CONFIDENTIAL.

Judicial (1896) Department.

ORDINARY Mis.

G.O., No. 1158

Confidential No. 91

DATED 11-7-96

[Despatch Abstract.]

Suit against Mr. A. F. Pinkey I.C.S.

Informing the Dn, Malabar, that orders as regards the defence of a suit which a vakil of Tellicherry proposes to file against Mr Pinkey will be passed when it is actually filed.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. II

Tellicherry
5th March 1896.

To,

A. F. Pinhey Esq, C.S.
Tellicherry.

Sir,

When I was in the Joint magistrate's Court last afternoon waiting for the close of the trial that was going on then, to file an appeal against a judgment of one of the Second Class magistrates, you after the close of the trial remarked that you wished to make an example of the men who had been filing false complaints and turning some made in open court the remark (pointing to me at the same time) "You are one of the worst offenders in that respect". The remark, you ought to know, was as false as it was offensive and uncalled for.

If therefore you do not within 48 hours from date of receiving this, apologise for your conduct in making this remark in the same open and public manner in which you made the remark recalling the statement and expressing regret for having made it, I shall be compelled to take such steps to clear my character as I shall be advised.

I beg to
(Signed) Kottieth Ramunni

(True copy)
(Signed) A. F. Pinhey
Ag District Judge.

(True copy) J Stevenson
Ag Collector.

Tellicherry,
6th March 1896

No. III.

No 63 m
dis

To,

Kottiet Rammu Awargal

Sir,

I am in receipt of your registered letter dated the 5th instant.

2. My utterance from the Bench to which you take exception was official and made while passing orders in a case then under disposal. If you wish me explain or withdraw anything I said I would suggest to you that your proper course would be to appear in Court and state your objection when I shall be quite willing to give you a hearing.

3. Your letter appears to me to be in questionable taste if it is not regarded in a more serious light and its tenour is calculated to defeat its own ends. As I see, however, from its contents that you completely misapprehended what I said I do not prepare to take further notice of it at present.

? propose

I am,
Yours faithfully
(Signd) A. F. Pinhey
As Joint Magistrate.

(True copy)

(Signed) A. F. Pinhey.
As District Judge.

(True copy)

J Heweston

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N. I.

Madras, 23rd May 1896

To,

A. F. Pinhey Esq.

Sub. Collector and Joint magistrate,

Malabar.

Sir,

It is represented to me by Mr. Kottieth Ramunni, First Grade Pleader, practising at Tellicherry, that you at Tellicherry, on the afternoon of the 4th march last, after disposing of a robbery case (with which he had nothing whatever to do, but was simply seated at the bar to present an appeal against a decision of a 2nd class magistrate) made a most unprovoked and uncalled for attack upon my client and grossly insulted and defamed his character and professional reputation, in addressing him in the following words viz -

"I wish to make an example of the men who have been filing false complaints; you" (meaning my client) "are one of the worst offenders in that respect," which imputation you must have known was as false as it was uncalled for, and my client has reason to believe that it was made maliciously.

My client also informs me that he has given you every opportunity to apologize for and withdraw your objectionable language, but that you have failed to do so.

I am therefore instructed to give you notice (which I hereby do) under Section 424 of Act XIV of 1882, that my client claims from you Rs 6000 — as damages, and in

instituting a suit for the recovery thereof.

My client does not admit that you are legally entitled to notice, but to meet any technical objection on this score that you might be advised to raise at the trial, this notice is given to you.

Yours faithfully

(Signed) L. Gordon.

(True copy)

(Signed) A. F. Pinkey

Ag District Judge.

(True copy)

J Stevenson

Ag Collector

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Bellary
14th June 1896

Confidential

From

A. F. Pinhey Esqre
Ag District and Sessions Judge
Bellary
Late Sub Collector, Malabar

To

The Collector of Malabar

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith enclosed a letter received by me from a Gentleman styling himself L. Gordon, a Solicitor of Madras, giving notice of a suit that is about to be brought by Mr. Kottieth Ramunni, a vakil of Tellicherry against me as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar for observations made by me in my official capacity as a Magistrate. I shall be obliged if you will report the matter to Government with a view to steps being taken to defend the suit if brought

2 The facts of the case are to the best of my recollection somewhat as follows:- I found that a considerable number of complaints of a frivolous and

vexatious nature were being lodged in the Joint Magistrate's Court and had occasion to comment on the fact. The last of such comments I had made a day or two previous to the occasion here referred to when Mr. K. Ramanni had lodged a Complaint which I found it necessary to refer to the Police for enquiry. On the 6th to March several hours of my time were taken up in examining witnesses in a Complaint of robbery (entertained by the Deputy Collector while I was away) which proved to be unfounded. At the close of the case I directed the complainant (a child) and his father to appear next day and show cause why an order for compensation should not be passed under section 560, and in the course of my remarks I stated that I intended to put my foot down firmly in the matter and hoped that it might prove a warning to persons who made such Complaints. I went on to state that I trusted this warning might be taken to heart by Vakils engaged in such cases for though I had no power to fine them, an order of Compensation against a client was not likely to improve the custom of the Vakil under whose advice he acted and nodding to Mr. Ramanni who was rising to speak I said "you are one of the worst offenders in this respect". He apparently did not hear and went on to make some remarks laudatory of the principles, I had been enunciating. Thinking the remark inappropriate I said "Why Mr. Ramanni I regard you as one of the worst offenders".

3. It must have been obvious to every one that my remark was not intended to imply that he brought false complaints himself knowingly (that was the mistake complainants made) but that he by being less careful than some other vakils as to the work he undertook had attracted my attention. I thought I had succeeded in making him understand this before he left the Court. Apparently I was mistaken however for on the 6th March I received by Registered post the letter marked II Copy enclosed. To this I returned the reply marked III, Copy of which I also enclose

as

as the originals are filed in the Joint Magistrate's Court at Tellicherry. The letters I think will explain themselves

4 Some few days later Mr. K. Ramunni appeared in Court and I asked what he wanted but he replied "nothing". I tried to meet him half way and induce him to state his objection but he said he was advised otherwise. On my again asking if I could do anything for him before leaving the Court, he said he had come in connection with the letter he had addressed to me. I said I considered the letter an improper one and declined to take notice of it, but if he wished he might state his grievance and I would consider it. He declined to do so. I did however endeavour to explain again how he had misunderstood my remarks but he said nothing and left the Court.

5. From that date ie about the 10th March I have heard nothing more from Mr. K. Ramunni till the receipt of the lawyer's letter now under reference. This letter addressed to me at Tellicherry reached me here only on the 29th May and as I had to get Copies of letters II and III from Tellicherry and have been pressed with Sessions work, I could not inform you before.

6 As to the allegation of malice I can only deny it. I cannot call to mind that I have ever seen Mr. Ramunni out of Court except on one occasion 18 months ago when he asked for my vote as a candidate for the municipal Chairmanship Tellicherry. As I was not able to be present at the election meeting I informed him accordingly.

7 My original remark to which exception is taken was made from the bench and not only in perfect good faith, but good naturedly as a warning. My subsequent conduct and my letter Exhibit III would I think convince any one that I was not actuated by malice. I cannot say that Mr. Ramunni's subsequent behaviour appears to me

to have been equally correct. His letter No. II is I still consider highly improper and it would seem that since March Mr. Ramunni has devoted himself to trying to set up an agitation in the local papers. This I only say from hearsay as I never read such papers: I have gathered as much from friends who have periodically asked me when I was going to be tried and so forth.

8 I think it is very doubtful if Mr. Ramunni seriously contemplates filing a suit. So far as I am acquainted with the Law on the subject and in view of recent English decisions, notably that of Lord Esher, I do not see how Mr. Ramunni can hope to succeed. I therefore imagine the letter is merely a brutum fulmen hurled under the impression that I was still at Tellicherry. As however a suit may be filed, I feel it is now time

time for me to lay the facts before you.

I have &c

sd/ Arthur J. Pinhey

Ag District Judge

(True Copy)

J Fleuriau

ag. Collector.

2nd 2

CURRENT No. 2783

Confidential.

Ref. on Cul. 20 Conf.

Malabar Collectors Office
Calicut 22d June 96

From

J. Hewetson Esq:
Collector of Malabar.

To

The Hon'ble Mr J. F. Price, C. S. I,
Chief Secretary to Govt.
Ootacamund.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter dated 14th Instant (with three of its enclosures) from Mr A. F. Pinhey, late Sub Collector and Joint magistrate of this District, informing me of the receipt by him of a notice of suit proposed to be filed against him by M. R. R. Kottieth Ramunni, a Vakil of Tellicherry.

2. As the notice is addressed to Mr Pinhey in his capacity of Sub Collector & Joint magistrate and as the remarks were made while passing orders in a criminal case then under disposal, I beg to request the orders of Government for the defence of the suit if it is instituted.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obdt. servant,
J Hewetson

1896
Jud
Bundle No. 1
No
G. O. No. 2783

Confidential.

Judicial Dept

CURRENT No. 2783.

CHIEF SECRETARY
24 JUN. 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From The Collector of Malabar

To The Chief Secy. to Govt.

Dated 22nd June 96

Recd. 24 June 96.
Rpd. 25 June 96.

Encls 4.

Forwards copy of a letter from Mr Pinhey, late Sub Coll & Joint Magte Malabar, and requests orders for the defence of the suit proposed to be filed against him by Mr R.K. Kottiath Ramunni a Vakil of Tellicherry.

For orders.

It is submitted that there is no necessity for dealing with this matter until a suit is actually filed.

LD 8/7/96

WRS 8/7/96

CS.

Order No. 1158 dated 11th July 1896.

The Dt. Magte should inform Govt. when the suit is actually filed. Orders will then be passed as regards its defence

(T.O.) LD 18/7/96

WF 16.7.96

DM Malabar (5)

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for Signature.

Despatched.

Number of copies required. { Order complete. / Letter only. / Order complete with Letter.

Read again G.O., No. 18 , Dated

Spare Copies.

Struck .. ..

Issued .. ..

Current No.

Enclosures to C. No

Total ..

In hand ..

Order of Government .. .. ..

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

CONFIDENTIAL.

C.F. 24—5,00,0

பொ. ப. புத்தக எண். 24

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குறிப்பிடவும் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டினின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

அக்ஷ நவுகை ஷாலாயம் எண் 1153, தேதி 11-7-1896

எடுத்த தேதி.	எதன் பொருட்டு:			தாள் எடுக்கும் எழுத்தர் அல்லது நிகழ்முறைத்தர் கையொப்பம்.	திருப்பிக் கொடுத்த தேதி.	நிற்றெழுத்தர் கருவூலர்ப்பட
	துறை.	நடப்பு எண்.	ஆண்டு.			
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C.F. 24—5,00,0(

பெ. ப. புத்தக எண். 24

குறிப்பிடலர் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டிலின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

தக்க மறுவகை மூலாயம் எண் 1158, தேதி 11-7-1896

எடுத்த தேதி.	எதன் பொருட்டு: தாளை.	நடப்பு எண்	ஆண்டு.	தாளை எடுக்கும் எழுதுதர் அல்லது திருமுழுத்தர் சருகொப்பம்.	திருப்பிக் கொடுத்த தேதி.	பிற்றெழுத்த சருகொப்பம்.
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Judicial (1896) Department.

ORDINARY Mis

G.O., No. 1165

Confidential No. 93

DATED 14-7-96

[Despatch Abstract.]

Lotteries in Malabar

Recording letter from the Dist. Malabar, on lotteries referred to in a report on native newspapers with the remark that steps should be taken to put a stop to the publication of certain kind of ——.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

CONFIDENTIAL.

CHIEF SECRETARY
6 FEB 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

[No. 2 OF 1896.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st January 1896.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	Tamil.			
	Bi-monthly.			
1	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini"	Bangalore	175	15th Jan 1896.
2	"Viyayathvajan"	Tinnevelly	1,200	10th ,, ,,
3	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	215	1st and 15th Jan. 1896.
	Tri-monthly.			
4	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	250	10th and 20th Jan 1896.
5	"Lokopakari"	Madras	..	10th and 20th Jan 1896.
	Weekly.			
6	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	4th, 11th and 18th Jan. 1896.
7	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,500	11th, 18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
8	"Arya Jana Priyan"	Do.	600	16th and 24th Jan. 1896.
9	"Pariyan"	Do.	600	11th, 18th and 25th Jan. 1896.
10	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	300	8th and 15th Jan. 1896.
11	"Nagai Nilalochani"	Negapatam	400	6th, 13th and 20th Jan. 1896.
12	"Viveka Thivakaran"	Tiruchengód	438	5th and 19th Jan. 1896.
13	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	200	11th ,, 25th ,, ,,
14	"Dravida Bhanu"	Tuticorin	750	18th Jan. 1896.
15	"Janavinodhini"	Tiruvádi	70	10th, 17th and 18th Jan. 1896.
	Bi-weekly.			
16	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	800	10th and 17th Jan. 1896.
	Telugu.			
	Monthly.			
17	"Sarada"	Attili	Not known.	Dec. 1895.
	Bi-monthly.			
18	"Patrikasaraprakasika"	Tuni	500	15th Jan. 1896.
19	"Kalinga"	Chicacole	Not known.	15th Jan. 1896.
20	"Vignanavardhani"	Kalyandrug	200	25th Jan. 1896.
	Weekly.			
21	"Desopakari"	Ellore	450	12th and 19th Jan. 1896.
22	"Sasilekha"	Madras	500	17th ,, 24th ,, ,,
23	"Andhraprakasika"	Do.	500	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
24	"Sanmarga Bodhini"	Bellary	480	11th Jan. 1896.
25	"Vartadarsani"	Nellore	300	18th and 25th Jan. 1896.
26	"Rajayogi"	Cocanada	300	5th ,, 12th ,, ,,
	Kanarese.			
	Weekly.			
27	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	500	20th and 27th Jan. 1896.
28	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" ..	Do.	200	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
29	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Mysore	1,800	16th, 23rd and 30th Jan. 1896.
30	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Do.	527	15th, 22nd ,, 29th ,, ,,
	Malayalam.			
	Tri-monthly.			
31	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	290	21st Jan. 1896.
32	"Nazrani Dipika"	Mannanam	500	10th and 20th Jan. 1896.
	Weekly.			
33	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	580	18th and 25th Jan. 1896.
34	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	600	15th ,, 22nd ,, ,,
35	"Manorama"	Do.	575	20th ,, 27th ,, ,,
36	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	650	25th Jan. 1896.
	Hindustani.			
37	"Shams-ul-Akbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	800	20th and 27th Jan. 1896.
38	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta do. ..	570	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
39	"Tilism-i-Hairuth"	Triplicane do. ..	50	15th Jan. 1896.
40	"Alhami"	Ice House Road, Madras..	500	19th ,, ,,
41	"Qasim-ul-Akbar"	Bangalore	575	9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd 27th and 30th Jan. 1896.
42	"Munshur-i-Muhammadi"	Do.	Not known.	23rd Nov. 1895.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th January, regrets to remark that the English have disgraced themselves by unwarrantedly interfering in the affairs of Armenia. It says that the English in India do both good and evil, and asks "Would they like to see any of the powers, such as Russia, America or China, interfere in their administration of India."

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

A remark on the interference of the English in the affairs of Armenia.

2. The *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 13th January, contains a long article on the subject of the invasion of Kafiristan by the Amir, who has finally made up his mind to annex that country, and states that the question of annexing Kafiristan and Asmar with Afghanistan has been already settled between the Amir and Sir M. Durand's mission. It is asserted that through jealousy certain Englishmen are conspiring to raise a hue and cry against the Afghans, which, if true, is undoubtedly caused by the instigations of the restless and intriguing missionaries who believe that the people of Kafiristan dislike the Afghans and their religion, and consider that if they help the former at this time they will readily embrace their religion. This course of action on the part of the intriguers, the *Akbar* remarks, will seriously affect the friendly relations which exist between the Amir and the British Government in the same manner as the bigotry and intrigues of Mr. Gladstone and the clergy recently affected the long-standing alliance between Turkey and England; and, finally, advises the English Government to observe strict neutrality and to maintain intact the existing friendly relations with the Amir and not to heed the evil advice of the English Press, the result of which will subject England to serious loss and trouble.

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Jan. 13th, 1896.

Invasion of Kafiristan by the Amir.

3. Alluding to the friendly relations which at present exist between Russia and Turkey, the *Alhami*, of the 19th January, says that not only the Sultan and His Majesty's Government love Russia, but love for her has found place in the heart of every Turk who confidently regards her as the guardian and defender of Turkey; but, on the contrary, England is looked upon as an inveterate enemy of Turkey and Islam.

Alhami, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1896.

Friendly relations between Turkey and Russia.

4. The same paper states that as the season of the pilgrimage to Mecca is fast approaching, it is necessary for the British and the Turkish Governments, respectively, to make satisfactory arrangements for the safety and protection of their subjects who go on pilgrimage to that place. It is alleged that the misunderstanding between the Bedouins and the Turkish authorities, which arose by reason of the late incident at Jeddah, still exists. Moreover, the road to Medina being unsafe, it is apprehended that pilgrims will encounter serious difficulties on the way. It is also said that latterly no caravan ventures to go to Mecca from Jeddah without an armed escort.

Approaching pilgrimage season to Mecca.

5. The same paper states, on the authority of an English contemporary, that so long as Sir Philip Currie, the present British Ambassador, who is a bitter enemy of the Sultan and his Government, and the cause of the ill-repute of the government of Lord Roseberry and Lord Salisbury, remains in Constantinople, there is no hope of peace and tranquility prevailing in the Turkish Empire.

Sir Philip Currie and Turkey.

6. Referring to the invasion of Kafiristan by the Amir, the *Qasim*, of the 30th January, on the authority of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, writes that the English Press, particularly the *Globe*, is much disquieted and disappointed on account of the conquests achieved by the Amir's troops, but

Qasim-ul-Akbar, *Bangalore*, Jan. 30th, 1895.

Kafiristan and the English Press.

finding no political ground for raising its voice against the invasion or asking the English Government to interfere is trying to give the question a religious aspect. These papers say that if England had espoused the cause of the people of Kafiristan and treated them with kindness and love, the English would have won them over to their religion and succeeded in planting a Christian colony in the very centre of Asia. They condemn the inactivity of the British Government in this case and ask why it does not make war on the Afghans, and why it has not given missionaries the opportunity of preaching the gospel in that country. With reference to the above, the *Qasim* says that perhaps the *Globe* is not aware of the fact that missionaries have not been able to make many conversions in countries which have been the field of their operation for hundreds of years past, they have not met with success amongst the lowest and most backward races of the world, and what success can they expect to meet with when working in high and refined society. The *Akbar* lastly observes that, in comparison with India, vices and crimes are ten times greater in European countries where the work of the Christian clergy has been carried on day and night for centuries past.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

A complaint against the police.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th January, complains that the people are beaten with stones and waylaid at Kalculam, on the Kodampakkam road, and at Subraya Chetty's korakkapalli garden, on the St. Thomas' Mount road, and that there is no police at that place to come to their rescue. He thinks that constables will go on beat if Allidose Sahib be again made an inspector of that division.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Jan. 24th, 1896.

Police and other departments.

8. A correspondent to the *Sasileka*, of the 24th January, remarking that thefts have been increasing for the last five or six years, regrets that the police, though unable to detect crimes, are tormenting innocent persons. He notes with pleasure that the Collectors and other higher magisterial authorities of former days used to go out in disguise at nights to see if the police were on the alert and to learn whether the tahsildars and other officials were discharging their duties honestly, but regrets that this practice continued only so long as the Civil Service was recruited from high families. The members that are now enlisted, belonging generally to poor families, are, he says, utterly unmindful of public welfare. He is opposed to the Government giving sure and rapid promotions to the police and forest officials and to the engineers of local boards, notwithstanding their utter unfitness for higher appointments, on the simple ground of their having served as subordinates for some time. He remarks that these higher officials, whose pay is actually less than that of the Civil Servants, feel themselves constrained to earn, somehow or other, large sums of money in order to secure for their wives as decent and respectable a status as that of the wives of the civilians. He further remarks that these higher officers scarcely punish their subordinates, lest their own shortcomings should be exposed. Otherwise, the police and other crimes in large towns would certainly see the light. As an instance in point, the correspondent refers to the case in which the police superintendent and the Collector, Mr. Moberly, and other white-skinned gentlemen tried their best to exculpate the police of Calicut who had without any cause whatever tortured certain innocent persons, though at last they (the police) were providentially punished. He complains that the Government seldom enforces its Acts and Regulations which appear only in print and that, though excellent resolutions have been passed in connection with the Forest department, the people have not been relieved from the molestations of the forest officials—from the "watchman" up to the highest dignitary. He earnestly prays that the Government will lose no time in enforcing the regulations of the various departments and to remove the grievances which the people suffer at the hands of the officials in those departments.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

Questions raised regarding the conduct of the district munsif of Tiruvádi, now transferred to Sivaganga.

9. A correspondent to the *Jananukulan*, of the 11th January, reporting that Mr. Srinivasa Rao, manager of the High School, Tiruvádi, gave a farewell entertainment to M.R.Ry. N. Sambasiva Aiyar, District Munsif of Tiruvádi, who was transferred to Sivaganga, says that Mr. Srinivasa Rao was a particular friend of the district munsif, and many of his suits had been specially filed in his court and were disposed of by him. The correspondent asks whether the district munsif was justified in admitting into his court and adjudicating upon the cases filed by a person who was his particular friend, and whether he was right in accepting the entertainment given by Mr. Srinivasa Rao, knowing that he is his friend, and that he was a party to the suits which were disposed of by him. The correspondent requests the editor to draw the attention of the District Judge of Tanjore as well as that of the Judges of the Madras High Court to this subject.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

A remark on the nomination of Messrs. V. P. D'Rozario and Srinivasa Rao as the Judge of the City Civil Court and the High Court, respectively.

10. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 11th January, is glad to report that Mr. Srinivasa Rao, Judge of the Madras City Civil Court, has been nominated the 5th (?) Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court, a post lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. With reference to the nomination of Mr. V. P. D'Rozario as the Judge of the City Civil Court in preference to Messrs. Michell and Subrahmaniem, the paper is unable to understand the reason that guided Government in making such an arrangement, but thinks that the nomination may have been due to the fact that both Messrs. Srinivasa Rao and V. P. D'Rozario are about to retire from the service or that the posts for which they are nominated are only temporary.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Jan. 20th, 1896.

Stationary Magistrate of Calicut using abusive language to clerks and parties.

11. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 20th January, notices with regret that bad reports are current about Mr. P. V. Kunhi Raman, Stationary Magistrate of Calicut. It appears that the magistrate generally abuses the clerks and parties, calling them "fools" and so forth. When a clerk recently told the magistrate that his conduct in this respect was a source of great sorrow, he said to the clerk that he would call him a fool hundred times, and true to his word he did so. If the magistrate cannot himself feel that this practice is unsuited to the present time and to the British justice, the authorities should warn him to be polite.

Regretting the retirement of Mr. Krishnan, Sub-Judge of Palghat.

12. A leader in the same issue of the paper regrets to hear that the High Court has asked Mr. E. K. Krishnan, Sub-Judge of Palghat, to retire at the end of the official year. There are very few judges, if there are any, who are so conscientious, upright, just and sympathetic as Mr. Krishnan. Of course he takes some time to decide suits, but few of his decisions go wrong. To order such an able judge to quit the service on the ground that he makes some delay in disposing of cases is a matter for profound regret.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Jan. 18th, 1896.

Remarks on a certain order of the District and Sessions Judge of Calicut.

13. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th January, says that Mr. O'Farrell, District and Sessions Judge of Calicut, has issued an order to the effect that the witnesses, assessors and jurors in sessions cases should be present in court on the first day on which the sessions begin. This order not only causes great hardship to such persons but also loss to Government, as witnesses in cases posted for different dates have, under this order, to be present in court from the first day until their cases are taken up and disposed of, Government will have to pay a large amount as batta to these witnesses. Again, it is hard that witnesses

should wait in the court for so many days leaving their professions and callings. It is therefore hoped that the Sessions Judge will re-consider this order.

The *Manorama*, of the 20th January, referring to the same order expresses a similar opinion, but suggests that in case the Sessions Judge does not wish to change his order and revert to the old system, Government should give an allowance to the assessors and jurors as well as to witnesses.

(*d*) *Education.*

RAJAYOGI, *Cocanada*, Jan. 5th and 12th, 1896.

14. The *Rajayogi*, of the 5th and 12th January, writes thus (in English):—"There is one examination which we consider to be a bane to the progress of education among little children—the Primary School examination. Examinations produce a very bad effect, inasmuch as they tell very seriously upon the intellectual freedom and indirectly upon the bodily health of the school-going populations; but if grown-up boys are subjected to these examinations, these evils are greatly minimized. On this ground we may not take such serious objection to the Lower Secondary examination as we do to the Primary School examination.

The Primary School examination.

"The constitution and the management of this examination are very unique and cannot but strike any impartial judge as absurd.

"This is an examination held among pupils of the IV standard of all recognised schools and private candidates who seek public service. Inspecting officers are not allowed to examine the IV standard for grants, so that all schools who seek support from Provincial funds are compelled to send their boys for this examination. The examination is held in certain centres of the district where these boys go and is conducted by a board consisting of a chairman and two or three members. The examination is altogether oral.

"Hitherto several places used to be chosen as centres and boys could easily appear at a place nearest to their home and the members of the board continued to be the same persons, so that there was uniformity in the examination conducted at the several centres. Now it has been ruled by the Director that only tahsildar and deputy tahsildar stations ought to be the centres of examination and members should be selected at each centre, the chairman and the sub-assistant inspector of schools alone travelling. This arrangement nullifies the benefits mentioned above.

"Let us see what purpose is served by dragging small children of eight and nine from their mothers and subjecting them to the fatigues of journey and inconvenience of sojourn in a strange place. The teacher generally accompanies his school boys and is expected to look after their comforts at the place of examination. They are almost univerally made to undergo examination for two days. We have personal experience of the sufferings of these little children for want of proper food and proper accommodation. This misery is augmented by the recent rules. Sometimes tahsildar stations happen to be some miles away from the villages in which the pupils reside, and we leave it to the Director of Public Instruction to imagine how cruel it is to make children, most of whom cling to their mothers' breast, travel miles and miles together.

"In the next place application to the Primary School examination means money; pupils have to pay the doctor for getting a vaccination certificate; they have to pay the examination fees, undergo the expenses of travel and lodgings, &c.

"What is the object gained after all? The pass lists are out. The school passes 80 per cent. Certifying memo. is ready, but where is the allotment? It has been exhausted already on account of the girls that have passed from the III standard, so that the teachers are in no way benefited by the examination.

"It is therefore clear that to subject school boys to this examination is cruel and serves no purpose. It is enough if men who seek public service are made to undergo the examination."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th January, requests the authorities concerned to expedite the construction of a road from Ettiyapuram to Vilathikulam, in Tinnevelly district, sanctioned by the local board. He says that, owing to the absence of the said road, the postal bags which would ordinarily reach in four hours are delayed for two days as they are sent through Ottappidáram.

A request to the authorities to expedite the construction of a certain road in Tinnevelly district.

16. A correspondent to the same paper says that after the introduction of A system, roads in Cuddalore, instead of being metalled, are being filled with the earth excavated from the side channels and consequently prove to be wretched. He adds that people fell the avenue trees standing on high roads with impunity and the authorities do not take any notice of such acts. The correspondent requests the Collector to pay attention to the matters here complained of.

A prayer to the Collector of South Arcot.

PARIYAN, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

17. A correspondent to the *Pariyan*, of the 11th January, says that as the Pariyas living in the paracherries of the town of Villupuram are very poor, it behoves the Pariyas to exert their best to get the land-tax, which has been arbitrarily imposed on them, repealed.

An appeal to the Pariyas to get the land-tax imposed on paracherries of Villupuram repealed.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Jan 15th, 1896.

18. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 15th January, complains that at Puddupalayam, in South Arcot, carts pass during nights without lights on them and thereby cause serious accident both to the people and carriages, and that the authorities pay no heed to such a piece of irregularity.

A complaint against the municipality of Cuddalore.

19. A correspondent to the same paper says that the present Chairman of Tirukkóyilúr union, in South Arcot district, being an apothecary, has hardly time to attend to the union work, and that the municipal administration of the place is therefore totally unsatisfactory. He hopes that the Collector will direct his attention to this matter.

A request to the Collector of South Arcot regarding the maladministration of Tirukkóyilúr union.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1896.

20. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th January, speaking of the scarcity of water in the village of Seranmathevi, Ambásamudram taluk, says that if the municipal authorities are pleased to pump out the stagnant water of the Ramaswami's temple teppakulam of that place and replenish it with good water, it would be of great use to the people, and hopes that the Chairman will pay heed to this suggestion and do the needful.

A suggestion to the Chairman of Seranmathevi union in the taluk of Ambásamudram.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1896.

21. The *Sasileka*, of the 17th January, states that the villagers in this country have been, from time immemorial, accustomed to keep and use vacant grounds around and in front of their dwelling houses for purposes of drying and preserving grain, but that the district and taluk boards have instructed the unions under their jurisdiction to occupy the said grounds, and issued strict orders that no permanent buildings, such as verandahs, should be built even on the vacant grounds lying between the road and the walls of the houses, and that the union's sanction must be obtained even for raising temporary pandals thereon, thus claiming all the vacant land for the Government. The paper remarks that if this had been anticipated by the villagers, they would have taken care to enclose their vacant grounds with walls and hedges, and regrets that this omission has caused them so many difficulties. It suggests that the district conferences and associations will do well to consider the question and send memorials to the Government, and it further appeals to the

Vacant grounds in villages.

honourable representatives of the district boards in the Legislative Council to exert and do the needful for the benefit of the villagers.

DESOPAKARI, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1896.

Village teachers.

22. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 19th January, regrets that the taluk boards of the Gódávari district, especially those of Narsapur and Bhímavaram, are unnecessarily transferring and dismissing innocent teachers without consulting the Educational authorities. He remarks that owing to these frequent transfers the teachers lose their interest in the work and are also unable to command the respect and obedience of their pupils. He suggests that the Government may be prayed to enforce the old rule authorising the Educational department to appoint village teachers with the approval of the local fund boards and to instruct that no teacher should be transferred from any place before he has been there for two years, except in cases of promotion or neglect of duty, or at the reasonable request of the people or of the teacher.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 25th, 1896.

Remarks on the Calicut municipal budget for 1896–97.

23. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th January, referring to the discussion that took place in the Calicut municipal council when the budget estimate for 1896–97 came on for consideration, says that some unnecessary items were scored out, while funds were provided for certain very useful and desirable purposes. The year 1895–96 opened with a balance of Rs. 4,000 and, considering the fact that within eight months the municipality has run short of funds to the extent of Rs. 720, it is difficult to foretell how much the chairman will have to borrow by the time the budget for 1897–98 has to be presented. If the present chairman continues to administer the municipality in this fashion it will be almost hopeless to improve it ever after. The most important provision made in the budget for 1896–97 is the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for the construction of the Mankava bridge. The memorandum of one of the councillors, Mr. P. P. Karunakara Menon, regarding the repair of the Mankava bridge, which has been approved by the council and incorporated in the budget, is very much to the point. On a careful perusal of the memorandum it would appear to any one that the chairman has misrepresented to Government the matters connected with the bridge. Considering the fact that the council has, at the request of the ferryman, given him a bigger boat than the one which was first given, is there any meaning in the statement of the chairman that the above bridge is solely intended for the Calicut princes and their men? The chairman ought to have raised objections at the time when the council passed a resolution that a bridge at least sufficient for the people to walk over should be constructed, but instead of doing so, he wrote demi-officially to Government about the matter after a resolution had actually been passed by the council. The remark is made that the chairman's suggestion that subscription should be collected locally for doing a work of public utility is very absurd.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

A request to Government to increase the salary of karnams.

24. The *Lokopakari*, of the 10th January, describing at length the multifarious and onerous duties discharged by the karnams, regrets to remark that the small salary now paid to them is inadequate for their hard labour. The paper requests Government to increase their salary at least at the time of re-survey and settlement. In regard to appointing assistant karnams as suggested by Collectors in reply to the question put by the Board of Revenue for utilizing the surplus balance of Service fund, the paper says that this system, while involving a large waste of money, cannot in any way lessen the hard work of the karnams.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 27th, 1896.

Landowners in Malabar to be furnished with the sub-division registers and plans.

25. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 27th January, says that several blunders have been committed in the entries made in the adangal register prepared for the Palghat and Walavanad taluks after the recent survey. It appears that the names entered in some cases are not those of the real proprietors of land. The

editor therefore requests Government to direct the authorities to furnish the proprietors of lands with the sub-division registers and plans which have been correctly prepared for the purpose of registering titles and which the settlement officer now refuses to give on application, so that they may be able to point out errors, if any, committed in the registration of lands now being carried on in Malabar. In order to test the accuracy of the Government survey, the landowners themselves have commenced to survey their lands, and in this connection it is suggested that Government should lend the services of their surveyors to these men and cause the lands to be re-surveyed wherever it is necessary, the cost being borne by the owners.

(*g*) *Forests.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Jan. 8th, 1896.

A complaint against the forest authorities of Tiruvannámalai circle.

26. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 8th January, complains that a few Hindu temples are enclosed within the forest reserves of the Tiruvannámalai circle, and that if devotees proceed to these temples for making their offerings, the forest authorities object to their doing so.

(*h*) *Railways.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Jan. 8th, 1896.

Expediency of extending the railway station of Tiruvannámalai so as to secure resting accommodation to the passengers.

27. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 8th January, describing the importance of Tiruvannámalai as a Hindu sacred shrine to which resort thousands of devotees in times of festivals, says that the present railway station is incommodious, and that the railway authorities should extend the buildings so as to secure resting accommodation for the passengers.

JANAVINODHINI, *Tiruvádi*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

A prayer to Government.

28. The *Janavinodhini*, of the 10th January, hopes that Government will grant the request prayed for in the memorial submitted by the people to adopt measures for supplying passengers with water at the railway station of Lukkadis where the through mail arrives at midday when passengers stand in need of water-supply.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1896.

Necessity for the erection of bridges on certain roads.

29. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th January, draws the attention of the authorities to the necessity of erecting a bridge over the river Agalikkottai near Tirukkóttiyur on the high road leading from Tanjore *viâ* Pudukkóttai and another bridge over the river Tenar which passes between the villages of Karaikkudi and Koilur.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 30th, 1896.

Military hospital assistants' quarters.

30. Under the head "Just complaint," the *Qasim*, of the 30th January, inserts a correspondent's letter as follows:—Quarters for military hospital assistants which have been constructed in different places under the regulations generally consist of a room 16 × 12 feet, a verandah 16 × 6 feet and of an apartment for females, but have no privy and kitchen room which are essential. Hospital assistants generally, and particularly those who are Muhammadans and whose females as a rule observe gosha, are much inconvenienced on this account and are obliged to use the only room which each set of quarters contains both as a sleeping and kitchen room. In these circumstances the correspondent implores Government to issue orders to the proper authorities to adopt remedial measures, having due regard to the comfort and convenience of medical subordinates.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 15th, 1896.

Iniquities of the salt officers in Malabar.

31. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th January, referring to the iniquities of the salt officers of the Chowghat range, writes that the powers exercised by some of the petty officers have been always unlimited. The salt officers in Madilakam are

alleged to enter the houses at midnight on the plea that there is illicit ganja or toddy therein and frighten the inmates. Whatever arbitrary acts these officers do, the blame falls at last upon their innocent victims.

(*k*) *General.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Jan. 8th, 1896.

A request to Government regarding the postmaster of Tiruvannámalai.

32. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 8th January, says that the work of the postmaster of Tiruvannámalai is indeed so heavy that he is obliged to work both day and night without a moment's leisure. He thinks it desirable that he should be helped with the service of a clerk and requests Government to do the needful.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

A request to publish a novel order passed by the Head Assistant Collector of Negapatam.

33. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th January, announcing that Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, Head Assistant Collector of Negapatam, has issued an order that no covers addressed to his office would be received after 12 A.M., requests the authorities to make a public notification of such an order in the interest of the people of that taluk.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1896.

Necessity for a hospital in Milattur.

34. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th January, requests the authorities to open a hospital in Milattur as it is a populous place consisting of about 15,000 people who are in sore need of medical aid.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1896.

Advisability of opening a hospital in Kathivakkam, which is ten miles to the north of Madras.

35. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 18th January, dwelling on the sufferings undergone by the people living in Kathivakkam, which is ten miles to the north of Madras, and in villages adjoining it, owing to the absence of medical aid in that place, requests the authorities to open a hospital there and help the people.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 20th, 1896.

The exchange compensation allowance.

36. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th January, in the course of its remarks on the President's address at the last meeting of the Indian National Congress, says:—The exchange compensation allowance is very unjust and it is uncalled for. It was given on account of the clamour raised by some of the officials, and we are glad to find that the Congress took the matter up in right good earnest; but while the higher officials got their salaries raised they did nothing for those who were lower down on the ladder. Not a cash has been added to their pay. This shows great selfishness on the part of the European officers and they well deserve to have taken from them what they now obtain from the coffers of the State.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 15th, 1896.

Suggestions regarding the appointment of a Deputy Collector for the acquisition of lands for railway purposes in Malabar.

37. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th January, states that there is a proposal to appoint one of the tahsildars in Malabar as a Deputy Collector for the acquisition of lands for the construction of the Calicut-Cannanore railway, and suggests that Mr. Karayi Govindan, who is most honest and the ablest tahsildar in Malabar, and whose merits Government has not hitherto recognised in any way, should be appointed for the post.

Approving of the appointment of Mr. Benson as the Collector of Malabar.

38. A leader in the same issue of the paper approves of the appointment of Mr. R. S. Benson as the Collector of Malabar. While Mr. Benson was District Judge of South Malabar, everybody was satisfied with him, and the vakils and parties are said to have actually shed tears at the news of his transfer. After the transfer of Mr. Winterbotham the sorrow which the people of Malabar felt at their not getting for his successor so good a Collector as he was cannot but now be removed by the appointment of Mr. Benson. Malabar had not the fortune or perhaps the misfortune to see again any persons who had previously been

permanent Collectors unless it were on paper. There is a rumour that Mr. Hewetson will be transferred shortly, and it is therefore hoped that Mr. Benson, whose appointment has given universal satisfaction, will soon come to Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 18th, 1896.

Remarks on the postal insurance system.

39. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th January, says that the present postal insurance system is not only very unsatisfactory, but also very unsafe both for senders and for postmasters. It suggests as a remedial measure that the articles which require to be insured should be put in the cover and sealed in the presence of the postmaster, who should furnish the sender with a receipt stating the nature and kind of articles insured. Referring to the post office established near the Calicut railway station, the article says that if the post office in question is removed to some part of the station buildings, it will afford greater convenience to the public than at present.

It is also suggested that the present letter-box in the above post office should be replaced by a larger one, for, owing to the small size of the former, it is soon filled up and consequently opportunity is given for the people to meddle with letters that are easily accessible through the opening of the box. The attention of the authorities is further invited to the necessity of establishing a pillar-post between Chalapuram and Talli, which are said to be the most populous parts of the town and far away from the post office, and also of causing two deliveries in these places instead of one as at present.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 20th, 1896.

Passing remarks against the unjust dismissal of Mr. Le Mesurier.

40. Regarding the dismissal of Mr. Le Mesurier, Government Agent at Metara, in Ceylon, who lately embraced the religion of Islam, the *Qasim*, of the 20th January, remarks that the news will create much excitement and regret throughout the Muhammadan world as being unjust and opposed to reason, and will reflect seriously on the Government which dismissed him because he renounced Christianity for Islamism, which he did from conscientious motives. The unjust and arbitrary action of the British Government in this case proves that its profession of allowing religious freedom and toleration is mere pretence.

III.—LEGISLATION.

VETTIKKODIYON, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

Necessity for passing a rule permitting magistrates to attend the house of parties wishing to execute documents, such as power-of-attorney, &c.

41. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 11th January, remarks that the system now in vogue, that persons intending to execute a power-of-attorney should appear before a magistrate and execute it in his presence, works a hardship on those persons who, by illness or otherwise, are unable to attend the magistrate's court. The paper says that if a rule be passed permitting magistrates to attend, if so desired, the house of the applicant wishing to execute the power-of-attorney and to charge the applicant with a certain scale of fee for this trouble, even as is done in the Registration department, it will remove the hardship above complained of. The paper invites the attention of the members of the Legislative Council to the subject.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 22nd, 1896.

Reflections on the Malabar Tenants' Improvements Act.

42. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd January, says that after the passing of the Malabar Tenants' Improvements Act, it has become the practice of the tenants to plant cocoanut and other trees indiscriminately on the lands held by them. Formerly it was the custom to plant from 60 to 70 cocoanut trees and a proportionate number of other trees on an acre of land, but the tenants now, it appears, plant from 100 to 120 cocoanut trees and a similar number of other trees on the same area. The object of the tenants in doing so is said to be twofold, viz., (1) to prevent all facilities for capricious evictions by landlords, and (2) to get a larger sum as compensation. The article says that as the planting of trees

in such large numbers will not only diminish the yield, but will also cause the soil to deteriorate very soon, Government should take steps to put a stop to this injurious practice in the interests of both the landlords and tenants. The existing relations between the landlords and their tenants are not so cordial as they ought to be, and to leave them in that state without concerting measures to mend matters is not only injurious to the welfare of the country but also very impolitic. It is recommended as a remedial measure that a law should be passed in the sense of the following suggestions. They are (1) the maximum number of trees on an acre of land should be fixed on an average, (2) the trees in each taluk should be classified and the amount of compensation to be paid for each kind settled, (3) landlords should be prohibited from putting their lands on melcharts (overlease), (4) the improvements effected by tenants as well as their moveable property should be made liable for arrears of rent due by them to the landlords, (5) landlords should have facilities for collecting arrears of rent without resorting to the civil courts.

IV.—Native States.

Travancore Abhimani, *Nagercoil*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

43. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 10th January, suggests to the Government of the Native State of Travancore the advisability of utilizing the services of convicts in the construction of railways, which are being opened in different parts of the State, as is done by the Government of Russia.

A suggestion to the Government of Travancore to utilize the services of convicts in the construction of railways now opened in that Native State.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Jan. 15th, 1896.

44. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 15th January, complains that the Government of Mysore does not attend to the evils arising from the arrears of undisposed of civil suits in the province. Although most of the revenue officers in the districts have not work enough even for three hours in a day, the number of Assistant Commissioners is increased every year, but Government never attends to the cry of the Shimoga people for subordinate judge's court in the place. An additional munsif is urgently required for the city of Mysore itself. The number of suits in Mysore and Seringapatam is so large that there is no time enough even for adjourning the hearings of cases. The cause of this accumulation of arrears is due to the appointment of inexperienced young men as munsifs in these heavily-worked courts, while experienced men are sent away to rust in out-of-the-way corners. We hope the Government would afford some relief to the people who spend so much money in trying to obtain justice.

The unsatisfactory state of the administration of civil justice in Mysore.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Jan. 15th, 1896.

45. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th January, writes that although the Travancore Sirkar pays sufficient attention to primary education and have established for this purpose several schools, yet it is a matter for regret that the children of Tiyas and other kindred classes are refused admission into such schools.

Children of the Tiyas refused admission into the schools in Travancore.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vettikkodiyon, *Madras*, Jan. 4th, 1896.

46. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 4th January, dilating on the usefulness of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," writes as follows:—The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has, in the Hackney Carriage rules, provided that a horse or bullock should carry four persons only; but as to the maximum weight of load or luggage these beasts of burden may carry the Hackney Carriage Act is silent. The authorities of the said institution have not striven to invite the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of framing a rule on the subject. Again, the extremely rugged and wretched condition of many of the roads, streets and lanes, in the City of Madras, renders it extremely hard for horses and bullocks to draw carriages and carts along them. The society does not seem to have drawn the attention of the Municipal authorities to the badness of their roads.

Blame cast upon the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1896.

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th January, writes as follows:—The annexation of Burma, Manipur and Chitral by the Government of India and the heavy taxes imposed on the people by Government are indeed subjects too well known to need repetition here. In these days, English soldiers, doctors, priests and merchants being filled with an inordinate desire for the acquisition of territories, wantonly interfere in the affairs of foreign dominions and fall out with them. The English possess great influence only in the continent of Asia, for, during the last two years they, with the revenues of India, have annexed many territories in Asia and reduced their rulers to the condition of paupers. In Europe, Africa and America the English seem to have little or no influence. The English, impelled by the same desire for conquest, attempted in Europe to wage war with Turkey but to no purpose. Even in America they interfered with the affairs of Venezula; but as Mr. Cleaveland obstinately protested against their interference, their attempt in that continent also proved ineffectual. In Africa, during last week, a few Europeans by unnecessarily interfering with the political affairs of the native princes of Africa caused the outbreak of a war; but the leader of the Moors however, with the help of the Germans, thoroughly defeated the English. Africa is now the scene of great confusion and consternation, and it is a matter for regret that the English were not successful even in this war.

Ambition of the English to make fresh conquests and the trouble resulting therefrom.

Pariyan, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1896.

48. The *Pariyan*, of the 11th January, suggests that small treatises on agriculture should be written in easy style in the vernaculars of Southern India and published in the school books prescribed for elementary classes, so that boys and girls may learn the principles of agriculture and apply them in cultivation.

A hint to the Government of India regarding the spread of knowledge in the science of agriculture.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1896.

49. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th January, referring to the imposition of import duties, says that the Lancashire merchants are urging the Secretary of State for India to have the import duties repealed, and that there is every certainty that they will soon be abolished. The paper remarks that if the Lancashire merchants would move the Secretary of State to reduce the military expenditure and the salary of European officials, they would not only profit themselves thereby but would also do great good to India.

A suggestion to the Lancashire merchants.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Jan. 18th, 1896.

50. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 18th January, says that the English rose in arms against the Boers of South Africa for the reason, firstly, that the latter violated the terms of the treaty of 1884 and longed to acquire Tangaland, a British possession, against the wishes of the English; and, secondly, that the Boers treat the natives of South Africa rather cruelly. The paper concludes with the remark that the English, who regard the lives of others as their own, spend their revenue and energy on foreign wars not, as imagined by some, in vain, but with the avowed object of protecting the weak and the undefended against the cruelty of their oppressors and to punish the unjust.

Causes that led to the outbreak of a war between the English and the Boers in South Africa.

Karnataka Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Jan. 20th, 1896.

51. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 20th January, says:—There were incidents in the Poona Congress which have not found their way into the reports. "While passing by the Congress pandal I noticed," writes a correspondent, "a figure about 24 feet in height and representing a peasant reduced to a skeleton, who was advocating the cause of his class. It had a board upon which was the following inscription in golden letters:—'An Indian peasant's cry. Are there out of our twenty crores at least twenty here to explain our grievances?'"

An unreported incident in the Poona Congress.

confidential No. 37.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 27th, 1896.

52. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 27th January, speaking of the Indian National Congress at Poona, says:—A commission was appointed by the last Parliament to consider the pecuniary affairs of India, but it is forbidden to enter into any details of policy. This is a grand mistake, for it is the policy of the Government that determines the expenditure. It is to be feared that the commission will not do much good, more especially as the press is excluded from its proceedings. There ought to be nothing for the members to be ashamed of. The Government of England makes this country pay more than its proper share of expenditure, and the burden falls heaviest as regards military charges. The people of this country have also a duty to perform. They must not allow foreign capital to be invested in India on railways and other public work, but should come forward with their own capital. This would, to some extent, diminish the annual drain on India.

The Royal Commission on Indian finance.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Jna. 30th, 1896.

53. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 30th January, approves of the action of the Madras Government in increasing the pay of the clerks and other servants in the offices of the Tahsildars in the presidency and says that a similar change is urgently called for in the Mysore Province also where the claims of these poorly-paid and hard-worked Government servants have been too long overlooked while the salaries of the higher officers have received enormous additions within the past few years.

Improvement in the pay of the taluk office clerks.

what are there so-called lotteries - w

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 18th, 1896.

54. The Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th January, refers to the lotteries that are being carried on in large numbers in Walavanad and Ernad taluks of Malabar and says that as these lotteries give rise to several evils, the Government should put a stop to them.

Lotteries in Malabar to be put a stop to.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Jan. 25th, 1896.

55. A correspondent in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 25th January, while referring with great pleasure to the title of C.S.I. conferred upon Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tampuran, of Travancore, suggests that a similar honour should be conferred upon Kilimanur Ravi Varma Raja, the celebrated artist, who has opened an oleograph painting firm in Bombay.

Artist Ravi Varma Raja recommended for honours.

Circulated
to
8/2/96. w 12 Feb

DN. 7/2/96

JG 8/2/96

[Issued 6th February 1896.]

Judicial Dept

Memo. No. 365.
15-2-96

The District Magistrate of Mal
is requested to report the nature of the
lotteries referred to in para 54 of
the report on Native papers for
the fortnight ending the 31st Jany
1896.

(From orders)

W. 13/2/96

14/2/96.

DM, Malabar post 15/2
C/12/14/2

R 28/5

CURRENT No. 2972

Confidential

Malabar Collector's office
Calicut, 3rd July 1896.

No. 7 Confl
96

From,

J. Hewetson Esquire,
Ag District magistrate
Malabar.

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government
Judicial Department

Sir,

I have the honour to reply to memorandum No. 365 judicial, dated the 15th February 1896 and reminder No. 1143, dated the 6th June. The delay is due to the fact that the special Assistant Collector's report was only received yesterday.

2. The Special Assistant Collector reports that there are three kinds of lotteries, the first of which, "the auction kuri", has already been described in my report on Kuris (demi official to Mr Price, dated the 13th April 1896).

3. The second is the ordinary lottery as understood by Europeans. It is reported that two Elephants have recently been sold in this way in Walluvanad. There were 3000 one-rupee tickets: one individual won the elephants and the other Subscribers received nothing.

4. The third is thus described for by the Special Assistant Collector:- "an influential man induces some 200 subscri
to subscribe Rupees 10 each twice a yea

a period of 10 years. Every half year he gives a prize of Rupees 200 which is awarded by casting lots among the subscribers. Whoever wins a prize in any lottery need not subscribe afterwards and is not entitled to win a prize a second time. At the end of 10 years the starter of the Kuri returns to the subscriber who have not won prizes the amount subscribed by each. In this way the man makes a large profit with the money of other people." Calculation shews that the total receipts are Rupees 38,400 and the total payments Rupees 40,000, but the manager has had the use of thousands of Rupees for years without having to pay interest.

5. The second and third forms of lotteries now described were not alluded to in my previous letter on Kuris.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obdt Servant.

J Hewetson
Actg District Magistrate.

CURRENT No. 2974

Judicial.

Confidential

From. The District Magistrate of Malabar.

To. The Chief Secretary to Govt. Judicial Dept.

Dated 3.7.96

Rec'd 5 JUL 1896 No.

Reg. 6/7

CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Encl — nil

Omitting reports on lotteries referred to in para 54 of the report on native papers for the Fortnight ending 31st January 1896.

[G. / 25 A.]
1,000—21-5-96.

Judicial DEPARTMENT

C. No. 2974

FOR ORDERS.

Lotteries of the 2nd kind are of course illegal & should be stopped. Those of the 3rd kind also seem to me illegal & should be stopped also.

WS
3/7/96

C.No. 2974 is the reply of the D. Magistrate, Malabar, to a referen which issued on a query of Lon Wenlock against para 54 of the report on native papers for the fortnight ending 31st January last

The special asstt Magistrate reports that there are three kind of lotteries :-

(1) Kuries - The question of registering Kuries as compani is being dealt with separa

(2) Lotteries as understood by Europeans - Two elephants are said to have been recen disposed of in this way in Wallavanad. It is not stated whether these lo were published so as to within the scope of se 294 A of Indian P

Lotteries in Malabar

(3) The description of the third kind of lottery is not clear. If a prize of Rs. 200 is to be given every half year and the prize winners cease to subscribe whilst those who do not get any prize are entitled to a refund of their subscriptions, it seems doubtful whether the lottery will be profitable to the holder. The Collector says he has calculated that the receipts would be Rs. 35,000. add the payments Rs. 20,000 while the stake holder gets the use of the money without interest. This is really the usual kind of thing, only on a less liberal scale. Probably the Special Asst. Collector's figures are not very accurate.

May this correspondence be now recorded?

W. 27/6 Jd 8/7/96

FOR ORDERS.

X I done see this.

H. M. The manager of the business gets 4000 - 400 without interest for the first year Rs 4000 - 440 for the next and so on. The fine Rs 400 a year on prizes and loses Rs 40 is an arithmetical proportion of Rs 40 p.a. on the amount subscribed. The need of the 10 years have made a good thing out of it.

c-9/7
R 20/7

[G. 24] 100—20-12-94.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.

Current No. 2974 of 1896, dated 3/7 from D.M., Malabar.

Current No. of 18 , dated from

Order Nos No 1165 dated 14 "July April 1896

Recorded with the remark that steps should be taken to put a stop to the publication of any advertisements of the second & third kind of lotteries referred to in the D.M's letter

(From orders)

W. 27/6 Jd 13/7/96

D.M. Malabar (Q) 23/7/96

First copy sent to Press.

Reference for Signature

Despatched.

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STATEMENT WITH DITTO

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