Jute, Raw . . .	64 Cases	15,800	55 Cases	11,000
Leather, Manufactures of . . .	1,099 Cwts.	16,600	836 Cwts.	10,500
Lemons, Dry . . .	...	11,100	...	14,200
Mats . . .	804 Cwts.	8,000	1,000 Cwts.	9,250
Metals . . .	40,000 Pieces	16,000	38,400 Pieces	14,600
" Manufactures of . . .	1,744 Cwts.	32,500	2,168 Cwts.	34,800
Oil . . .	371 "	15,400	521 "	16,500
Pearls . . .	...	69,400	6,579 "	57,000
Perfumery . . .	...	68,26,000	...	31,95,000
Porcelain and Chinaware . . .	...	15,000	...	12,200
Provisions and Oilman's stores . . .	425 Cases	16,900	420 Cases	14,800
Salt . . .	...	1,00,450	...	96,000
Seeds . . .	10,200 Tons	25,600	6,428 Tons	30,000
Shells, Mother-o' Pearl . . .	1,567 Cwts.	18,400	2,314 Cwts.	21,600
Silk, Raw . . .	9,570 "	1,28,100	8,071 "	1,16,000
" Manufactures of . . .	15 "	9,950	18 "	13,400
Spices . . .	...	33,000	...	40,800
Sugar, Candy . . .	4,628 Cwts.	96,000	3,643 Cwts.	91,000
" Loaf . . .	700 "	15,000	820 "	17,000
" Soft . . .	783 "	15,700	2,902 "	43,000
Tallow . . .	5,786 "	80,000	5,000 "	76,000
Tea . . .	587 "	11,000	421 "	10,500
Tobacco . . .	329 Chests	11,400	118 "	14,800
Timber and Wood . . .	24,643 Cwts.	2,46,000	20,714 "	2,40,000
Woollen Goods . . .	...	40,300	...	57,100
Other Articles . . .	230 Pks.	2,85,800	185 B'dles.	2,19,900
TOTAL . . .	...	80,550	...	96,870
Specie	1,08,49,350	...	73,21,670
GRAND TOTAL	26,84,800	...	18,79,000
	...	1,35,34,150	...	92,00,670



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1888-89.

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TABLE No. 13.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported to, Lingah to and from Foreign Countries during the years 1887 and 1888.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	R	R	R	R
Great Britain	80,000	79,000	4,000	25,000
Other European Countries . . . . .	...	...	7,200	18,000
British India and Colonies	55,58,300	42,28,200	43,41,530	38,11,450
Bahrain and other Maritime States in Gulf	22,38,230	22,06,970	37,59,500	27,14,000
Turkey	7,07,600	6,72,400	24,84,000	6,74,650
Muscat and Dependencies	1,23,250	1,28,550	1,06,300	1,02,100
Zanzibar	6,800	3,400	9,600	15,600
TOTAL	87,14,180	73,18,520	1,07,12,130	73,60,800

TABLE No. 14.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Lingah in the year 1888.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.					
	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	152	10,980	74	71,800	226	82,780
Persian	235	7,850	...	...	235	7,850
Arab	237	14,210	...	...	237	14,210
Turkish	158	11,890	...	...	158	11,890
Other	105	2,550	...	...	105	2,550
TOTAL	887	47,480	74	71,800	961	119,280
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	772	27,230	81	71,292	853	98,522

NATIONALITY.	CLEARED.					
	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	135	9,400	79	99,600	214	109,000
Persian	220	6,600	...	...	220	6,600
Arab	209	55,870	...	...	209	55,870
Turkish	153	11,490	...	...	153	11,490
Other	100	2,450	...	...	100	2,450
TOTAL	817	85,810	79	99,600	896	185,410
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	605	22,600	79	69,087	684	91,687



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 15.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bunder Abbas during the year 1888.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Cotton, Raw	18,080 Cwts.	3,93,750	17,857 Cwts.	3,75,000
Dates	57,850 "	2,64,000	94,500 "	8,50,000
Drugs and Medicines	14,010 "	3,85,650	1,320 "	18,500
Dyeing and colouring Materials	71,660 "	1,11,720	12,200 "	2,49,500
Fruits and Vegetables	16,450 "	2,04,750	6,214 "	1,74,000
Gold Embroidery	220 B'dles.	25,000	250 B'dles.	1,25,000
Grain and Pulse	3,375 Cwts.	18,000	...	...
Gum	6,010 "	27,200	6,430 Cwts.	44,000
Mats	1,500 B'dles.	18,000	...	...
Opium	1,887 Chests	18,87,000	1,605 Chests	16,05,000
Provisions and Oilman stores . . . . .	...	35,940	...	15,000
Salt	11,000 Tons	66,000	6,000 Tons	30,000
Sulphur	3,214 Cwts.	40,000	6,964 Cwts.	97,500
Seeds	4,690 "	44,000	7,140 "	1,00,000
Silk, Raw	10 "	8,450	60 "	30,000
" Manufactures of	189 B'dles.	75,600	500 Pieces	23,500
Tobacco	2,135 Cwts.	39,870	2,000 Cwts.	40,000
Timber and Wood . . . . .	...	11,250	225 Tons	25,000
Wool	6,490 Cwts.	1,61,500	6,071 Cwts.	2,55,000
Woollen Goods	916 B'dles.	1,45,160	91 B'dles.	1,20,000
Other Articles . . . . .	...	65,000	...	64,900
TOTAL . . . . .	...	40,24,840	...	37,41,900
Specie . . . . .	...	3,75,000	...	1,50,000
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	43,99,840	...	38,91,900

TABLE No. 16.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into Bunder Abbas during the year 1888.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals (Donkeys)	400	12,000	600	24,000
Coffee	725 Cwts.	33,000	...	...
Confectionery and Preserves	1,445 Cases.	7,120	500 Cases	4,000
Cotton Goods	6,580 B'dles.	13,15,800	9,000 B'dles.	22,50,000
Thread and Twist	3,800 "	5,70,000	420 "	1,65,000
Drugs and Medicines	2,470 Pks.	44,400	...	...
Gold Embroidered Cloth	10 B'dles.	7,200	10 B'dles	5,500
Gold Lace . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Thread	18 "	12,700	26 Cases	23,000
Grain and Pulse	8,440 Cwts.	42,280	14,800 Cwts.	71,750
Hardware and Cutlery	730 Cases	91,000	90 Cases	18,000
Indigo	1,285 "	1,28,500	3,428 Cwts.	3,84,000
Jute and Manufactures of do.	400 B'dles.	21,700	2,020 B'dles.	44,700
Liquors, Wines and Spirits	815 Cases	3,780	2,650 Pks.	27,250
Mat Bags	800 B'dles.	12,000	660 B'dles.	10,000
Metals and Manufactures of do.	6,950 Cwts.	79,000	21,390 Cwts.	2,36,400
Oil . . . . .	...	7,930	...	15,000
Paints and Colours	61 Cases	5,180	100 Cases	30,000
Porcelain and Chinaware	1,100 "	35,000	700 "	28,000
Provisions and Oilman's stores	1,586 Pks.	23,270	4,000 Bags	32,000
Silk, Manufactures of	900 Pieces	22,500	...	27,000
Spices	5,800 Cwts.	81,200	4,280 Cwts.	1,12,000
Stationery	486 Cases	24,300	130 Cases	13,000
Sugar, Candy	480 Cwts.	10,500	900 Cwts.	18,900
" Leaf	4,820 "	80,000	0,000 "	1,20,000
" Soft	23,870 "	2,97,020	27,000 "	3,24,000
Tea	11,183 "	9,52,600	4,288 "	3,60,000
Timber and Wood . . . . .	...	2,840	...	2,430
Tobacco	1,612 B'dles.	14,600	2,000 B'dles.	17,000
Woollen Goods	75 "	78,750	95 "	95,000
Other Articles . . . . .	...	90,000	...	91,070
TOTAL	41,04,360	...	44,98,590
Specie	2,00,000	...	1,50,000
GRAND TOTAL	43,04,360	...	46,48,590



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1888-89. 41

TABLE No. 17.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles exported from, and imported to, Bunder Abbas to and from Foreign Countries during the years 1887 and 1888.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	R	R	R	R
Great Britain	1,12,800	1,42,000	7,99,300	6,76,000
Other European Countries	35,250	74,500	83,780	1,22,250
British India and Colonies	18,24,500	17,62,500	32,46,450	36,18,490
Turkey	2,71,190	70,400	62,900	18,800
Egypt	1,39,500	42,000	...	...
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf	20,500	39,450	7,000	17,000
Muscat and Dependencies	41,200	1,08,550	46,550	62,750
Zanzibar	40,100	33,700	2,680	900
China	18,99,000	16,13,000	...	...
TOTAL	43,84,040	38,86,400	42,54,960	45,16,190

TABLE No. 18.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bunder Abbas in the year 1888.

ENTERED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	18	970	88	75,616	106	76,586
Arab	563	4,470	...	...	563	4,470
French . . . . .	...	...	2	1,300	2	1,300
Turkish	18	2,155	...	...	18	2,155
Muscat	121	968	...	...	121	968
Others	8	120	...	...	8	120
TOTAL	723	8,683	90	76,916	818	85,599
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	222	10,965	97	91,761	319	102,726

CLEARED.

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	18	970	86	70,777	104	71,747
Arab	563	4,470	...	...	563	4,470
French . . . . .	...	...	2	1,300	2	1,300
Turkish	18	2,155	...	...	18	2,155
Muscat	121	968	...	...	121	968
Others	8	120	...	...	8	120
TOTAL	723	8,682	88	72,077	816	30,760
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	222	10,965	97	91,717	319	102,682

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TABLE No. 19.

Statement showing the Quantity of Opium exported from Bunder Abbas from 1st January to
31st December 1888.

By WHAT STEAMERS.	To Hong-Kong.
	No. of chests.
By steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited . . .	359
By steamers of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited . . .	1,528
TOTAL . . .	1,887

TABLE No. 20.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bahrain during the year 1888.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals	39 Horses 85 Camels 121 Donkeys	41,630	40 Horses 30 Camels 100 Donkeys	40,100
Arms and Ammunition . . . . .	...	19,340	...	...
Canvas . . . . .	...	1,15,500	2,286 Cwts.	1,16,500
Cattle	6,750 Head	13,500	4,000 Head	10,000
Coffee	2,038 Cwts.	1,37,000	2,475 Cwts.	90,000
Cotton goods	700 B'dles.	1,68,000	750 B'dles.	1,55,700
Thread and Twist	140 Cwts.	6,900	179 Cwts.	8,750
Dates . . . . .	...	1,22,100	42,210 "	1,19,500
Drugs and Medicines . . . . .	...	11,700	...	13,500
Grain and Pulse	68,000 Cwts.	3,10,500	68,096 Cwts.	2,90,200
Hides and Skins	1,714 "	25,870	2,636 "	29,500
Mats	3,334 B'dles.	9,800	11,500 Pieces	12,150
Oil . . . . .	...	22,800	...	20,200
Pearls . . . . .	...	32,07,000	...	34,93,500
Provisions and Oilman's stores . . . . .	...	34,780	...	26,000
Silk, manufactures of . . . . .	...	19,500	1,500 Pieces	18,500
Spices	688 Cwts.	47,150	921 Cwts.	52,500
Shark fins	10 "	13,900	9 "	13,000
Sugar	1,800 "	25,950	1,179 "	17,750
Tobacco	2,647 "	43,800	2,006 "	41,000
Timber and Wood . . . . .	...	12,500	...	13,500
Wool	160 Cwts.	10,850	214 "	10,000
Woollen goods . . . . .	...	12,300	12 B'dles.	12,000
Other articles . . . . .	...	1,17,470	...	1,43,720
TOTAL	45,49,840	...	37,47,570
Specie	6,56,000	...	7,35,500
GRAND TOTAL	52,05,840	...	44,83,070



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1888-89. 43

TABLE No. 21.
Return of Principal Articles of Import into Bahrain during the year 1888.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	{ 29 Horses 60 Camels 88 Donkeys }	30,130	{ 25 Horses 65 Camels 85 Donkeys }	31,000
Arms and Ammunition . . . . .	...	24,920	...	13,500
Cattle	28,000 Head	59,500	26,000 Head	60,000
Coal	10,200 Cwts.	13,500	1,457 Tons	39,400
Coffee	2,732 "	1,89,000	3,929 Cwts.	1,41,800
Coir and Coir rope	2,210 "	20,000	2,036 "	19,750
Confectionery and Pre- serves . . . . .	...	11,600	...	13,500
Cotton goods	1,333 B'dles.	3,20,000	1,230 B'dles.	3,07,250
Thread and Twist	485 Cwts.	23,800	473 Cwts.	23,500
Cotton, Raw	4,800 "	1,17,600	4,751 "	1,10,000
Dates	70,998 "	1,40,500	69,320 "	1,57,250
Date Juice	3,428 "	12,000	3,714 "	13,000
Drugs and Medicines . . . . .	...	17,900	...	25,500
Dyeing and Colouring Materials . . . . .	...	10,950	335 Cwts.	10,820
Fruit and Vegetable . . . . .	...	23,250	...	24,000
Gold Thread	320 B'dles.	11,040	234 lbs.	10,300
Grain and Pulse	221,731 Cwts.	10,45,120	225,000 Cwts.	9,14,000
Hides and Skins	2,500 "	13,700	1,571 "	16,500
Indigo	152 "	13,600	111 "	12,500
Lemons, Dry	1,250 "	14,850	1,143 "	14,000
Metals	2,553 "	42,350	3,371 "	29,000
Oils . . . . .	...	50,200	...	47,500
Pearls . . . . .	...	8,51,000	...	6,55,000
Perfumery . . . . .	...	12,300	...	11,200
Provisions and Oilman's stores . . . . .	...	1,01,300	...	1,02,500
Silk, Raw	1,980 lbs.	13,000	1,800 lbs.	12,500
Silk, manufactures of	4,000 Pieces	44,650	3,750 Pieces	45,700
Spices	1,882 Cwts.	1,28,650	2,777 Cwts.	1,35,150
Sugar Candy	690 "	11,760	740 "	12,500
Sugar	2,593 "	35,580	2,137 "	28,500
Tallow	1,028 "	21,150	926 "	21,000
Tobacco	8,447 "	1,20,300	7,071 "	1,14,500
Timber and Wood . . . . .	...	38,100	...	37,000
Wool	273 Cwts.	16,400	326 Cwts.	15,750
Woollen goods	80 B'dles.	23,900	52 B'dles.	22,650
Other articles . . . . .	...	95,580	...	1,13,060
TOTAL	37,19,180	...	33,61,080
Specie	11,79,000	...	11,10,000
GRAND TOTAL	48,98,180	...	44,71,080

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TABLE No. 22.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles exported from, and imported to, Bahrain to and from Foreign Countries, during the years 1887 and 1888.

COUNTRY-	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	R	R	R	R
British India and Colonies	34,15,400	27,90,000	27,48,870	25,08,060
Turkey	12,71,680	11,54,990	11,58,570	10,34,070
Maritime States on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf	2,74,870	2,70,010	3,86,470	3,29,650
Persian Ports and Mekran	1,87,090	2,05,420	5,18,560	5,33,000
Muscat and Dependencies	43,700	44,500	45,250	45,200
Zanzibar	13,100	18,150	40,460	21,100
TOTAL	52,05,840	44,83,070	48,98,180	44,71,080

TABLE No. 23.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bahrain in the year 1888.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.					
	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	25	1,320	48	46,608	73	47,928
Arab	365	10,541	...	...	365	10,541
Persian	146	3,744	...	...	146	3,744
Turkish	130	3,592	...	...	130	3,592
Others	8	224	1	2,500	9	2,724
TOTAL	674	19,421	49	49,108	723	68,529
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	994	28,826	53	74,969	1,047	1,03,795

NATIONALITY.	CLEARED.					
	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	25	1,320	48	46,608	73	47,928
Arab	365	10,541	...	...	365	10,541
Persian	146	3,744	...	...	146	3,744
Turkish	130	3,592	...	...	130	3,592
Others	8	224	1	2,500	9	2,724
TOTAL	674	19,421	49	49,108	723	68,529
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	996	29,653	53	74,969	1,049	1,04,622



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1888-89.

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TABLE No. 24.

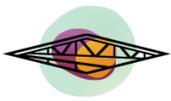
Return of Principal Articles of Export from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1888.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals, living	{ 250 Donkeys 120 Camels 5 Horses }	10,100	{ 190 Donkeys 90 Camels 12 Horses }	12,710
Grain and Pulse	4,018 Cwts.	21,600	2,857 Cwts.	17,600
Jute, manufactures of	530 Bales	4,000	500 Bales	4,000
Oil	3,857 Cwts.	30,000	2,857 Cwts.	27,000
Pearls . . . . .	...	50,00,000	...	26,00,000
Provisions and Oilman's stores . . . . .	...	6,900	...	8,200
Shells, mother-of pearl	2,008 Cwts.	25,000	2,500 Cwts.	15,000
Tobacco	482 "	10,000	428 "	10,000
Woollen goods	1,500 Cloaks	15,000	1,000 Cloaks	10,000
Other articles . . . . .	...	40,320	...	34,120
TOTAL . . . . .	...	51,62,920	...	27,38,630
Specie . . . . .	...	3,20,000	...	3,05,000
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	54,82,920	...	30,43,630

TABLE No. 25.

Return of Principal Articles of Import into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1888.

ARTICLES.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals (Horses)	15	9,000	20	12,000
Arms and Ammunition . . . . .	...	13,900	...	15,100
Canvas	482 Cwts.	30,000	382 Cwts.	22,000
Cattle	4,000 Head	12,000	12,500 Head	25,000
Coffee	3,214 Cwts.	1,40,000	2,143 Cwts.	1,05,000
Coir and Coir-rope	6,000 "	40,000	5,357 "	40,000
Cotton goods	700 Bales	2,01,000	700 Bales	2,01,000
Thread and Twist	240 Cwts.	13,000	214 Cwts.	13,000
Dates	111,490 "	3,12,000	104,660 "	3,42,000
Date Juice	2,570 "	12,100	2,286 "	12,600
Drugs and Medicines . . . . .	...	15,700	...	16,350
Fruits and Vegetables . . . . .	...	47,200	...	41,200
Grain and Pulse	121,330 Cwts.	6,04,000	96,930 Cwts.	5,17,000
Mats . . . . .	...	15,450	...	15,450
Metals	996 Cwts.	13,500	1,280 Cwts.	12,200
" manufactures of	562 "	7,500	371 "	6,250
Oil . . . . .	...	1,06,400	...	1,06,400
Pearls . . . . .	...	70,000	...	60,000
Perfumery . . . . .	...	10,500	...	10,000
Provisions . . . . .	...	37,700	...	42,000
Silk . . . . .	...	7,000	...	...
" manufactures of . . . . .	...	10,000	...	10,000
Spices	2,630 Cwts.	35,000	2,700 Cwts.	53,000
Sugar	507 "	71,000	3,990 "	63,200
Tallow	803 "	20,000	714 "	15,000
Timber and Wood . . . . .	...	61,350	...	33,350
Woollen goods . . . . .	...	6,800	...	27,750
Other articles . . . . .	...	1,62,400	...	1,79,950
TOTAL	20,44,800	...	19,87,800
Specie	17,00,000	...	10,83,000
GRAND TOTAL	37,44,800	...	30,70,800



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 26.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported to, the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf to and from Foreign Countries, during the years 1887 and 1888.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	R	R	R	R
British India and Colonies	500	750	3,68,060	3,37,090
Persian Ports and Mekran	52,34,260	28,57,710	27,39,200	21,74,810
Turkey	1,24,800	79,400	2,27,270	2,27,970
Bahrain	22,560	27,270	41,350	66,200
Muscat and Dependencies	97,800	74,250	3,57,740	2,46,950
Zanzibar	3,000	4,250	11,180	17,780
TOTAL	54,82,920	30,43,630	37,44,800	30,70,800

TABLE No. 27.

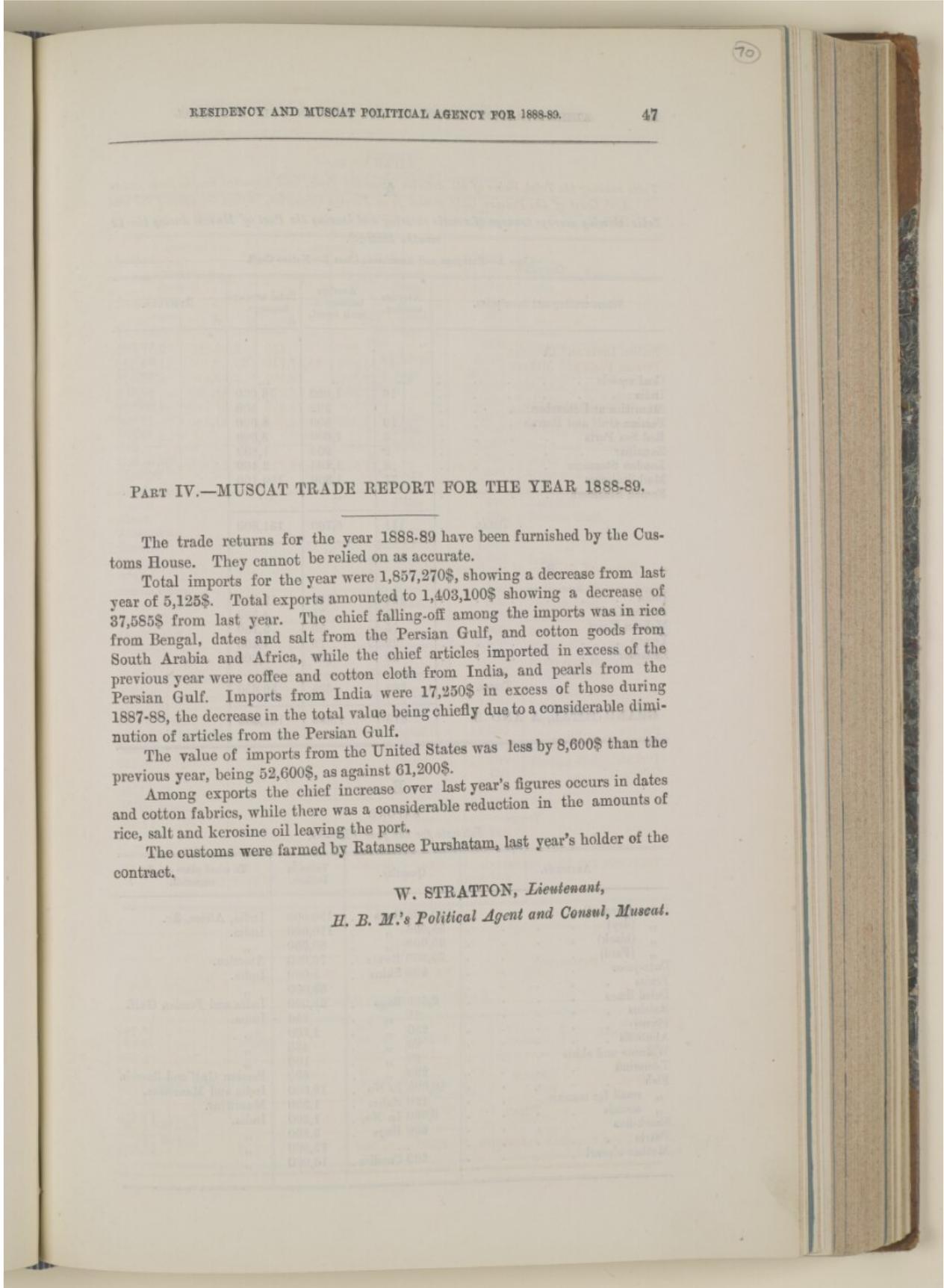
Return of Shipping at the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf in the year 1888.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.					
	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	152	6,840	...	...	152	6,840
Persian	180	2,160	...	...	180	2,160
Muscat	100	1,600	...	...	100	1,600
Turkish	10	150	...	...	10	150
Others	50	700	...	...	50	700
TOTAL	492	11,450	...	...	492	11,450
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	2,297	35,880	1	800	2,298	36,680

NATIONALITY.	CLEARED.					
	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	152	6,840	...	...	152	6,840
Persian	180	2,160	...	...	180	2,160
Muscat	100	1,600	...	...	100	1,600
Turkish	10	150	...	...	10	150
Others	50	700	...	...	50	700
TOTAL	492	11,450	492	11,450
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING	2,297	35,880	1	800	2,298	36,680



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PART IV.—MUSCAT TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

The trade returns for the year 1888-89 have been furnished by the Customs House. They cannot be relied on as accurate.

Total imports for the year were 1,857,270\$, showing a decrease from last year of 5,125\$. Total exports amounted to 1,403,100\$ showing a decrease of 37,585\$ from last year. The chief falling-off among the imports was in rice from Bengal, dates and salt from the Persian Gulf, and cotton goods from South Arabia and Africa, while the chief articles imported in excess of the previous year were coffee and cotton cloth from India, and pearls from the Persian Gulf. Imports from India were 17,250\$ in excess of those during 1887-88, the decrease in the total value being chiefly due to a considerable diminution of articles from the Persian Gulf.

The value of imports from the United States was less by 8,600\$ than the previous year, being 52,600\$, as against 61,200\$.

Among exports the chief increase over last year's figures occurs in dates and cotton fabrics, while there was a considerable reduction in the amounts of rice, salt and kerosine oil leaving the port.

The customs were farmed by Ratansee Purshatam, last year's holder of the contract.

W. STRATTON, *Lieutenant,*

H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.



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A

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muscat during the 12 months 1888-89.

Class A—European and American ; Class B—Native Craft.

Where trading and description.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.	REMARKS.
A				
Coal vessels . . . . .	...	...	...
India	16	1,000	16,000	
Mauritius and Bourbon	1	500	500	
Persian Gulf and Basrah	10	800	8,000	
Red Sea Ports	3	1,000	3,000	
Zanzibar	2	900	1,800	
London Steamers	2	1,200	2,400	
Mail Steamers	77	1,300	100,100	
French Steamers . . . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL	111	6,700	131,800	
B				
India	190	100	19,000	
Persian Gulf	60	75	4,500	
Mekran Coast	75	50	3,750	
Yemen	20	70	1,400	
Zanzibar	20	100	2,000	
TOTAL	365	395	30,650	
GRAND TOTAL, A AND B	476	7,095	162,450	

B

EXPORT.

Estimate for the year 1888-89.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.
Dates (pressed)	100,000 Bags	190,000	India, Africa, &c.
„ (dry)	55,000 „	170,000	India.
„ (black)	35,000 „	80,000	„
„ (Fard)	35,000 Boxes	70,000	America.
Date-juice	500 Skins	1,000	India.
Fruits . . . . .	...	35,000	„
Dried limes	2,300 Bags	20,000	India and Persian Gulf.
Raisins	25 „	250	India.
Plums	250 „	1,200	„
Almonds	60 „	450	„
Walnuts and skins	20 „	100	„
Tamarind	250 „	600	Persian Gulf and Basrah.
Fish	80,000 In No.	15,000	India and Mauritius.
„ small for manure	150 Bahrs	1,300	Mauritius.
„ sounds	6,000 In No.	1,200	India.
Shark-fins	800 Bags	3,200	„
Pearls	75,000	„
Mother-o'-pearl	200 Candies	16,000	„



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1888-89. 49

EXPORT.
Estimate for the year 1888-89—continued.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.
Cotton	1,000 Bales	21,000	India.
" fabrics	300 Boxes	120,000	Zanzibar, Yemen, &c.
" seeds	2,000 Bags	4,200	India.
Rose leaves	80 "	400	India, Africa, &c.
" water	450 Carbas	500	" "
Pomegranate skins and seeds	25 Bags	150	India.
Henna	250 "	600	Persian Gulf and Basrah.
Opium	5 Chests	4,000	Zanzibar.
Wheat	3,500 Bags	10,000	India and Mauritius.
Rice	25,000 "	90,000	Persian Gulf.
Jowari	1,000 "	2,000	Mekran and Yemen.
Ghee	200 Skins	3,000	India.
Sugar	500 Bags	4,000	Persian Gulf.
Salt	25,000 Bahrs	65,000	India and Zanzibar.
Red ochre	350 "	750	India.
Madder	100 Bags	400	India and 'Oman.
Assafetida	10 Skins	150	India.
Garlic	70 Bags	200	Zanzibar.
Musk	20 Bottles	1,300	Persian Gulf.
Aloes wood	10 Boxes	2,500	" "
Incense	40 "	1,000	" "
Shunna	1,000 Bags	7,000	India.
Aloes	200 Bottles	2,000	" "
Senna leaves	80 Bags	100	India and Persian Gulf.
Dragon's blood	200 Casks	800	Persian Gulf.
Budrbud	175 Bags	800	Jeddah.
Goat's hair	100 "	650	Basrah.
Hulwah	200 Boxes	3,500	India, Mauritius, &c.
Otto of roses	5 "	1,500	India and Mauritius.
Canvas, Arabian	400 Rolls	1,300	Red Sea Ports.
Rafters	350 Scores	1,500	Persian Gulf.
Donkeys	150 In No.	3,000	India and Mauritius.
Oil, kerosine	2,000 Boxes	4,000	Persian Gulf.
American cloth	200 Bales	14,000	" "
Wool	50 "	600	India.
Rifles	4 Boxes	250	Persian Gulf.
Paper	4 "	150	" "
Mat bags	2,000 Bundles	5,000	" "
Miscellaneous . . . . .	... . . . .	25,000	" "
TOTAL . . . . .	... . . . .	1,088,100	
Specie . . . . .	... . . . .	320,000	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	... . . . .	1,408,100	

C
IMPORTS.
Estimate for the year 1888-89.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA.	Rice, Bengal	140,000 Bags	500,000	
	" Malsbar	600 Moorahs	1,500	
	" Red	350 Bags	1,300	
	Wheat	4,000 "	12,000	
	Bajree	60 "	250	

H



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IMPORTS.
Estimate for the year 1888-89—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
	Jowaree	2,500 Bags	7,000	
	Dhall	220 "	1,100	
	Sugar	6,500 "	55,000	
	" Candy	100 "	1,000	
	Jaggree	60 "	300	
	Coffee	2,500 "	50,000	
	Tea	40 Boxes	200	
	Pepper	150 Bags	2,500	
	Turmeric	450 "	1,400	
	Cardamoms	80 Boxes	1,200	
	Cinnamon	500 "	2,500	
	Ginger, dry	10 Bags	130	
	Nutmegs	15 Boxes	300	
	Betelnuts	45 Bags	1,000	
	Cocoanuts, fresh	20,000 In No.	400	
	" dry	170 Moorahs	1,000	
	Tamarind	400 "	1,000	
	Monkeynuts	1,500 Bags	2,500	
	Musk	50 Bottles	5,000	
	Aloe's wood	25 Boxes	5,000	
	Frankincense	200 "	2,500	
	Sandalwood chips	100 Bags	1,200	
	Camphor	20 Boxes	350	
	Gooracoo	80 Casks	400	
	Cotton, damaged	600 Bales	1,700	
	Cotton stuff	1,800 "	200,000	
	" blue	250 "	22,000	
	Turkey, red	100 "	20,000	
	Handkerchiefs, coloured	15 Boxes	1,600	
	Chintz	50 "	7,500	
	Twist	450 Bales	19,000	
	Cotton yarn	14 Boxes	15,000	
	Broadcloth	3 Bales	400	
	Shawls and loongies	4 Boxes	600	
	Silk	60 Bales	17,000	
	Silk goods	12 Boxes	4,000	
	Gold thread	8 "	3,000	
	Hemp	450 "	2,500	
	Twine	15 Bundles	200	
	Gunnies	100 "	2,000	
	Rope, coir	150 "	700	
	Copper	80 "	4,500	
	Tin and lead	450 Pieces	2,000	
	Steel	150 "	500	
	Brass	12 Bundles	400	
	Ironware	800 Boxes	2,000	
	Dyes	100 Casks	700	
	Indigo	5 "	400	
	Oil, sweet and coconut	3,500 Tins	13,000	
	" kerosine	7,000 Boxes	14,000	
	Oilseeds	30 Bags	180	
	Candles	50 Boxes	170	
	Ganja (flax seeds)	45 Moorahs	600	
	Sulphur	50 Boxes	400	
	Lucifer matches	125 "	2,200	
	Fireworks	30 "	200	
	Purwass	5 Bags	125	
	Saffron	20 Tins	900	
	Alum	9 Casks	150	
	Wood	1,600	
	Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, &c.	500 Packages	5,000	
	Tar	7 Casks	70	

INDIA—contd.



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IMPORTS.
Estimate for the year 1888-89—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA—concl'd.	Paper	35 Boxes	700	
	Crockery	350 "	4,000	
	Soda	10 Casks	50	
	Flour (Bombay)	60 "	500	
	Gram	60 Bags	175	
	Ghee	40 Tins	150	
	Cummin seed	500 Bags	4,000	
	Coriander	175 "	500	
	Sal ammoniac	10 Boxes	100	
	Hyacinth	3 "	80	
	Hides	100 Bundles	2,500	
	Tallow	250 Dubbas	1,000	
	Boxes, empty, dealwood . . . . .	... . . . .	5,000	
	Sundries . . . . .	... . . . .	20,000	
		TOTAL	1,063,080
	Specie . . . . .	...	130,000	
	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	1,193,080	
PERSIAN GULF, BASRAH, AND MEBRAN COAST.	Dates, pressed	7,000 Bags	14,000	
	" dry	1,000 "	8,000	
	Wheat	10,000 "	28,000	
	Jowaree	1,400 "	3,000	
	Barley	1,000 "	1,800	
	Moong	400 "	800	
	Rice	300 "	900	
	French beans	200 "	600	
	Ghee	1,200 "	16,000	
	Almonds	100 "	800	
	Walnuts	50 "	250	
	Pistachio nuts	10 "	160	
	Figs	20 "	150	
	Plums	50 "	400	
	Raisins	300 "	3,000	
	Cotton	350 Bales	25,000	
	Carpets and rugs	12 Bundles	2,000	
	Silk, raw	40 "	9,000	
	" goods	30 Boxes	7,000	
	Canvas	50 Rolls	300	
	Goat's hair	150 Bags	900	
	Salt	40,000 Bahrs	70,000	
	Red ochre	400 "	800	
	Saltpetre	175 Boxes	1,800	
	Lime	2,500 Bahrs	3,700	
	Gunpowder	500 Maunds	400	
	Assafetida	100 Skins	200	
	Madder	100 Bags	500	
	Myrtle leaves	1,000 "	4,000	
	Rose water	700 Karbas	800	
	Pomegranate skins	15 Bags	100	
	Pearls . . . . .	... . . . .	100,000	
	Mother-o'-pearl	200 Candies	17,000	
	Budbud	400 Bags	800	
	Opium	10 Chests	10,000	
Dyes	6 Bags	150		
Yellow wood	6 "	250		
Mat bags	4,500 Bundles	10,000		
Saffron	30 Boxes	2,000		
Gram	350 Bags	2,000		

H 2



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IMPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1888-89—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
PERSIAN GULF, BAHRAIN AND Mekran Coast—contd.	Vinegar	20 Karbas .	200	
	Tobacco	400 Bags .	2,000	
	Cloaks	10 Bundles .	300	
	Hair combs	25 Boxes .	300	
	Wool	200 Bales .	2,000	
	Twist	60 " .	900	
	Shark-fins	2,500 Bags .	3,000	
	Fishmaws	7,000 In No. .	1,300	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as cot- ton stuffs, matting, raw cotton, &c. . . . .	...	25,000	
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	381,560	
Specie . . . . .	...	20,000		
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	401,560		
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Coffee	250 Bags .	5,500	
	Sugar, loaf	25 Boxes .	400	
	Indian corn	200 Bags .	750	
	Jowaree	200 " .	600	
	Cocconuts	80,000 In No. .	1,500	
	Monkey nuts	300 Bags .	1,300	
	Chintz	25 Boxes .	3,000	
	Cotton goods	200 Bales .	14,000	
	Paper	40 Boxes .	800	
	Cloves	25 Bags .	1,000	
	Wood rafters	800 Scores .	3,000	
	Fowling pieces	10 Boxes .	1,000	
	Frankincense	30 " .	600	
	Antimony	10 Casks .	80	
	Amber	12 Boxes .	700	
	Civet	60 Horns .	4,000	
	Dragon's blood	500 Casks .	1,600	
	Wild Cypress Seed	400 Bags .	16,000	
	Otto of roses	5 Boxes .	1,500	
	Shunna	1,000 Bags .	7,000	
	Senna leaves	50 " .	200	
	Aloes	600 Skins .	5,000	
	Soap	40 Boxes .	150	
	Mother-o'-pearl	250 Candies .	20,000	
	Pearls . . . . .	...	10,000	
	Oil, kerosine	2,000 Boxes .	4,000	
	Cotton	300 Bags .	2,500	
Hides	50 Scores .	800		
Razors	4 Boxes .	250		
Fez red caps	4 " .	200		
Candles	150 " .	600		
Miscellaneous articles, such as rafters, wood for native craft, empty boxes, &c.	22,000		
TOTAL	130,030		
Specie	80,000		
GRAND TOTAL	210,030		



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1888-89.

53

IMPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1888-89—concluded.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	REMARKS.
UNITED STATES, MAURITIUS, AND SINGAPORE.	Boxes, shooks . . . . .	...	14,000	
	Wax paper . . . . .	...	1,600	
	Rum . . . . .	...	..
	Sundries . . . . .	...	2,000	
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	5,000	
	TOTAL	...	22,600	
	Specie . . . . .	...	30,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	52,600	
	TOTAL IMPORTS.			
	From India . . . . .	...	1,193,080	
" Persian Gulf, Basrah, and Mekran Coast . . . . .	...	401,560		
" South Arabia and Africa . . . . .	...	210,030		
" United States, Mauritius, and Singapore . . . . .	...	52,600		
TOTAL	...	1,857,270		

D

Contrasted Statement showing the Number of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muscat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

Class A—European and American; Class B—Native Craft.

CLASS.	IN THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1888-89.	Decrease in 1888-89.
	1887-88.	1888-89.		
A				
Coal vessels	1	...	...	1
India	15	16	1	...
Mauritius and Bourbon	2	1	...	1
Persian Gulf and Basrah	6	10	4	...
Red Sea Ports	2	3	1	...
Zanzibar	4	2	...	2
London Steamers	3	2	...	1
Mail Steamers	74	77	3	...
French Steamers	1	...	...	1
TOTAL	108	111	9	6
B				
India	180	190	10	...
Persian Gulf	40	60	20	...
Mekran	90	75	...	15
Yemen	30	20	...	10
Zanzibar	25	20	...	5
TOTAL	365	365	30	30
GRAND TOTAL, A AND B	473	476	39	36



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

E

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Muscat.
ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1888-89.	Decrease in 1888-89.
	1887-88.	1888-89.		
Dates (pressed)	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
180,000	190,000	10,000	...	
" (dry)	160,000	170,000	10,000	...
" (black)	75,000	80,000	5,000	...
" (Fard)	60,000	70,000	10,000	...
Date-juice	1,000	1,000	...	...
Fruit	40,000	35,000	...	5,000
Dried limes	25,000	20,000	...	5,000
Raisins	250	250	...	...
Plums	1,100	1,200	100	...
Almonds	400	450	50	...
Walnuts and skins	100	100	...	...
Tamarind	600	600	...	...
Fish	15,000	15,000	...	...
Fish, small, for manure	1,500	1,300	...	200
Fish sounds	1,000	1,200	200	...
Shark-fins	2,800	3,200	400	...
Pearls	70,000	75,000	5,000	...
Mother-o' pearl	20,000	16,000	...	4,000
Cotton	24,000	21,000	...	3,000
" fabrics	100,000	120,000	20,000	...
" seeds	5,000	4,200	...	800
Rose leaves	370	400	30	...
" water	500	500	...	...
Pomegranate, skins and seeds	120	150	30	...
Henna	750	600	...	150
Opium	5,000	4,000	...	1,000
Wheat	12,000	10,000	...	2,000
Rice	150,000	90,000	...	60,000
Jowaree	2,500	2,000	...	500
Ghee	1,700	3,000	1,300	...
Sugar	6,000	4,000	...	2,000
Salt	75,000	65,000	...	10,000
Red ochre	800	750	...	50
Madder	500	400	...	100
Assafetida	150	150	...	...
Garlic	170	200	30	...
Musk	1,500	1,300	...	200
Aloe's wood	3,000	2,500	...	500
Incense	1,200	1,000	...	200
Shunna	4,000	7,000	3,000	...
Aloes	3,000	2,000	...	1,000
Senna leaves	200	100	...	100
Dragon's blood	900	800	...	100
Budbud	3,000	800	...	2,200
Goat's hair	600	650	50	...
Hulwah	4,000	3,500	...	500
Otto of roses	1,500	1,500	...	...
Canvas, Arabian	2,700	1,800	...	900
Rafters	1,400	1,500	100	...
Donkeys	2,000	3,000	1,000	...
Oil, kerosine	14,000	4,000	...	10,000
American cloth	20,000	14,000	...	6,000
Wool	500	600	100	...
Rifles	200	250	50	...
Paper	175	150	...	25
Mat bags	6,500	5,000	...	1,500
Miscellaneous articles	32,000	25,000	...	7,000
TOTAL	1,140,685	1,083,100	66,440	124,025
Specie	300,000	320,000	20,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,440,685	1,403,100	86,440	124,025



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1888-89.

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F

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

From	ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1888-89.	Decrease in 1888-89.
		1887-88.	1888-89.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INDIA.	Rice, Bengal	530,000	500,000	...	30,000
	" Mslabar	1,200	1,500	300	...
	" Red	1,400	1,300	...	100
	Wheat	10,000	12,000	2,000	...
	Bajree	250	250	...	...
	Jowaree	8,000	7,000	...	1,000
	Dhall	1,000	1,100	100	...
	Sugar	53,000	55,000	2,000	...
	" Candy	1,300	1,000	...	300
	Jaggree	250	300	50	...
	Coffee	40,000	50,000	10,000	...
	Tea	250	200	...	50
	Pepper	2,200	2,500	300	...
	Turmeric	1,300	1,400	100	...
	Cardamoms	1,200	1,200	...	...
	Cinnamon	2,400	2,500	100	...
	Ginger, dry	120	130	10	...
	Nutmegs	250	300	50	...
	Betelnuts	1,100	1,000	...	100
	Cocoanuts, fresh	500	400	...	100
	" dry	900	1,000	100	...
	Tamarind	1,200	1,000	...	200
	Monkey nuts	2,200	2,500	300	...
	Musk	8,000	5,000	...	3,000
	Aloe's wood	5,000	5,000	...	...
	Frankincense	2,300	2,500	200	...
	Sandalwood chips	1,300	1,200	...	100
	Camphor	250	350	100	...
	Gooracco	400	400	...	...
	Cotton, damaged	1,600	1,700	100	...
	" cloth	190,000	200,000	10,000	...
	" blue	21,000	22,000	1,000	...
	Turkey, red	28,000	20,000	...	8,000
	Handkerchiefs, coloured	2,000	1,600	...	400
	Chintz	8,000	7,500	...	500
	Twist	18,000	19,000	1,000	...
	Cotton yarns	20,000	15,000	...	5,000
	Broadcloth	500	400	...	100
	Shawls and loongies	700	600	...	100
	Silk	15,000	17,000	2,000	...
	Silk goods	4,500	4,000	...	500
	Gold thread	3,500	3,000	...	500
	Hemp	2,100	2,500	400	...
	Twine	150	200	50	...
	Gunnies	1,000	2,000	1,000	...
Rope, coir	700	700	...	...
Copper	4,200	4,500	300	...	
Tin and lead	1,800	2,000	200	...	
Steel	350	500	150	...	
Brass	500	400	...	100	
Ironware	1,900	2,000	100	...	
Dyes	750	700	...	50	
Indigo	650	400	...	250	
Oil, sweet and cocoanut	11,000	13,000	2,000	...	
" kerosine	14,000	14,000	...	...
Candles	160	170	10	...	
Oilseeds	150	180	30	...	
Ganja (flax seeds)	600	600	
Sulphur	350	400	50	...	



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—contd.

From	ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1888-89.	Decrease in 1888-89.
		1887-88.	1888-89.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INDIA—continued.	Lucifer matches	2,100	2,200	100	...
	Fireworks	170	200	30	...
	Purwass	100	125	25	...
	Saffron	700	900	200	...
	Alum	160	150	...	10
	Wood	1,500	1,600	100	...
	Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, &c.	4,500	5,000	500	...
	Tar	60	70	10	...
	Paper	600	700	100	...
	Crockery	3,500	4,000	500	...
	Soda	60	50	...	10
	Flour (Bombay)	450	500	50	...
	Gram	150	175	25	...
	Ghee	300	150	...	150
	Cummin seed	3,500	4,000	500	...
	Coriander	400	500	100	...
	Sal Ammoniac	100	100	...	...
	Hyacinth	50	80	30	...
	Hides	1,300	2,500	1,200	...
	Tallow	1,200	1,000	...	200
Boxes, empty, dealwood	2,500	5,000	2,500	...	
Miscellaneous articles, such as Cutlery, Preserves, Oilman's stores, &c.	22,000	20,000	...	2,000	
TOTAL	1,075,830	1,063,080	40,070	52,820	
Specie	100,000	130,000	30,000	...	
GRAND TOTAL	1,175,830	1,193,080	70,070	52,820	
PERSIAN GULF, BASHLAH, AND MEXRAN COAST.	Dates (pressed)	20,000	14,000	...	6,000
	„ (dry)	20,000	8,000	...	12,000
	Wheat	24,000	28,000	4,000	...
	Jowaree	3,200	3,000	...	200
	Barley	1,200	1,800	600	...
	Moong	600	800	200	...
	Rice	250	900	650	...
	French beans	550	600	50	...
	Ghee	13,000	16,000	3,000	...
	Almonds	700	800	100	...
	Walnuts	200	250	50	...
	Pistachio nuts	150	160	10	...
	Figs	100	150	50	...
	Plums	2,600	400	...	2,200
	Raisins	300	3,000	2,700	...
	Cotton	30,000	25,000	...	5,000
	Carpets and rugs	2,000	2,000	...	...
	Silk, raw	7,000	9,000	2,000	...
	„ goods	6,000	7,000	1,000	...
	Canvas	400	300	...	100
Goat's hair	700	900	200	...	
Salt	85,000	70,000	...	15,000	
Red ochre	900	800	...	100	
Saltpetre	1,500	1,800	300	...	
Lime	3,000	3,700	700	...	
Gunpowder	450	400	...	50	
Assafetida	200	200	...	...
Madder	600	500	...	100	
Myrtle leaves	2,700	4,900	1,300	...	
Rose water	900	800	...	100	
Pomegranate skins	50	100	50	...	
Pearls	80,000	100,000	20,000	...	
Mother-o'-pearl	22,000	17,000	...	5,000	



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1888-89. 57

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—contd.

From	ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1888-89.	Decrease in 1888-89.
		1887-88.	1888-89.		
PERSIAN GULF, BASRAH AND MERRAN COAST—contd.	Budrhub	Dollars. 3,500	Dollars. 800	...	Dollars. 2,700
	Opium	7,200	10,000	2,800	...
	Dyes	140	150	10	...
	Yellow wood	200	250	50	...
	Mat bags	12,000	10,000	...	2,000
	Saffron	1,500	2,000	500	...
	Gram	1,800	2,000	200	...
	Vinegar	300	200	...	100
	Tobacco	3,000	2,000	...	1,000
	Cloaks	400	300	...	100
	Hair combs	250	300	50	...
	Wool	1,500	2,000	500	...
	Twist	800	900	100	...
	Shark-fins	2,800	3,000	200	...
	Fish sounds	1,200	1,300	100	...
	Miscellaneous articles, such as Cotton Stuff, Raw Cotton, Matting, &c.	20,000	25,000	5,000	...
	TOTAL	386,840	381,560	46,470	51,570
	Specie	30,000	20,000	...	10,000
GRAND TOTAL	416,840	401,560	46,470	61,750	
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Coffee	4,500	5,500	1,000	...
	Sugar, loaf	850	400	...	450
	Indian corn	650	750	100	...
	Jowaree	400	600	200	...
	Cocoanuts	1,600	1,500	...	100
	Monkey nuts	250	1,300	1,050	...
	Chintz	2,500	3,000	500	...
	Cotton goods	20,000	14,000	...	6,000
	Paper	600	800	200	...
	Cloves	1,000	1,000	...	...
	Wood rafters	3,500	3,000	...	500
	Fowling pieces	600	1,000	400	...
	Frankincense	500	600	100	...
	Antimony	75	80	5	...
	Amber	650	700	50	...
	Civet	2,800	4,000	1,200	...
	Dragon's blood	1,200	1,600	400	...
	Wild Cypress Seed	18,000	16,000	...	2,000
	Otto of roses	2,000	1,500	...	500
	Shunna	5,000	7,000	2,000	...
	Senna leaves	300	200	...	100
	Aloes	4,000	5,000	1,000	...
	Soap	100	150	50	...
	Mother-o' pearl	24,000	20,000	...	4,000
	Pearls	8,000	10,000	2,000	...
	Oil, kerosine	7,000	4,000	...	3,000
	Cotton	2,000	2,500	500	...
	Hides	900	800	...	100
Razors	300	250	...	50	
Fez red caps	150	200	50	...	
Candles	100	600	500	...	
Miscellaneous articles, such as Rafters, Wood, &c.	20,000	22,000	2,000	...	
TOTAL	133,525	130,030	13,305	16,800	
Specie	75,000	80,000	5,000	...	
GRAND TOTAL	208,525	210,030	18,305	16,800	

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58 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF RESIDENCY.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—concl'd.

From.	ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1888-89.	Decrease in 1888-89.
		1887-88.	1888-89.		
UNITED STATES, MAURITIUS, AND SINGAPORE.	Boxes, shooks	12,000	14,000	2,000	...
	Wax paper	1,500	1,600	100	...
	Sundries	3,000	2,000	...	1,000
	Rum	700	...	...	700
	Miscellaneous	4,000	5,000	1,000	...
	TOTAL	21,200	22,600	3,100	1,700
	Specie	40,000	30,000	...	10,000
	GRAND TOTAL	61,200	52,600	3,100	11,700
	TOTAL IMPORTS.				
	From India	1,175,830	1,193,080	17,250	...
„ Persian Gulf, Basrah, and Mek- ran Coast	416,840	401,560	...	15,280	
„ South Arabia and Africa	208,525	210,030	1,505	...	
„ United States, Mauritius and Sin- gapore	61,200	52,600	...	8,600	
TOTAL	1,862,395	1,857,270	18,755	23,880	

W. STRATTON, Lieutenant,
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

BRITISH POLITICAL AGENCY AND CONSULATE ;
Muscat, 17th May 1889.



"تقرير إداري للمقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في
مسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٨-١٨٨٩." [٧٦و] (٦٠/٦٠)

