CONFIDENTIAL.

Judicial Dept.

G.O. Ms. No. 377. (Confidential)

dt. 17.3.1897

15 DEC 1896

The Malabar & Travancore Spectator.

VOL. XII. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER, 12, 1896. NO. 48.

PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co.

CALICUT PRICE LIST OF BEERS, WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.

English Ale.	Price for Original Packages. Per case of		Rs.	A.	P.	Retail price. ℔ doz.	Rs.	A.	P.
For which we are Sole Agents for Malabar.									
M. B. Foster & Son	4 ,,	Qts.	29	0	0	Qts.	7	8	0
"Bugle Brand" Bass' Light Bitter Ale...	6 ,,	Pts.	25	o	0	Pts.	4	8	0
East India Pale Ale. ...	6 ,,	,,	20	4	0	,,	3	12	0
W. E. Johnson and Co.									
"Green Diamond" Bass' Light Bitter Ale	7 ,,	Pts.	23	12	0	,,	3	12	0
Prestonpans (John Fowler & Co. Ltd.)	4 ,,	Qts.	20	0	0	Qts.	5	4	0
Light Bitter Ale ...	7 ,,	Pts.	22	12	0	Pts.	3	8	0
Flower & Son's									
"Shakespear Brand" India Pale Ale ...	8 ,,	Pts.				,,	3	0	0
Archd. Arrol & Sons Glasgow. Pale Ale...	4 ,,	Qts.				Qts.			
Samuel Alsopp & Sons Light Pale Ale ...	3 ,,	,,	19	0	0	,,	6	8	0
Nilgiri Brewery (L ishman'									
Continental Ale ...	4 ,,	Qts.	17	8	0	Qts.	4	8	0
Pale Ale ...	4 ,,	Qts.	17	8	0	Qts.	4	8	0
	6 ,,	Pts.	17	8	0	Pts.	3	0	0
English Extra Stout.									
Guinness									
M. B. Foster & Sons bottling "Bugle									
Double Extra, First Quality ...	7 ,,	Pts.	31	8	0	Pts.	4	12	0
W. E. Johnson & Co's "Bottling Compass									
Brand. ...	7 ,,	,,	21	0	0	Pts.	3	4	0
Prestonpans (John Fowler & Co. Ltd.)									
Extra Foreign stout	4 ,,	Qts.	20	0	0	Qts.	5	4	0
Do. do.	7 ,,	Pts.	22	8	0	Pts.	3	8	o
Pilsener Beers.									
Tottenham Brewery "Union Jack" ...	4 doz.	Qts.	22	0	0	Qts.	5	12	0
Do. do.	6 ,,	Pts.	21	o	o	Pts.	3	12	o
Kronprinz									
"Corkscrew Brand" ...						Pts.	3	8	0
Brastor & [illegible] (G[illegible]n)...	4 ,,	Qts.	23	o	o	Qts.	6	o	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] ,,	,,	2[illegible]	o	o	,,	6	4	o
Kops A[illegible]t.									
Non Alcoholic. Brewed from best									
Kentish Hops *Pints only*...						Pts.	4	0	0
Scotch Whiskies.									
Cockburn & Campbells, Black Capsule ..	1 ,,	Qts.	38	0	0	Qts.	40	8	0
Cutler Palmer & Co.									
* Finest Highland Malt "Heart Bottle"...	,,	,,	31	8	0	,,	34	8	0
Napier Johnstone									
* Old Highland, "Square Bottle"...	,,	,,	34	8	0	,,	38	4	0
*Special Blend ...	,,	,,	27	0	0	,,	30	0	0
M. B. Foster & Sons Old Scotch									
"Bugle Brand" ...	,,	,,				,,	27	0	0
R. Marquis Mackilligin & Co. F. O. H. ...	,,	,,	29	12	0	,,	32	4	0
Mackie & Co.									
"The Islay Blend" Extra age, White Cap.	,,	,,	25	8	0	,,	27	12	0
J[illegible]n Crab[illegible] & C[illegible] "Gold Label"	,,		27			,,	29		

Ports.	Price for Original Packages. Per case of		Rs.	A.	P.	Retail price. 1 doz.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cutler [illegible]mer & Co.									
*Old, Crusted, Bronze Capsule ...	1doz.	Qts.	42	0	0	Qts.	48	12	0
*Inva[illegible] Wine, Gold do. ...	,, ,,	,,	30	4	0	,,	35	4	0
	2 ,,	Pts.				Pts.	18	12	0
*Nix[illegible] Co. Invalid's.									
*Spa[illegible] Green do. ...	1 ,,	Qts.	24	4	0	Qts.	27	12	0
W. & [illegible]lbey's ...	,, ,,	,,	18	4	0	,,	21	0	0
Inva[illegible] Wine									
Spar[illegible] Castle 1. ...	1 ,,	Qts.	25	8	0	,,	27	0	0
	2 ,,	Pts.	26	0	0	Pts.	13	8	0
Cam[illegible] ...	1 ,,	Qts.	14	4	0	Qts.	15	0	0
	2 ,,	Pts.	15	8	0	Pts.	8	4	0
§ Bart[illegible] Guestier Very old Oporto ...	1 ,,	Qts.	14	8	0	Qts.	15	12	0
Madeira.									
Cutler [illegible]mer & Co. ...	,, ,,	,,	36	o	o	,,	39	12	0
* East [illegible]a, Choice, Old, Red seal									
Canar[illegible]ck ...	,,	,,				,,	54	12	0
Sherries. ...	,,	,,	10	0	0	,,	12	0	0
Cutler [illegible]mer & Co.									
* M[illegible]lla, Pale, Very Dry, ...	,,	,,	33	8	0	,,	39	0	0
* "[illegible]orre's" Natural Solera ...	,,	,,	26	12	0	,,	30	12	0
* [illegible]r Sherry. White Seal ...	,,	,,	21	0	0	,,	24	0	0
* [illegible] Virgin, Pale, Finest ...	,,	,,	21	12	0	,,	24	12	0
[illegible]la Pale ...	,,	,,	28	0	0	,,	30	12	0
Burgundy Red.									
Cutler [illegible]mer & Co.									
*B[illegible]e. R[illegible] Capsule ...	1 ,,	,,	23	8	0	,,	27	0	o
	2 ,,	Pts.				Pts.	15	0	o
Clarets.									
Cutler [illegible]er & Co.									
*[illegible]arsse, Yellow Capsule ...	1 ,,	Qts.	27	0	0	Qts.	30	12	0
	2 ,,	Pts.	29	0	[illegible]	[illegible]ts.	16	8	0
[illegible]reen Capsule	[illegible]	Qts.	23	8	[illegible]	[illegible]ts.	27	0	0
		Pts.				[illegible]ts.	14	4	0
[illegible] ...	[illegible] ,,	Qts.	20	0	[illegible]	[illegible]ts.	23	4	0
*Medoc	2 ,,	Pts.	22	0	0	Pts.	12	12	0
Barton & Guestier ...	1 ,,	Qts.	17	8	0	Qts.	20	4	0
§ St. Julien ...	1 ,,	,,	20	0	0	,,	24	0	0
§ Latour.	2 ,,	Pts.	23	0	0	Pts.	13	8	0
Chateau Nodoz Break fast claret ...	1 ,,	Qts.	23	0	0	Qts.	27	0	0
...	1 ,,	,,	13	8	0	,,	15	0	0
Hock.									
Cutler Palmer & Co.									
*Laubenheimer, Light ...	1 ,,	,,	24	4	0	,,	27	12	o
Henkell & Co. in Mainz.	2 ,,	Pts.	26	4	0	Pts.	15	0	o
§ Marcobrunner ...	1 ,,	Qts.	26	o	o	Qts.	30	0	o
§ Ruppertsberger	2 ,,	Pts.	30	o	o	Pts.	18	0	0
...	1 ,,	Qts.	23	o	o	Qts.	27	0	0
[illegible]ternes.									

15 DEC. 1896

The Malabar & T[illegible]avancor[illegible] Spect[illegible]tor.

VOL. XII. SATURDAY EVENING, [illegible]CEMBER, 12, 1896. NO. 48.

PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co.

CALICUT PRICE LIST OF BEERS, WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.

English Ale. *For which we are Sole Agents for Malabar.*	Price for Original Packages. Per case of	Rs.	A.	P.	Retail price. ℔ doz.	Rs.	A.	P.
M. B. Foster & Son "Bugle Brand" Bass' Light Bitter Ale...	4 „ Qts.	29	0	0	Qts.	7	8	0
	6 „ Pts.	25	0	0	Pts.	4	8	0
East India Pale Ale. ...	6 „ „	20	4	0	„	3	12	0
W. E. Johnson and Co. "Green Diamond" Bass' Light Bitter Ale	7 „ Pts.	23	12	0	„	3	12	0
Prestonpans (John Fowler & Co. Ltd.) Light Bitter Ale ...	4 „ Qts.	20	0	0	Qts.	5	4	0
	7 „ Pts.	22	12	0	Pts.	3	8	0
Flower & Son's "Shakespear Brand" India Pale Ale ...	8 „ Pts.				„	3	0	0
Archd. Arrol & Sons Glasgow. Pale Ale...	4 „ Qts.				Qts.			
Samuel Alsopp & Sons Light Pale Ale ...	3 „ „	19	0	0	„	6	8	0
Nilgiri Brewery (L ishman'								
Continental Ale ...	4 „ Qts.	17	8	0	Qts.	4	8	0
Pale Ale ...	4 „ Qts.	17	8	0	Qts.	4	8	0
	6 „ Pts.	17	8	0	Pts.	3	0	0
English Extra Stout.								
Guinness M. B. Foster & Sons bottling "Bugle Double Extra, First Quality ...	7 „ Pts.	31	8	0	Pts.	4	12	0
W. E. Johnson & Co's "Bottling Compass Brand. ...	7 „ „	21	0	0	Pts.	3	4	0
Prestonpans (John Fowler & Co. Ltd.) Extra Foreign stout ...	4 „ Qts.	20	0	0	Qts.	5	4	0
Do. do. ...	7 „ Pts.	22	8	0	Pts.	3	8	0
Pilsener Beers.								
Tottenham Brewery "Union Jack" ...	4 doz. Qts.	22	0	0	Qts.	5	12	0
Do. do.	6 „ Pts.	21	0	0	Pts.	3	12	0
Kronprinz "Corkscrew Brand" ...					Pts.	3	8	0
Brustor & [illegible] ([illegible])...	4 „ Qts.	23	0	0	Qts.	6	0	[illegible]
[illegible] ...	4 „ „	24	0	0	„	6	4	0
Kops A[illegible]t.								
Non Alcoholic. Brewed from best Kentish Hops *Pints only*...					Pts.	4	0	0
Scotch Whiskies.								
Cockburn & Campbells, Black Capsule ..	1 „ Qts.	38	0	0	Qts.	40	8	0
Cutler Palmer & Co. * Finest Highland Malt "Heart Bottle"...	„ „	31	8	0	„	34	8	0
Napier Johnstone * Old Highland, "Square Bottle"...	„ „	34	8	0	„	38	4	0
*Special Blend ...	„ „	27	0	0	„	30	0	0
M. B Foster & Sons Old Scotch "Bugle Brand"								

Ports.	Price for Original Packages. Per case of	Rs.	A.	P.	Retail price. 1 doz.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cutler [illegible]mer & Co. *Old, Crusted, Bronze Capsule ...	1doz. Qts.	42	0	0	Qts.	48	12	0
*Inva[illegible] Wine, Gold do. ...	„ „ „	30	4	0	„	35	4	0
	2 „ Pts.				Pts.	18	12	0
*Nix[illegible] Co. Invalid's. *Spa[illegible] Green do. ...	1 „ Qts.	24	4	0	Qts.	27	12	0
W. & A. [illegible]lbey's ...	„ „ „	18	4	0	„	21	0	0
Inva[illegible] Wire ...	1 „ Qts.	25	8	0	„	27	0	0
	2 „ Pts.	26	0	0	Pts.	13	8	0
Spar[illegible] Castle 1. ...	1 „ Qts.	14	4	0	Qts.	15	0	0
Cam[illegible]	2 „ Pts.	15	8	0	Pts.	8	4	0
§ Bart[illegible] Guestier Very old Oporto ...	1 „ Qts.	14	8	0	Qts.	15	12	0
Madeira.								
Cutler [illegible]mer & Co. * East [illegible]a, Choice, Old, Red seal ...	„ „ „	36	0	0	„	39	12	0
Canar[illegible]ck ...	„ „							
Sherries.	„ „	10	0	0	„	54	12	0
Cutler [illegible]mer & Co.					„	12	0	0
* M[illegible]lla, Pale, Very Dry, ...								
* "[illegible]orre" Natural Solera ...	„ „	33	8	0				
* [illegible] Sherry. White Seal ...	„ „	26	12	0	„	39	0	0
* [illegible] Virgin, Pale, Finest ...	„ „	21	0	0	„	30	12	0
[illegible]ala Pale ...	„ „	21	12	0	„	24	0	0
Burgundy Red.	„ „	28	0	0	„	24	12	0
Cutle[illegible]mer & Co.					„	30	12	0
*B[illegible]e. R[illegible] Capsule ...	1 „ „	23	8	0	„	27	0	0
Clarets.	2 „ Pts.				Pts.	15	0	0
Cutle[illegible]er & Co. *[illegible]arose, Yellow Capsule ...	1 „ Qts.	27	0	0	Qts.	30	12	0
	2 „ Pts.	29	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	8	0
[illegible]reen Capsul[illegible]	[illegible] Qts.	23	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	0	0
	Pts.				[illegible]	14	4	0
*Medoc ...	[illegible] „ Qts.	20	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	4	0
	2 „ Pts.	22	0	0	Pts.	12	12	0
Barton & Guestier ...	1 „ Qts.	17	8	0	Qts.	20	4	0
§ St. Julien ...	1 „ „	20	0	0				
	2 „ Pts.	23	0	0	„	24	0	0
§ Latour. ...	1 „ Qts.	23	0	0	Pts.	13	8	0
Chateau Nodoz Break fast claret ...	1 „ „	13	8	0	Qts.	27	0	0
Hock.								
Cutler Palmer & Co.					„	15	0	0
*Laubenheimer, Light Henkell & Co. in Mainz. ...	1 „ „	24	4	0				
	2 „ Pts.	26	4	0	„	27	12	0

Glasses for semaphore, of sizes,
Glasses, crown, of sizes,
Ganges, of sorts and sizes,
Hinges, brass and iron, of sizes,
iron,
Spanners, of sorts,
Steel spring, 3½ x ¼,
Winches, crab,
Wheels, cast iron for trucks and wheel barrows.

also the following machinery and plant in good condition, priced at about half their original value:—

Portable Steam cranes with boilers, &c., complete to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.

Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons and 35 cwts. consisting of Engine with Cylinders, &c., complete.

Pulsometers with and without boilers.

Ship's steam winch double gearing to lift 5 tons with two cylinders.

Bull's Bell's and Wild's dredgers with chains complete.

Crab winches to lift 12, 6, 5 and 3 tons.

Air locks fitted with caps, with crab winches, new.

Hydraulic jacks ty to lift 60 tons each.

Improved patent double action air pumps, with helmets, breast-plates and under-clothing, &c., for divers, all new, and various other machinery.

A complete list of the articles, with prices and other particulars, may be obtained on application to the General Storekeeper, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, and the articles may be inspected by intending purchasers within office hours.

H. C. WEST,
Ag. Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway,
Agent and Manager's Office
Rayapuram Terminus,
Madras, 25th Sept. 1896.

Fever, acute [illegible] enlargement [illegible] and spleen, Anaemia, costiveness, malarious fever, Remittent and Intermittent fever, in fact, Fever of all sorts, radically cured by using this mixture for a week or so. It is scientifically prepared with many valuable Ayurvedic ingredients. Its effects have been estified to by thousands of men after actual experience.

Price per phial with one box of pills Re. 1
[Packing and postage—Ans. 10.]

HAIR DYE.

It purely a Vegetable preparation free fram lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the sculp and prevents the heir from falling off. Even old men will look young. It turns grey heir into jet Black and cools the head.

Price for two phials ... Rs. 3.
[Packing and postage ... As. 10].

Celebrated scented Tooth Powder, ans. 8 per box. Cures radically all sorts of pains ulcerations and bad smell.

Kesh Ranjan Oil.—Or the best Sweet Scented Oil for Vertigo headache caused by Nervous debility and growth of hairs.

Price Re. 1 packing and Postage Annas 6

(Natrabindu) or eye drops. Price, per phial Re. 1. Packing and Postage 6 Annas.

All sorts of Ayurvedic and Allopathic medicines, medical books, surgical instruments etc., be had at moderate prices.

Illustrated Catalogues free on application. All communications to be addressed to—

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Licentiate Govt. Medical Deplomatist and Chemist and Druggests.
No. 35, Lower Chitpore Road,
Calcutta.
FOUZDARIBAL KUMANE.

"TO MAKE AN OLD MAN YOUNG."

The only infallible and reliable remedy ever discovered for the restoration of virility in debility of the reproductive organs. It has a remarkable efficacy in **weakness, impaired sexual powers, sterility** and **youthful excesses.** It is an especial and a never-failing restorative of manly vigour, add has most pronounced effect in almost hopeless cases of debility from any sources. It is the most powerful nerve invigorator—**a nonpareil**; it purifies and enriches the blood; refrigerates and invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles; **exalts the intellectual faculties**; re-energises the failing functions of life, imparting thus renewed energy and fresh vitality to the exhausted, dilapidated and falling frame; and supplies the nervous system with the natural healthy elements, thus re-creating youthful buoyancy and elasticity—and hence is it verily styled

PILLS

"to make an old man young."

Price Rs. 3 per bottle, Post Extra

Full directions as to use etc. accompany each bottle.

BARON & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Broadway,
MADRAS.

---

15 DEC 1896

The Malabar & Travancore Spectator.

VOL. XII. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER, 12, 1896. NO. 48.

PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co.

CALICUT PRICE LIST OF BEERS, WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.

English Ale.	Price for Original Packages.					Retail price.			
For which we are Sole Agents for Malabar.	Per case of		Rs.	A.	P.	℔ doz.	Rs.	A.	P.
M. B. Foster & Son "Bugle Brand" Bass' Light Bitter Ale...	4 ,,	Qts.	29	0	0	Qts.	7	8	0
	6 ,,	Pts.	25	o	0	Pts.	4	8	0
East India Pale Ale. ...	6 ,,	,,	20	4	0	,,	3	12	0
W. E. Johnson and Co. "Green Diamond" Bass' Light Bitter Ale	7 ,,	Pts.	23	12	0	,,	3	12	0
Prestonpans (John Fowler & Co. Ltd.) Light Bitter Ale ...	4 ,,	Qts.	20	0	0	Qts.	5	4	0
	7 ,,	Pts.	22	12	0	Pts.	3	8	0
Flower & Son's "Shakespear Brand" India Pale Ale ...	8 ,,	Pts.				,,	3	0	0
Archd. Arrol & Sons Glasgow. Pale Ale ...	4 ,,	Qts.				Qts.			
Samuel Alsopp & Sons Light Pale Ale ...	3 ,,	,,	19	0	0	,,	6	8	0
Nilgiri Brewery (L ishman'									
Continental Ale ...	4 ,,	Qts.	17	8	0	Qts.	4	8	0
Pale Ale ...	4 ,,	Qts.	17	8	0	Qts.	4	8	0
	6 ,,	Pts.	17	8	0	Pts.	3	0	0
English Extra Stout.									
Guinness M. B. Foster & Sons bottling "Bugle Double Extra, First Quality ...	7 ,,	Pts.	31	8	0	Pts.	4	12	0
W. E. Johnson & Co's "Bottling Compass Brand. ...	7 ,,	,,	21	0	0	Pts.	3	4	0
Prestonpans (John Fowler & Co. Ltd.) Extra Foreign stout	4 ,,	Qts.	20	0	0	Qts.	5	4	0
Do. do.	7 ,,	Pts.	22	8	0	Pts.	3	8	o
Pilsener Beers.									
Tottenhsm Brewery "Union Jack" ...	4 doz.	Qts.	22	0	0	Qts.	5	12	0
Do. do.	6 ,,	Pts.	21	o	o	Pts.	3	12	o
Kronprinz "Corkscrew Brand" ...						Pts.	3	8	0
Brastor & [illegible] ...	4 ,,	Qts.	23	o	o	Qts.	6	o	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] ,,	,,	[illegible]	o	0	,,	6	4	o
Kops A[illegible]t.									
Non Alcoholic. Brewed from best Kentish Hops *Pints only*...						Pts.	4	0	0
Scotch Whiskies.									
Cockburn & Campbells, Black Capsule ...	1 ,,	Qts.	38	0	0	Qts.	40	8	0
Cutler Palmer & Co. * Finest Highland Malt "Heart Bottle"...	,,	,,	31	8	0	,,	34	8	0
Napier Johnstone * Old Highland, "Square Bottle"...	,,	,,	34	8	0	,,	38	4	0
*Special Blend ...	,,	,,	27	0	0	,,	30	0	0
M. B. Foster & Sons Old Scotch "Bugle Brand" ...	,,	,,				,,	27	0	0
R. Marquis Mackilligin & Co. F. O. H. ...	,,	,,	29	12	0	,,	32	4	0
Mackie & Co. "The Islay Blend" Extra age, White Cap.	,,	,,	25	8	0	,,	27	12	0
J[illegible] Crab[illegible] & C[illegible] "Gold Label"		,,	27	[illegible]	[illegible]		29	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ports.	Price for Original Packages.					Retail price.			
	Per case of		Rs.	A.	P.	1 doz.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cutler [illegible]mer & Co. *Old, Crusted, Bronze Capsule ...	1doz.	Qts.	42	0	0	Qts.	48	12	0
*Inva[illegible] Wine, Gold do. ...	,, ,,	,,	30	4	0	,,	35	4	0
	2 ,,	Pts.				Pts.	18	12	0
*Nix[illegible] Co. Invalid's. ...	1 ,,	Qts.	24	4	0	Qts.	27	12	0
*Spa[illegible] Green do. ...	,, ,,	,,	18	4	0	,,	21	0	0
W. & A. [illegible]lbey's Inva[illegible] Wire ...	1 ,,	Qts.	25	8	0	,,	27	0	(
	2 ,,	Pts.	26	0	0	Pts.	13	8	0
Spar[illegible]astle I. ...	1 ,,	Qts.	14	4	0	Qts.	15	0	0
	2 ,,	Pts.	15	8	0	Pts.	8	4	0
Can[illegible]									
§ Bart[illegible] Guestier Very old Oporto ...	1 ,,	Qts.	14	8	0	Qts.	15	12	0
Madeira.	,, ,,	,,	36	o	o	,,	39	12	0
Cutler [illegible]ner & Co. * East [illegible]a, Choice, Old, Red seal									
Canar[illegible]ck ...	,,	,,				,,	54	12	0
Sherries.	,,	,,	10	0	0	,,	12	0	0
Cutler [illegible]mer & Co. * M[illegible]lla, Pale, Very Dry,									
* "[illegible]orre" Natural Solera ...	,,	,,	33	8	0				
* [illegible] Sherry. White Seal ...	,,	,,	26	12	0	,,	39	0	0
* [illegible] Virgin, Pale, Finest ...	,,	,,	21	0	0	,,	30	12	0
[illegible]la Pale ...	,,	,,	21	12	0	,,	24	0	0
Burgundy Red. ...	,,	,,	28	0	0	,,	24	12	0
Cutle[illegible]mer & Co.						,,	30	12	0
*B[illegible]e. R[illegible] Capsule ...	1 ,,	,,	23	8	0	,,	27	0	o
Clarets.	2 ,,	Pts.				Pts.	15	0	o
Cutle[illegible]er & Co. *[illegible]ar[illegible]se, Yellow Capsule ...	1 ,,	Qts.	27	0	0	Qts.	30	12	0
	2 ,,	Pts.	29	0	[illegible]	[illegible]ts.	16	8	0
[illegible] Green Capsule	1	Qts.	23	8	[illegible]	[illegible]ts.	27	0	0
	[illegible]	Pts.				[illegible]ts.	14	4	0
[illegible] ...	1 ,,	Qts.	20	0	[illegible]	[illegible]ts.	23	4	0
*Medoc	2 ,,	Pts.	22	0	0	Pts.	12	12	0
Barton & Guestier ...	1 ,,	Qts.	17	8	0	Qts.	20	4	0
§ St. Julien ...	1 ,,	,,	20	0	0	,,	24	0	0
	2 ,,	Pts.	23	0	0	Pts.	13	8	0
§ Latour. ...	1 ,,	Qts.	23	0	0	Qts.	27	0	0
Chateau Nodoz Break fast claret ...	1 ,,	,,	13	8	0	,,	15	0	0
Hock.									
Cutler Palmer & Co. *Laubenheimer, Light ...	1 ,,	,,	24	4	0	,,	27	12	o
	2 ,,	Pts.	26	4	0	Pts.	15	0	o
Henkell & Co. in Mainz. § Marcobrunner ...	1 ,,	Qts.	26	o	o	Qts.	30	0	o
	2 ,,	Pts.	30	o	o	Pts.	18	0	0
§ Ruppertsberger ...	1 ,,	Qts.	23	o	o	Qts.	27	0	0
[illegible]ternes.									

nto the
tudents !!

!! **Cheap !!!**

sh Dictionary being
Book with Translation
and Etymological
t.
ILL, M.A., Ph. D.
Rupees 30.
lling this Book to
dents to a low price of
arly order is request-
er to be disposed of is

to:

Subramania & Co.,
mangalam,
L A T.
r on Rubber Stamp
atalogue.

n the Ayur-
Medicine.

a Na Sen, Surgeon Ac-
vernm Medical Diplom-
raj, is practising as a physi-
ne Ayurvedic system of treat-
learnt the European medi-
assed with credit, the final
of the Government medical
utta. H ds pescriptions
patient or Mr furnishing
ry of th isease

NDHA ISHTA
OR
lm awaandha.
ss l by prolonged ill
nervous debility,
ddness, loss deafness, and
s after delivery. Its tonic
e healthy functions of the
ortifies and strengthens the
g tone and vigour to the

best remedies in cases of
on and debilitated constitu-

... ... Rs. 1 0
nge ... As 10 [

TIKTAKASAYA
6.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to announce to the public that the renowned ARTIST K. SAKHARA WARRIER native of Travancore has come to Palghat. He paints Fancy and Portrait Pictures at very cheap rates.

Further particulars can be obtained by applying to the undersigned in person or in writing.

K. P. T. MENON,
Artist, Palghat.

Special Notice.

P. Pappy & Co., *Mannanam,*
KOTTAYAM.

THE following articles can be got for Ready Money and by V. P. P. One per ten of each sort will be given gratis.

PRAY WITHOUT CEASING. A collection of Indulgenced prayers with pictures. As. 3, p. 3.

BOOK OF ROSARY with 15 mysteries and 16 pictures As. 5, p. 6.

SANCTIFICATION OF DAILY WORK. A collection of Indulgenced small prayers and two pictures of Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary. As. 1 p. 2.

THE WAY OF THE CROSS. As. 2.

OLD TESTAMENT PICTURES. As. 2.

SHORT PRAYERS, gilt edges with a fine case, As. 9.

SCAPULAR OF S. H. OF JESUS with a prayer having 100 days' indulgence. 8 and 5 p. each.

SCAPULAR SHEET OF 60 STAMPS. As. 5.

ROSARIES, pearl beads, copper wire plated. As. 4, 3½ and 3 each.

CRUCIFIXES, at Rs. 1½ to p. 8 each.

MEDALS, from As. 1½ to 1 p. each.

ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND. A pictorial book containing the portraits from that of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria to that of the youngest of the same family. As. 7.

UNIVERSAL ALBUM. A pictorial book containing the views of all places with those of their inhabitants, As. 7, p. 6 only.

LONDON VIEWS. A pictorial book of the Views of London, As. 2 p. 6.

AROUND THE WORLD. A pictorial book of the Views of the principal places of the world, As. 2 p. 6.

CROWNED HEADS. A pictorial of the portraits of Kings, Emperors of the world, As. 2 p. 6.

DITCHER ALBUM. A pictorial of the portraits of the chief poets of Europe, As. 2 p. 6.

CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD. A pictorial book containing the views of the principal cities of the world, As. 6 only.

A DICTIONARY containing more than 10,000 words and their meanings, As. 1 p. 6.

BEE TIME-PIECE. Rs. 3 as. 2.

Violin or Fiddle strings.

E or First China Grass per coil, As. 7.
H or 2nd do. twisted do. As. 7.
D or 3rd do. Roman do. As. 3.
G or 4th do. silver wire do. As. 2½
Rosin, each As. 1.
Pegs, each ps. 9.
Best French perfume, per phial As. 4.
Do. do. large do. As. 10.

More p ther articles can be had here.

Price List on application.

BARON'S
NERVE RECUPERATOR
PILLS

TRADE MARK

ANGLO-INDIAN DISPENSARY
AND
CHLORODYNE MANUFACTORY.
8, Triplicane Gujelly, Madras.

Dr. M. A. Husan's Cheap Guaranteed
Magic Remedies.

SUPERIOR CHLORODYNE.

Extensively certified by the Medical Profession nobility, Public servants and Journalists as superior of all other Chlorodynes and the only specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Coughs, Colds Fevers Agues, Asthma. Bronchitis, Spasm, Cramp, &c. Price 6 As. a Phial, Rs. 4 a dozen.

SUPERIOR THILUM (MAGIC PAIN CURE).

The greatest remedy in Rheumatism, Stiff neck Sore Throat, Colds, Paralysis, Browague, Headache one side Headache, Swellings, Neuralgic Pains, Pains in the Back, Chest Pain, Muscular Pains, Pains in the limbs, Pains in the Joints, &c., Price 4 As. a Phial. Rs. 2-8 a dozen.

MAGIC HAIR DYE.

An application of this Mixture almost immediately turns grey hair jet black and keeps up lasting colour. It is thoroughly free from all dangers to the eyes and teeth which other Hair Dyes generally cause. Price 8 As. a Phial, Rs. 5 a dozen.

SUPERIOR HAIR GROWER (OIL) NO. I.

Exceedingly fragrant. It strengthens and promotes growth of the hair and gradually restores premature grey or white hair to its natural color. It invigorates Brain. Price As 6 a 2 oz bottle Rs. 4 dozen.

SUPERIOR HAIR GROWER (MIXTURE) NO

This mixture has a very good scent. It has no equal as regards medicinal virtues. Patients suffering from weak and falling hair will a cure in this mixture. Persons desirous of having a full head of hair will find a luxuriant growth after using this mixture, Premature grey hair will gradually turn to their natural color. This will remedy weakness of the Scalp consequent upon long fever. This may be applied like Hair Wash. This will find great favor especially with the European community. This is a preparation from European drugs. Price As. 8 a 2 oz bottle. Rs. 5 a dozen.

EXCELLENT BATHING OIL.

If a really useful Bathing oil is wanted for the cure of all Head complaints arising from either cold or heat, apply for Dr. M. A. Husan's Bathing oil which knows no equal. Price 2 oz. bottle 8 as. 4 oz. 14 as. Dozen Rs. 5 and 9.

MAGIC TOOTH POWDER.

SPECIFIC FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

Spermatorrhœa is a disease in which the patient suffers from diseased liquid sperm, frequent emissions &c., and result from Gonnorrhœa, excesses, youthful indiscretions &c.. Our specific is guaranteed to cure this hopeless disease in 15 days for an ordinary case and 30 days for a very chronic one. It wonderfully thickens semen producing copious fresh semen at the same time and cures debility consequent upon this state. Price Rs. 2-8 a Tin for 30 days and Rs. 25 a dozen.

SPECIFIC FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, BRAIN WRECKAGE OWING TO YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, EXCESSES &c., OR OTHERWISE.

This is an Excellent yunani electuary containing Musk, Amber, Zaffron, and many other valuable medicines as its ingredients calculated to cure nervous debility, brain wreckage, weakness of the heart, the liver and the kidneys, Price Rs. 3 a Tin.—Rs. 30 a dozen.

SPECIFIC FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY OWING TO YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION EXCESSES, &c.

This mixture will greatly strengthen the nervous debility and restore virile powers. Price Re. 1 a two oz. bottle. Rs. 10 a dozen.

SPECIFIC FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY OWING TO YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION EXCESSES, &c.

An external application of this to the organ will produce happy results within a fortnight. Price Re. 1 a phial. Rs. 10 a dozen.

Instant cure for Scorpion stings.

Apply a few drops, to the part stung, There will be immediate relief Price 4 As. a phial Rs. 2-8 a dozen.

PURE FRESH HAND DRAWN ALMOND OIL.

As. 6 an oz. bottle. Rs. 4 a dozen.

Londo ancas
Life ance

BOMBAY GR
INGS.

EST D IN 186

Progress ng Eleve
ending ber 31s

1894 N e Rs. 64,
„ N come
„ I 45
1895 Ne s. 1,
„ Ne n Income
„ In nds Rs. 1,

Native Lives Assured at
uropeans.

Claims paid i bay immedia
and Title.

A e Securi

INDIAN BEING INVESTED
Low Premi Liberal Condi
Fees and Stamps paid b
Speci for Militar

THE LON AND LANCAS
confo the stringent re
English Gov ent Board of T
cordingly, it nts to the nativ
Guarantee o ndness, Security.
which such rnment supervi
bring about

Proposal F &c. from

D Laxuma

Agents for

Kana and Ma
ALICUT

Es lished
S.
Ink Facto

Trade mark

Pub Ind.

Notes and Gleanings

Ex Empress Eugenie bathes in milk every morning.

In all Europe there are 6,274 professors in Colleges and Universities.

The Blackburn Chamber of Commerce has offered to raise a Famine Fund for India.

It is reported that the new Chief Justice of Bengal has demanded an official residence from the Government.

Property to the value of nine hundred thousand pounds is left in the railway carriages of Great Britain every year.

The Prime Minister of Japan has, it is stated abolished the schools for giving European education to girls.

From the Ist January, the Post Office will carry newspaper parcels at the rate of 20 tolas for half an anna instead of 10 tolas as now.

The lightest known wood is the Anona Palustris, of Brazil, which is much lighter than cork. The heaviest is the iron bark, of Australia which weighs nearly one hundred pounds to the cubic foot.

The coldest country in the world is apparently Verkhoiausk in Siberia where the temperature is sometimes 58 degrees Centigrade below zero and the average for January is minus 45 degs C.

In view of husbanding funds for the impending famine, the Government of India have asked Local Governments and Administrations to consider the desirability of suspending all public works that are not urgently required.

Three-tenths of the earnings of a Belgian convict are given to him on the expiration of his term of imprisonment. Some of them thus save more money in gaol than they have ever saved before.

The largest medical library is to be found in Paris. The Surgeon-General's Library of Washington is the second in number. The next is the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Philadelphia.

A Kansas girl of seventeen won a prize in an unusual contest the other day. She was matched against the two most expert blacksmiths in the city, and, to their dismay, turned out a perfect horseshoe in less than four minutes.

Mr. G. Speed, a one-legged rider, accomplished a remarkable performance the other day, winning the Forest Hill Wanderers' Cycling Club Gold Medal by riding from head-quarters to Brighton and back—100 miles—in 6 h. 25 m.

Mr. Hall Caine inaug[illegible] a new form o[illegible] entertainment at Dundee [illegible] day. He in fact, spoke a novel f[illegible] [illegible]atform, and that to a large audience [illegible] the *Scotsman* says, enjoyed the inno[illegible] thoroughly. It was a pathetic and trag[illegible] entitled "Home, Sweet Home." The [illegible] occupied an hour and a half, and "there [illegible] no dull moments."

Her Majesty keeps [illegible]graph of every person employed in [illegible]erous households, with the date of their [illegible] into her service, and other particula[illegible] relating to them. In the case of sickness or [illegible] special circumstance happening to any [illegible] her servants, the Queen, by referring to th[illegible] [illegible]otograpic album, is enabled to recall all th[illegible] [illegible]ails of their service.

We deeply regre[illegible] [illegible] the marriage of Rai Bahadur C. Ven[illegible]lu with the girl that might be his gra[illegible]ghter has been perpetrated [illegible] indignant protests, in public and priv[illegible] of the friends of the venerable bride-groo[illegible] [illegible]d of the Madras public. God help the p[illegible] little infant thus sacrificed on the unholy [illegible] of this most ill-assorted marriage.

We are glad to learn th[illegible] [illegible] Syed Mahomed, son of the late Mr. H[illegible] [illegible] Jah Bahadur, has been appointed Sh[illegible] Madras for the ensuing year. No better choice [illegible]uld have been made. Mr. Syed Mahomed [illegible] well-educated, well-behaved young man, and the Mahomedan community have reason to be [illegible]attered by the preference shown to such a res[illegible]cted representative of theirs by Sir Arthur [illegible]velock.

No other Government on the face of the globe, says an American paper, is so hospitable as is that of the United States. With the sole exception of the Chinese the people of every race and nation are invited to come and join their destinies with those [illegible] the native-born citizens of the Republic. After a probation so short that it hardly en[illegible] a man to become familiar with our institutions, the new-comer is granted every right which belongs to the native, except that he may [illegible]ever become President or Vice-President.

St Paul's Cathedral it is rumoured is to be the scene of the grant thanksgiving service which will be the central point [illegible] the sixty years regal celebration of next June. Westminster Abbey was chosen for that of the Jubilee in 1887 largely because of its association with the Queen's coronation, but St Paul's is historically the place for all [illegible] occasions of Royal thanksgiving. The [illegible] religious service held within the present bu[illegible] took place in thanks-giving for the peace [illegible] Ryswick in the reign of William III.

Though [illegible] Gladstone no longer [illegible] in the House, permanent records of him remain on the two brass-bound oaken despatch boxes which always stand on the table which divides the two front benches. Both of these, according to a writer in *Temple Bar*, bear indentations caused by Mr. Gladstone's signet ring, when, alike in office and Opposition, [illegible] brought down his clenched fist with tremendous force on one box or the other. Mr. Glads[illegible] was well justified when he called himself [illegible] Old Parliamentary Hand.

Socialism has been oft[illegible] [illegible]plained. This is how the Boston Tra

ganisation, it seems, is to develop a "science of motherhood," a phrase which sounds well, but is perhaps, not so sensible as it sounds. "Mothers," we are told, "are to be taught how to be mothers," which to some might seem a work of supererogation.

Here is a neat and nasty little story told by a popular novelist. It is scarcely necessary to add that the said novelist is of the horrid male persuasion:—

I once had a singular proposal from a lady of rank. It was not in a letter, but it was equal to any of the letters. She asked me verbally to write a novel for her—she to buy it of me at a good market price, and to pay in addition a sum for the privilege of putting her name to it as the authoress. She said that she wanted to have a reputation as an authoress, not for making money, but in order that people might think her clever and interesting. Well, it was a painful and disagreeable business. I couldn't consent, of course, and from that day she simply cut me dead. Several books have since appeared in her name, so I imagine that she must have found an author who was more obliging than I was.

New York, it is claimed by an American statistician, is the most luxurious city in the world, and that expenditures are made on mere living with an elegance and ostentation unknown in any of the capitals of Europe. The total wealth of New York, would, if equally divided, give to each man, woman, and child of that city £750,—an amount greater than in any other city in the world. Mr. Speed states that four millions are paid annually to the lawyers of New York, over two millions to physicians and surgeons, £60,000 to the clergymen and so on. An aggregate of about £20,000,000 for furs, £4,000,000 for diamonds and other jewels, £750,000 for cut flowers and growing plants, and £4,000,000 on yachting.

The Baroda State jewels were valued recently by a Commission of experts at over three crores of rupees. The diamond necklace, worn by the Gaekwar on State occasions is alone valued at forty lakhs, the biggest stone being assessed at nine lakhs. This is the brazilian diamond known as the "Star of the South," and was dicovered in 1853 in the mines of Minas Geraes, Brazil. His Highness Khande Rao paid £80,000 for it. Another costly treasure is a cloth embroidered with precious stones and seedpearls, which was intended by Khande Rao for a covering to the Prophet's tomb at Mecca—a strange gift indeed, from a Hindu Prince to a prophet of Islam, but this is accounted for by the partiality of Khande Rao to Islam.

Phrenology, as applied to horses is a new and interesting study and the following maxim should be carefully studied by all lovers and owners of horses:—"Every horse carries an index to his temper and intelligence in his face. The teachable tractable animal is broad and flat between the eyes; the bony ridge of his face dishes slightly from the point where the face narrows towards the nostrils. His ears are well-set, sensitive and far apart with a well-defined ridge of bone extending across the top of the head between them. Always feel for this ridge in judging a horse. The eye should be large, clear and bright with a prominent ridge of bone along the inner and upper edge of the socket."

her his thoughts, but that moment saved him. "Poch," he replied, unconcernedly, "anybody can throw a man off the tower. If we were on the ground you could not throw me up. That would be too difficult." "Yes, I could," retorted the maniac; "I could easily throw you up here from the ground. Let us go down and I will do it." The descent was accordingly made during which Sir Andrew managed to secure help and release himself from his perilous situation.

A most interesting and valuable scrapbook collection is that of a certain young lady who presides over a woman's club library. This young lady became possessed of the idea that there was a very great loss of information when every month so many newspapers were destroyed and she began to clip from them systematically. Enthusiastic and faithful in her work, it steadily grew, until now, with the assistance of the head librarian who recognised its value, it has become a comprehensive library of information. In neat rows on long lines of shelves are ranged the big carbboard envelopes, book shaped that in alphabetical order contain clippings from the best known newspapers of every kind, comprising a wide and varied range of topics. One development of this unique collection is devoted to biography, and in this the clippings are mounted, and when possible the sketch is headed by a portrait. These are well patronised by the local newspapers people, who want to have copies made. Each clipping has marked upon it the paper from which it was taken and the date of its appearance.

Thus the 'Indian Planters' Gazette':—"Surely this is an age of vandalism, and in the City of Palaces there is not one, no, not one, to rise up and avenge it. For Hastings House, the scene of so many historical episodes, the very name of which conjures up memories of a by-gone age, and recollections of that great statesman whose personality left an impress on the history of India Time itself is powerless to efface—Hastings House is being 'done-up,' remodelled, added to, renovated, and, as the placard at the entrance of the avenue informs us, is 'to be let, in flats, or entirely; or sold in lots with the adjoining grounds' Ye gods and little fishes! . . . Nor is Hastings House the only field for vandalism in the Capital of India. There is no reason why Hastings House, if put up for sale, as the placard informs us it is, should not be purchased by the State and turned into a show place, and utilised as a museum for the housing of all sorts of things connected with the history of the Indian Empire, the foundation stone of which, be it always remembered, was laid by the great man whose name it bears."

In distributing prizes to successful Science and Art students at Chatham, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., said there were no greater mistakes as regards education than to suppose that it was a mere matter of books, and that it ought to be confined to childhood, or at least to youth. What they learned from books was by no means the most valuable part of what they

---

The
Malabar & Travancore S
An Independent Weekly Jou

Terms of Subscriptio

	In advance per annu
To Rajas, Nobles, Zemindars, members of the aristrocracy, reading clubs &c. ...	RS. A. P 12 0 0

Reduced Rate.

To those whose incomes do n

Rs. 200 a month.

		In advanc
Yearly	...	8 0 0
Half-yearly	...	4 0 0
Quarterly	...	2 4 0
Monthly	...	0 12 0

Single copies four anna

N.B. Arrear rates will invariably be c case of those who do not pay before six weeks from date of issue of the p

Rates of Advertisem

First Insertion	4 as.
2nd do.	3 as.

3rd and subsequent Insertion 2 as.

All advertisements received for p charged for at the above rates unles ments be made with the manager may be had on application.

THE

Malabar & Tr

Spect

SATURDAY E

---

sees no reason to suppose that incometax assessing officers do not check the information supplied by the village officers, but those who know the working of the act will tell a different story. In the first place incometax assessment is pure guess work, and as account keeping is still in its infancy in this country, objectors are unable to prove that they are not liable to be taxed. Further it is not unusual for the officials to reject the accounts produced as untrustworthy or cooked up for the occasion. And considering the trouble and the waste of time and labour involved in contesting a very very doubtful issue, people pay up the

to the Sudder Treasury
there when he fell in
officer was not long in
to the dak bungalow
and there calling in th
got the man to tell his
Both officials being
speaking the truth, a l
the police. The Dep
notes cashed and the n
and returned to the
ranged that he should
ing to his appointment
the Deputy Collector a
follow as soon as the i
did and the search disc
rupees out of a little b
was tied in a chudder
pector's munshi, and
of the Sub-Inspect

Pub Jud.

Notes and Gleanings

Ex-Empress Eugenie bathes in milk every morning.

In all Europe there are 6,274 professors in Colleges and Universities.

The Blackburn Chamber of Commerce has offered to raise a Famine Fund for India.

It is reported that the new Chief Justice of Bengal has demanded an official residence from the Government.

Property to the value of nine hundred thousand pounds is left in the railway carriages of Great Britain every year.

Mr. Hall Caine inaug a new form o entertainment at Dundee her day. He in fact, spoke a novel fr atform, and that to a large audience the *Scotsman* says, enjoyed the inno thoroughly. It was a pathetic and trag entitled "Home, Sweet Home." The occupied an hour and a half, and "there no dull moments."

Her Majesty keeps ograph of every person employed in he erous households, with the date of their ance into her service, and other particula elating to them. In the case of sickness or special circumstance happening to any her servants, the Queen, by referring to th otograpic album, is enabled to recall all th tails of their service.

We deeply regre Rai Bahadur C. Ven the marriage of with the girl

ganisation, it seems, is to develop a "science of motherhood," a phrase which sounds well, but is perhaps, not so sensible as it sounds. "Mothers," we are told, "are to be taught how to be mothers," which to some might seem a work of supererogation.

Here is a neat and nasty little story told by a popular novelist. It is scarcely necessary to add that the said novelist is of the horrid male persuasion:—

I once had a singular proposal from a lady of rank. It was not in a letter, but it was equal to any of the letters. She asked me verbally to write a novel for her—she to buy it of me at a good market price, and to pay in addition a sum for the privilege of putting her name to it as the authoress. She said that she wanted to have a reputation as an authoress, not for making money, but in order that people might think her Well, it was I couldn't

her his thoughts, but that moment saved him. "Pooh," he replied, unconcernedly, "anybody can throw a man off the tower. If we were on the ground you could not throw me up. That would be too difficult." "Yes, I could," retorted the maniac; "I could easily throw you up here from the ground. Let us go down and I will do it." The descent was accordingly made during which Sir Andrew managed to secure help and release himself from his perilous situation.

A most interesting and valuable scrapbook collection is that of a certain young lady who presides over a woman's club library. This young lady became possessed of the idea that there was a very great loss of every month so many ed and she be

stantly cures scorbutic, spongy or bleeding Gums Tooth-ache and Gum boils strengthens gums and prevents the falling of the teeth even if they are shaky, stops decay of the teeth and prevents formation of tartar; removes all bad smell in the mouth. Price 4 As. a Tin, Rs. 2-8 a dozen.

DYSENTERY KILLER.

If Dysentery happens to be so violent as to resist all remedies and Doctors, this specific is sure to cure in 1 or 2 days. Price 8 As. a Tin.

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

Two pills a day with the prescribed diet will guarantee to cure this hopeless disease in 30 or 40 days. Price 12 As. a dozen, Rs. 8 a gross.

RINGWORM ERADICATOR.

An external application of this ointment will cure Ringworm or any skin disease in 2 or 3 days. Price As. Tin, Rs. 2-8 a dozen.

EYE PRESERVER.

This Powder is a curative and Preventive of all eye disease. It will wonderfully improve eye sight and avoid spectacles, surgical operations etc. It is pre gold leaves and other valuable things. a thin silver pencil dipped into the Powder. dozen.

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA, FOR INTERNAL USE

This is a sure Cure for this incurable disease. Asthma, of any stage and standing. Price Re. 1 a 2 oz. bottle, Rs. 10 a dozen.

LINIMENT FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY IN ASTHMA.

Apply this liniment to the chest several times a day whilst the internal medicine is taken. Price 8 as a 2 oz. bottle. Rs 5 a dozen.

SPECIFIC FOR EPILEPSY.

A very successful mixture. Price Rs. 3-0 a bottle to last for about 40 days.

OINTMENT FOR SYPHILITIC AND ALL SORES.

An external application of this ointment will heal syphilitic and all sores in no time. Price 4 As. a Tin, Rs. 2-8 a dozen.

SPECIFIC FOR GONNORRHŒA.

Guaranteed to cure this seldom cured disease in only 48 hours for an ordinary case and 5 or 6 days for a very chronic one. Price Rs. 1-8 a bottle for 3 dys and Rs. 15 a dozen.

FINEST OTTERS.

Viz. Sohag, Mothia, and Gulabi of the best description Price Rs. 1 a phial Rs. 10 a dozen.

OTHER PATENT MEDICINES &C.

1 A. R & Co's Asthma Cigarettes. price 8 as a box

2 Baby's soothing Syrup. To quiet the fretting & crying of children in pain from teething, Nervous Irritability, Diarrhoea and other Bowel affections. *Price 12 as bottle.*

3 Neave's Farinaceous Food for Infants. *Price 8 as a bottle.*

4 Dr. Bentley's Grape saline. A compound vegetable Salt, effervescing tasteless, aperient. *price 8 as a bottle.*

5 Carbolic soap. Very useful in skin diseases. *price 2 as a cake.*

6 Sanitary powder. Requisite during sickness at home or prevalence of epidemics. *price 5 as a tin.*

7 Dr. Raynham's Enterikon. Nature's Restorative. An absolute remedy for Dyspepsia. Liver complaints Female complaints Nervous Debility, shattered Constitution, poorness of blood and all disorders proceeding from excesses, Sedentary pursuits or Fast living. *price Rs. 2 8 0 per bottle.*

8 Dr. Bright's phosphodyne. A world-famed remedy for those suffering from Brain disease, Nervous and Liver complaints, consumption, Depression of spirits, Indigestion etc. *price Rs. 3-8 per bottle.*

Injection Mathey Caylus. A successful injection in Gonnorrhoea and Leucorrhoea. *price Re 1 a bottle*

10 Glass syringes for Injection. 8 as each.

11 Dr. Flemmings Quinine and Camphor pills. A famous tonic. *price R 1 a bottle.*

Best European scents of all sorts. *price R 1 12 as, and 8 as a bottle.*

Irrigator. The safest and best medium of preserving health, preventing and curing all diseases. price Rs. 5 each.

Tooth Brush also useful for applying hair dye price 4 as each.

G. M. HUSAN BROTHERS,

Proprietor

Ready

PATENT INK SHEETS.

1 Blue Black 2 Red, 3 Green, 4 Violet and 5 Blue. Price ¼ anna each. For 100 Re. 1. By V. P. Re, 1/4/0. Free Postage on 1000.

STUDENTS' INK SHEETS.

(5 Colors). Price ½ Pice each. For 200 Re. 1. By V. P. 1/5/0 Free Postage on 2000.

INK POWDERS.

(5 Colors). Small Packets Price ¼ anna each. For 72 Packets annas 10 By V. P. Re. 1/-

INK POWDERS.

(Red and Blue Black) Large Packets. Price 1½ anna each, For 12 Packets annas 10 By V. P. Re. 1/-

INK PILLS.

Blue Black- For 600 Pills annas 10. By V. P. Re. /1-

POONA PICTURES.

Please send for Catalogue for Pictures.

"An Invention that will be a boon to Schools":—

(London & County Journal)

S. R. Gaikwad Inamdar

Author of Descriptions of Poona, Bijapur, Assyria &c. &c.

Post address :—

S. R. Gaikwad

189 Peit Raste.

Poona.

(Please write Address and Letters in English

Price Rs. 5-8 only.

A Splendid nickel silver open face Dust and Damp proof, Richly backt side Engraved case, Keyless, Gil movements, Jewelled with rubies, a really well finished and an accurate time-keeper for the price Rs. 5-8 only. With a Decent chain free.

Apply to,

HOCHE & CO.,

9, Radha Mohan Pal's Lane,

BOWBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

:o:

The Wonderful Pocket Flint.

OR

Gentleman's magic Cigar Lighter.

This Bit of Fashion, shut up in a very handsome looking Nickel Silver case not bigger than a match box and safe enough to carry in coat pocket, is indeed a favourite companion of the Smokers, specially those moving in the High and respectable Circles. It can light as many lights as you like. A quarter turn of the ring to the right, to cover will fly open and the lamp is lit, price each Re. 1-8.

An enormous Present.

Purchasers of 1 magic Cigar Lighter will get a rubber stamp.

AND

Purchasers of one dozen Articles at a time will get a Nickel Watch with a decent chain free. Name and Address neatly written are requested. Orders executed per V. P. P.

Apply to

HOCHE & CO.,

9, Radha Mohan Pal's Lane,

BOWBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Socialism has been often explained how the *Boston Transcri* gamin to the other.

This is

At the entertainment given

2

The

Malabar & Travancore S

An Independent Weekly Jou

Terms of Subscription

To Rajas, Nobles, Zemindars, members of the aristrocracy, reading clubs &c. ...	In advance per annu Rs. A. 12 0 0

Reduced Rate.

To those whose incomes do n Rs. 200 a month.

		In advanc
Yearly	...	8 0 0
Half-yearly	...	4 0 0
Quarterly	...	2 4 0
Monthly	...	0 12 0

Single copies four anna

Arrear rates will invariably be of those who do not pay before weeks from date of issue of the p

Rates of Advertisem

First Insertion	4 as.
2nd do.	3 as.

3rd and subsequent Insertion 2 as.

All advertisements received for p arged for at the above rates unles ents be made with the manager ay be had on application.

THE

Malabar & Tr

Spect

SATURDAY E

sees no reason to suppose that incometax assessing officers do not check the information supplied by the village officers, but those who know the working of the act will tell a different story. In the first place incometax assessment is pure guess work, and as account keeping is still in its infancy in this country, objectors are unable to prove that they are not liable to be taxed. Further it is not unusual for the officials to reject the accounts produced as untrustworthy or cooked up for the occasion. And considering the trouble and the waste of time and labour involved in contesting a very very doubtful issue, people pay up the

to the Sudder Treasury there when he fell in officer was not long in to the dak bungalow and there calling in th got the man to tell his Both officials being speaking the truth, a the police. The Dep notes cashed and the and returned to the ranged that he should ing to his appointment, the Deputy Collector a follow as soon as the i did and the search dis rupees out of a little h was tied in a chudder pector's munshi, and of the Sub-Inspect

Pub Jndl.

Notes and Gleanings

Ex-Empress Eugenie bathes in milk every morning.

In all Europe there are 6,274 professors in Colleges and Universities.

The Blackburn Chamber of Commerce has offered to raise a Famine Fund for India.

It is reported that the new Chief Justice of Bengal has demanded an official residence from the Government.

Property to the value of nine hundred thousand pounds is left in the railway carriages of Great Britain every year.

Good sponges have grown steadily dearer of late years, and now the Cuban insurrection cuts off one source of supply. Since the rebellion so many of the fishermen are forced to serve on board ships that there are scarcely any left to go fishing.

Out of eight candidates who were nominated by the Senate for election as Fellows of the University of Madras, by graduates of over 20 years' standing, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rungiah Naidu and the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao Puntulu, B.A., B.L., have been elected.

An enterprising girl has made for herself quite a name, and is doing good business, as a trunk packer. She gets to know what families are going away, then she calls on them and offers her services, arranging a time convenient to the mistress for the work.

The Archbishop of Adelaide writes to the editor of the 'Southern Cross:' "He were a selfish churl, who being a Catholic and in a position to take the paper, omitted to do so. He is a downright dishonest Christian, who, taking the paper, neglects to pay the cost." Verily so.

The cosmopolitan character of the work of the Mint is astonishing. In addition to the ordinary coins well known in the United Kingdom, the Mint produces silver and bronze pieces in cents for Canada, piastres and half-piastres for Cyprus, cent pieces for Hong-Kong, nickel pence and farthings for Jamaica, and cent pieces for the Straits Settlement.

Truly there appears to be no end of modern wonders. Edison, by means of his phonograph, produced a talking and singing doll; but it has been left for an ingenious Frenchman to perfect a little novelty which is stated to be now on view in Paris. This is a watch without dial-plate or hands, but from which, when a spring is touched, a tiny phonograph speaks the time

Mr. Hall Caine inaugu[illegible] a new form o[illegible] entertainment at Dundee [illegible] day. He, in fact, spoke a novel fr[illegible] platform, and that to a large audience [illegible] the *Scotsman* says, enjoyed the inno[illegible] thoroughly. It was a pathetic and trag[illegible], entitled "Home, Sweet-Home." The [illegible] occupied an hour and a half, and "there [illegible] no dull moments."

Her Majesty keeps a [illegible]ograph of every person employed in her [illegible]erous households, with the date of their [illegible]ance into her service, and other particula[illegible]elating to them. In the case of sickness or [illegible] special circumstance happening to any [illegible] her servants, the Queen, by referring to th[illegible]otograpic album, is enabled to recall all th[illegible]tails of their service.

We deeply regre[illegible] the marriage of Rai Bahadur C. Ven[illegible]elu with the girl that might be his gra[illegible]ughter has been perpetrated [illegible] indignant protests, in public and priv[illegible]

[illegible] puts it:—Said the [illegible] venerable bride-gr[illegible] "What is this Socialism?" "Oh, you stupi[illegible], don't you know?" exclaimed the other; I wi[illegible] explain. Suppose you have a son and I h[illegible]e a son." "Yes." "Suppose I buy a pipe w[illegible]h mine and you buy tobacco with yours." "Yes." "Then suppose I put your tobacco into my pipe and smoke it. That is Socialism." But if you take my tobacco, and smoke it, what do I do?" You? Oh, you talk and talk. That is Socialism".

A Walsall woman recently released from Woking, where she came into almost daily association with Mrs. Maybrick, interviewed recently gives as the general opinion of the prison officials that she would be released at the end of ten years' imprisonment. That would be in 1899. She declares that twice Mrs. Maybrick's liberty dress has actually been prepared, but the opportunities were wasted through her misconduct—first cutting [illegible]self with a bottle, and afterwards re-openin[illegible] the wounds with a hair-pin. Mrs. Maybrick is treated with quite exceptional kindness.

Dr. Becker states that the Transvaal Republic contains the largest deposits of gold in the world, so far as is known. Within 15 miles of Johannesburg, on the "main reef series," there is an amount of gold valued at 3½ billions of dollars, or nearly as much as the entire gold coinage now in existence. At present the gold is being taken out at the rate of 100 million dollars a year. An American engineer also believes that the Transvaal gold deposits, instead of running for only 30 miles, extend for 1,200 miles at a greater depth below the surface, but not too deep to prevent profitable working later on.

The latest thing in leagues is the "National Federation of Mothers." The problem which the N. F. M. has set itself to solve is:—"How to be a Good Mother," and it is going to do it by holding mass meetings, and making speeches and distributing soul-stirring tracts, while the fathers, no doubt, are staying at home and minding the babies. The purpose of the organisation, it seems, is to develop a "science of motherhood," a phrase which sounds well, but is perhaps, not so sensible as it sounds. "Mothers," we are told, "are to be taught how to be mothers," which to some might seem a work of supererogation.

Here is a neat and nasty little story told by a popular novelist. It is scarcely necessary to add that the said novelist is of the horrid male persuasion:—

I once had a singular proposal from a lady of rank. It was not in a letter, but it was equal to any of the letters. She asked me verbally to write a novel for her—she to buy it of me at a good market price, and to pay in addition a sum for the privilege of putting her name to it as the authoress. She said that she wanted to have a reputation as an authoress, not for making money, but in order that people might think her clever and interesting. Well, it was a painful and disagreeable business. I couldn't consent, of course, and from that day she sim-

Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Shah, the Kumar's father, Maharajah Sir Surendro Mohun Tagore, had on view several historical relics. Among them was a facsimile of a document bearing the autograph of King James I of England, signing a a commercial treaty with Shah Abbas, Emperor of Persia, and dated the 14th February, 1622. Another attraction was an oil painting of Raja Todar Mull, Financial Minister of the Mogul Emperor Akbar. The third was a photograph of the Duke of Brabant, now Leopold II, King of Belgium, presented to the Maharajah thirty years ago, when the Duke was touring in India. There was also a unique collection of mosaic work, presented to the Maharajah by the King of Italy.

Among the Indians of Patagonia a favourite opportunity of killing an enemy was found in the practice of gathering the eggs of the sea fowl. The egg-gatherer is lowered by a rope from the brow of the cliff. At the time of the egg harvest the man who sought revenge would ask his enemy to go seeking eggs. The invitation was not to be declined, even when the invited one suspected a sinister motive. A refusal would be construed into an acknowledgment that the other had cause for seeking revenge, and would stamp the refuser as a coward. So the invited one would smilingly accept the invitation. With his heart sinking within him, he would follow the leader to the crest of the awful precipice, look down 500ft. to the crags at its foot and then without a word suffer himself to be lowered over the brow at the end of a rope that he knew would soon be chafed until his weight would break it.

Sir Andrew Clark, while travelling in Italy, ascended a high tower one evening and found at the top another tourist, an Englishman. They chatted pleasantly for a few minutes, when suddenly the stranger seized Sir Andrew by the shoulders and said, quietly: "I am going to throw you over." The man was a maniac. The physician had only a moment in which to gather his thoughts, but that moment saved him. "Pooh," he replied, unconcernedly, "anybody can throw a man off the tower. If we were on the ground you could not throw me up. That would be too difficult." "Yes, I could," retorted the maniac; "I could easily throw you up here from the ground. Let us go down and I will do it." The descent was accordingly made during which Sir Andrew managed to secure help and release himself from his perilous situation.

A most interesting and valuable scrapbook collection is that of a certain young lady who presides over a woman's club library. This young lady became possessed of the idea that there was a very great loss of information when every month so many newspapers were destroyed and she began to clip from them systematically. Enthusiastic and faithful in her work, it steadily grew until now, with th[illegible]stance

[illegible] went on [illegible] not be limited to mental training. The soul was of course the noblest part of man, but no doubt, in the present conditions of existence at any rate, it could not act except through and by the body. There were many questions which books could not solve. The Greeks tried to settle many questions by verabl arguments which could in reality be determined by observation only. There was an essay in Plutarch's works as to whether the bird or the egg was first, and one reason given for deciding that the hen preceded the egg was that everybody spoke of a "hen's egg" and not "an egg's hen." Such schools as theirs were a practical protest against such errors.

In every known country in the world woman is regarded from a different standpoint. Her status has been graphically and tersely defined by Madame de Lambert who expresses herself thus to her compatriots:—

The one most indefinable being in the world is woman. Carry your thoughts over the different nations of this globe and you will scarcely find two alike in their ideas on that subject.

In Africa woman is a slave cringing under a savage master.

In India and China she is an animated machine wound up simply to minister to the pleasure of some ugly baboonish man.

In Turkey she is a pretty, jewelled plaything (generally bought in the market), easy to lose and, therefore, to be kept strictly guarded under lock and key.

In Spain she is a somewhat of a dangerous enemy, whom it is advisable to shut up now and then. In Russia, she is a sad, miserable companion whom it is considered good to beat from time to time.

In Poland she commands.

In America she tyrannises.

In France she is adored as a divinity, when she is not set to work in the fields or to sweep the streets.

In England she is generally on a submissive equality—esteemed, admired, loved.

---

(2)

The

Malabar & Travancore S

An Independent Weekly Jou

Terms of Subscriptio

	In advance per annu
To Rajas, Nobles, Zemindars, members of the aristrocracy, reading clubs &c. ...	RS. A. 12 0

Reduced Rate.

To those whose incomes do n

Rs. 200 a month.

		In advanc
Yearly	...	8 0 0
Half-yearly	...	4 0 0
Quarterly	...	2 4 0
Monthly	...	0 12 0

Single copies four ann

N.B. Arrear rates will invariably be c case of those who do not pay before ix weeks from date of issue of the

Rates of Advertisem

First Insertion	4 as.
2nd do.	3 as.

3rd and subsequent Insertion 2 as

All advertisements received for p charged for at the above rates unles ments be made with the manager may be had on application.

THE

Malabar & T

Spect

SATURDAY E

---

sees no reason to suppose that incometax assessing officers do not check the information supplied by the village officers, but those who know the working of the act will tell a different story. In the first place incometax assessment is pure guess work, and as account keeping is still in its infancy in this country, objectors are unable to prove that they are not liable to be taxed. Further it is not unusual for the officials to reject the accounts produced as untrustworthy or cooked up for the occasion. And considering the trouble and the waste of time and labour involved in contesting a very very doubtful issue, people pay up the

to the Sudder Treasury
there when he fell in
officer was not long in
to the dak bungalow
and there calling in th
got the man to tell his
Both officials being
speaking the truth, a
the police. The Dep
notes cashed and the
and returned to the
ranged that he should
ing to his appointment
the Deputy Collector
follow as soon as the
did and the search dis
rupees out of a little
was tied in a chudder
pector's munshi, and
of the Sub-Inspect

Notes and Gleanings

Ex-empress Eugenie bathes in milk every morning.

In all Europe there are 6,274 professors in Colleges and Universities.

The Blackburn Chamber of Commerce has offered to raise a Famine Fund for India.

It is reported that the new Chief Justice of Bengal has demanded an official residence from the Government.

Property to the value of nine hundred thousand pounds is left in the railway carriages of Great Britain every year.

The Prime Minister of Japan has, it is stated abolished the schools for giving European education to girls.

From the Ist January, the Post Office will carry newspaper parcels at the rate of 20 tolas for half an anna instead of 10 tolas as now.

The lightest known wood is the Anona Palustris, of Brazil, which is much lighter than cork. The heaviest is the iron bark, of Australia which weighs nearly one hundred pounds to the cubic foot.

The coldest country in the world is apparently Verkhoiansk in Siberia where the temperature is sometimes 58 degrees Centigrade below zero and the average for January is minus 45 degs C.

In view of husbanding funds for the impending famine, the Government of India have asked Local Governments and Administrations to consider the desirability of suspending all public works that are not urgently required.

Three-tenths of the earnings of a Belgian convict are given to him on the expiration of his term of imprisonment. Some of them thus save more money in gaol than they have ever saved before.

The largest medical library is to be found in Paris. The Surgeon-General's Library of Washington is the second in number. The next is the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Philadelphia.

A Kansas girl of seventeen won a prize in an unusual contest the other day. She was matched against the two most expert blacksmiths in the city, and, to their dismay, turned out a perfect horseshoe in less than four minutes.

Mr. G. Speed, a one-legged rider, accomplished a remarkable performance the other day, winning the Forest Hill Wanderers' Cycling Club Gold Medal by riding from head-quarters to Brighton and back—100 miles—in 6 h. 25 m.

Mr. Hall Caine inaug a new form o
entertainment at Dundee her day. He
in fact, spoke a novel fr atform, and
that to a large audience the *Scotsman*
says, enjoyed the inno thoroughly. It
was a pathetic and trag entitled "Home,
Sweet Home." The occupied an hour
and a half, and "there no dull moments."

Her Majesty keeps a ograph of every
person employed in he erous households,
with the date of their ance into her ser-
vice, and other particula elating to them.
In the case of sickness or y special circum-
stance happening to any her servants, the
Queen, by referring to th otograpic album,
is enabled to recall all th tails of their ser-
vice.

We deeply regr
Rai Bahadur C. V
that might be
perpetrated
tests, in public and
the venerable br
public. God he
sacrificed on the u
assorted marriage.

puts it:—Said the
"What is this Soci-
it, don't you know?"
explain. Suppose
e a son." "Yes."
th mine and you buy
lps." "Then suppose
my pipe and smoke
But if you take my
at do I do?" You?
hat is Socialism".

We are glad to
ed, son of the late
has been appoint
ensuing year. No
made. Mr. Syed
well-behaved young
community have re
preference shown to
ative of theirs by S

ently released from
to almost daily asso-
ck, interviewed re-
opinion of the pri-
d be released at the
ment. That would
hat twice Mrs. May-
ually been prepared,
wasted through her
self with a bottle,
the wounds with a
treated with quite

No other Govern
globe, says an Ame
table as is that of t
the sole exception o
every race and natio
join their destinies
born citizens of the
tion so short that it
become familiar with
comer is granted eve
the native, except th
President or Vice-P

the Transvaal Re-
deposits of gold in
n. Within 15 miles
"main reef series,"
valued at 3½ billions
ch as the entire gold
At present the gold
rate of 100 million
erican engineer also
l gold deposits, in-
30 miles, extend for
pth below the sur-
prevent profitable

St Paul's Cathedra
the scene of the gr
which will be the
years regal celebrati
minster Abbey was c
bilee in 1887 largely
with the Queen's cor
historically the place
of Royal thanksgivin
vice held within the
in thanks-giving for
the reign of William

ues is the "Nation-
The problem which
to solve is:—"How
it is going to do it
and making speeches
ng tracts, while the
staying at home and
purpose of the or-

Though Gladst
House, permanent re
two brass-boun oak
always stand on the t
two front benches.
a writer in *Temple Ba*
ed by Mr. Gladstone's
in office and Oppositi
clenched fist with tre
or the other. Mr. Gl
when he called himsel
Hand.

Socialism has been often explained. This is
how the *Boston Transcri*
gamin to the other.

ganisation, it seems, is to develop a "science of motherhood," a phrase which sounds well, but is perhaps, not so sensible as it sounds. "Mothers," we are told, "are to be taught how to be mothers," which to some might seem a work of supererogation.

Here is a neat and nasty little story told by a popular novelist. It is scarcely necessary to add that the said novelist is of the horrid male persuasion:—

I once had a singular proposal from a lady of rank. It was not in a letter, but it was equal to any of the letters. She asked me verbally to write a novel for her—she to buy it of me at a good market price, and to pay in addition a sum for the privilege of putting her name to it as the authoress. She said that she wanted to have a

Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Shah, the Kumar's father, Maharajah Sir Surendro Mohun Tagore, had on view several historical relics. Among them was a facsimile of a document bearing the autograph of King James I of England, signing a a commercial treaty with Shah Abbas, Emperor of Persia, and dated the 14th February, 1622. Another attraction was an oil painting of Raja Todar Mull, Financial Minister of the Mogul Emperor Akbar. The third was a photograph of the Duke of Brabant, now Leopold II, King of Belgium, presented to the Maharajah thirty years ago, when the Duke was touring in India. There was also a unique collection of mosaic work, presented to the Maharajah by the King of Italy.

Among the Indians of Patagonia a favourite opportunity of killing an enemy was found in the practice of gathering the eggs of the sea fowl. The egg-gatherer is lowered by a rope from the brow of the cliff. At the time of the egg harvest the man who sought revenge would ask his enemy to go seeking eggs. The invitation was not to be declined, even when the invited one suspected a sinister motive. A refusal would be construed into an acknowledgment that the other had cause for seeking revenge, and would stamp the refuser as a coward. So the invited one would smilingly accept the invitation. With his heart sinking within him, he would follow the leader to the crest of the awful precipice, look down 500ft. to the crags at its foot and then without a word suffer himself to be lowered over the brow at the end of a rope that he knew would soon be chafed until his weight would break it.

Sir Andrew Clark, while travelling in Italy, ascended a high tower one evening and found at the top another tourist, an Englishman. They chatted pleasantly for a few minutes, when suddenly the stranger seized Sir Andrew by the shoulders and said, quietly: "I am going to throw you over." The man was a maniac. The physician had only a moment in which to gather his thoughts, but that moment saved him. "Pooh," he replied, unconcernedly, "anybody can throw a man off the tower. If we were on the ground you could not throw me up. That would be too difficult." "Yes, I could," retorted the maniac; "I could easily throw you up here from the ground. Let us go down and I will do it." The descent was accordingly made during which Sir Andrew managed to secure help and release himself from his perilous situation.

A most interesting and valuable scrapbook collection is that of a certain young lady who presides over a woman's club library. This young lady became

evil, went on idea th
not be limited to mental training. The soul was of course the noblest part of man, but no doubt, in the present conditions of existence at any rate, it could not act except through and by the body. There were many questions which books could not solve. The Greeks tried to settle many questions by verabl arguments which could in reality be determined by observation only. There was an essay in Plutarch's works as to whether the bird or the egg was first, and one reason given for deciding that the hen preceded the egg was that everybody spoke of a "hen's egg" and not "an egg's hen." Such schools as theirs were a practical protest against such errors.

In every known country in the world woman is regarded from a different standpoint. Her status has been graphically and tersely defined by Madame de Lambert who expresses herself thus to her compatriots:—

The one most indefinable being in the world is woman. Carry your thoughts over the different nations of this globe and you will scarcely find two alike in their ideas on that subject.

In Africa woman is a slave cringing under a savage master.

In India and China she is an animated machine wound up simply to minister to the pleasure of some ugly baboonish man.

In Turkey she is a pretty, jewelled plaything (generally bought in the market), easy to lose and, therefore, to be kept strictly guarded under lock and key.

In Spain she is a somewhat of a dangerous enemy, whom it is advisable to shut up now and then. In Russia, she is a sad, miserable companion whom it is considered good to beat from time to time.

In Poland she commands.

In America she tyrannises.

In France she is adored as a divinity, when she is not set to work in the fields or to sweep the streets.

In England she is generally on a submissive equality—esteemed, admired, loved.

socket."

At the entertainment giv

The Malabar & Travancore Spectator.

An Independent Weekly Journal.

Terms of Subscription.

	In advance. per annum RS. A. P.	In arrear per annum RS. A. P
To Rajas, Nobles, Zemindars, members of the aristrocracy, reading clubs &c. ...	12 0 0.	15 0 0

Reduced Rate.

To those whose incomes do not exceed

Rs. 200 a month.

	In advance	In arrears
Yearly ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Half-yearly ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Quarterly ...	2 4 0	3 0 0
Monthly ...	0 12 0	1 0 0

Single copies four annas.

N.B. Arrear rates will invariably be charged in the case of those who do not pay before the expiry of six weeks from date of issue of the paper.

Rates of Advertisement.

First Insertion	4 as. per line
2nd do.	3 as. per line

3rd and subsequent Insertion 2 as. per line.

All advertisements received for publication will be charged for at the above rates unless special arrangements be made with the manager. contract rate may be had on application.

THE
Malabar & Travancore
Spectator.
SATURDAY EVEN, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

Public Health in Calicut.

In one of our recent impressions, we had a word of praise for the efforts made by the Sanitary Inspector and the Chairman of the Calicut Municipality to maintain the town in a sanitary condition. We instanced the attention that certain eternal centres of filth received at their hands and said that if the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors paid more attention to their work and co-operated with their chief, more satisfactory results might certainly be expected. That [illegible] was perfect, was by [illegible] actually the case nor an 'unjustifiable proceeding'. From the very commencement the Municipal authorities seem to have behaved in the most open manner. As soon as some cases occurred, the Sanitary Inspector brought it to the notice of the Chairman who immediately placed himself in communication with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Collector and the Sanitary Commissioner Dr. King. Since then, we understand the Chairman has been devoting a great deal of his attention to this matter even to the prejudice of his other duties. Thus an exposure which is looked forward to in certain quaters with such sanguine hopes is an impossibility, for the very good reason that there is nothing to expose. Municipal people are reported to have taken every precaution to arrest the spread of the disease. Houses in which suspicious cases occurred were promptly visited by the Sanitary Inspector accompanied by a Medical officer, and the same disinfected; wells in such localities treated with permanganate of potash, or entirely closed and water from the Mananchera tank supplied to the residents in the neighbourhood at Municipal expense; purged and vomitted matter buried; clothes and matresses used by patients burnt and fresh ones supplied to the poor at Municipal cost. Besides these immediate measures, the general sanitation of the town has been receiving the earnest attention of the Municipal people. A special extra establishment has been entertained to cope with the additional work thrown on the Sanitary staff and every thing possible is being done to stamp out the disease. These facts give the lie direct to the assertion that the 'Municipal people' have been indifferent, and nothing but prejudice could have blinded those who have eyes to see from perceiving what was going on just before them. There is not perhaps much that is shocking in the effrontery of those who indulged in every species of sophistry to puff up the worst and the most unpopular Municipal administration that the town ever had, going a little further to cry down what so far, has been, in public estimation, a success.

We do not wish to be understo [illegible] ing to detract attention from the g [illegible] nature of an epidemic, which may, at any moment, develop into a very serious malady. We fully realize the danger to which the public are exposed; but an unjust condemnation of the authorities based on absolutely unfounded data is certainly not the best means of guarding against it. So far as our information goes, 'the Municipal people' were alive to their responsibilities and the gravity of the situation, and have [illegible]

a series of dacoities in
3rd December night K
dri's Illom in Srikris
ed. On 6th Decem
Constable and two
Station in attemp
of a dacoit were severe
December night two da
yalat Varior's, Nenmini
Parayil Nambudri's,
place. On 7th Decemb
dacoity at Vatakinkara
Add these to the long li
tected': what does
Moplah dacoit is irrepr
ciates the good thing
does not hesitate to
wealthy neighbour's
prudential measure.
ing business in sp
Insurance firm insuring the
against poverty. The
predations with impun
ties wake up to cure
been able to prevent
'hide and seek' until
finding themselves hav
ed by some good-natured
down their lives leaving
by dacoities to be en
tives, themselves at
heavenly bliss. Thi
most every outbreak
at large during the Ram
surprised if they do
dom. We do not pre
future. We hope and
ities will not develop into
we are reluctantly forced
outbreak is gloomy and
tion of special measures.

We know that the pol
vice and have applied to
orders to bind over a la
pected characters. But
takes advantage of law
himself conspicuous by
coities and abse

The present da
methods of dacoi
dacoit would v
ill midn
d walls
At present the
method of pay
are closed, so th
purpose without
on the other hand
number of dacoities
prove the inefficiency

Hindu landlords ar
feel they are not safe
respected, loved and

se the following teleg

sees no reason to suppose that incometax assessing officers do not check the information supplied by the village officers, but those who know the working of the act will tell a different story. In the first place incometax assessment is pure guess work, and as account keeping is still in its infancy in this country, objectors are unable to prove that they are not liable to be taxed. Further it is not unusual for the officials to reject the accounts produced as untrustworthy or cooked up for the occasion. And considering the trouble and the waste of time and labour involved in contesting a very doubtful issue, people pay up the assessment and suffer the hardship in silence. Verified statements of income from parties ought to be accepted in preference to the guessed estimate of the village officers, which may be tested by subsequent enquiry. Unless something like this is done, the hardship entailed will continue. In regard to the admission to Railway schools of the children of the native employees, the answer furnished is most unsatisfactory. So far as we know, there are no schools close by the quarters of Railway officials at Podanur. The children of native employees have to be sent to Coimbatore where there are several schools, some of which afford facilities for the education of English speaking children. Apart from that why exclude native children? The fact is that Railway people want to preserve caste even though the Europeans and Eurasians would pretend to an entire absence of caste distinctions among them when they want to taunt the natives with being a caste-ridden people. The difficulty which third class passengers experience from want of water closets may be considerably minimised by the Railway authorities arranging to open the doors of every carriage directly on the arrival of trains at certain stations, in order to let passengers go to the latrines provided there, warning them that the train would stop there so many minutes. The next interpellator was the Raja of Bobbili who does not evidently mean to follow entirely in the wake of the illustrious Maha Raja whom he succeeded. His questions related wholly to the class whom he represents. To the enquiry whether the Government would see fit to put a stop to the practice of minors being sent to Ooty instead of to their homes during vacation, the Government gave a reply which we think the 'Madras Mail' very rightly characterizes as disingenuous. It is certainly within the scope of Government to offer advice to

to the Sudder Treasury and he was on his way there when he fell in with his questioner. The officer was not long in taking his friend back to the dak bungalow where he was staying, and there calling in the Deputy Collector he got the man to tell his story again more fully. Both officials being convinced that he was speaking the truth, a little trap was laid for the police. The Deputy Collector got the notes cashed and the money was then marked and returned to the complainant: it was arranged that he should meet the police according to his appointment and that the Civilian, the Deputy Collector and the Tehsildar should follow as soon as the interview was over. They did and the search disclosed 30 of the marked rupees out of a little hoard of Rs. 246 which was tied in a chudder on the bed of the Inspector's munshi, and some more in the pockets of the Sub-Inspector. The two worthies were then and there suspended and will be appearing shortly before a Magistrate to answer to a charge of bribery. This by chance does one case of police practice now and then come out; but all the circumstances of such discoveries —the simplicity of the process of extortion, the submission with which the people accept it, the mere accident of its coming to light—all suggest that for one case that is found out there are, and probably always will be, hundreds that are carried to a safe and successful conclusion."

AMEN.

LAST SESSIONS

[From a Correspondent.]

The most important feature of the Calicut sessions which has just closed is the release of three murderers and some dacoits who stood their trial before the court. The Sessions Judge had no other alternative before him. As usual he did his part well. The proceedings throughout were characterised by that calm dignified attention to and dispassionate sifting of the evidence before him which Mr. O'Farrel has all along been displaying. But the evidence adduced pointed to only one conclusion, and he discharged these dangerous characters, who have thereby secured a fancied immunity for future operations on society. But the Police who had the preliminary handling of the case have played a not very creditable part in collecting evidence or otherwise exerting to bring the offenders to book. Ignorance of rules or want of skill they cannot plead. But the fact is there and we regret it. They do not perhaps understand that the connection between an acquittal or a discharge by by a Sessions court of persons accused of grave offences, and the steady increase of such offences in various parts of the District, is very close. Crime in the eastern taluks has increased to an appalling extent. Petty thefts and common larceny, the whole mass of minor crimes are committed with impunity. Neither prevention, detection or success in conviction appears to be sought by the Malabar Police. But nobody will say they are inactive. The files of Town Magistrate courts will abundantly prove that hordes of poor wretches, who with difficulty eke out their daily life, are charged repeatedly for real or fancied nuisance they are said to commit on public highways and other parts of towns. But dacoities on an extensive scale, inhuman murders and other fearful crimes committed by men appear to have no effect over our Police contrary to what the world expects.

grasp. The Geometry and Algebra paper was too long and the time allowed is insufficient for even a matriculate. The paper in Arithmetic also though not so difficult is tedious and the time allowed is insufficient.

Report of Dacoities.

A dacoity on a gigantic scale took place on the 3rd instant at Srikrishnapuram in Walluvanad. About a hundred Moplahs in torchlight procession entered a Nambudiri's Illom and meeting with no opposition from the inmates who were soon secured fast to pillars, succeeded in removing property worth over Rs. 80,000 (eighty thousand) None has yet been found out nor any property recovered.

Another dacoity is reported to have taken place on the 6th Instant at Parayil Mana, in Kalladipatta Amsom, Walluvanad and yet another on the same date in the house of a Nambudiri near Pattambi from which property worth over Rs. 5000 has been carried away.

A big dacoity is reported to have taken place in Koppam in Walluvanad on the 7th Instant resulting in the removal of immense property. Messrs. Bidie and Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendents, have been directed to proceed to the spot to hold enquiries.

A dacoity was committed on the night of the 6th Instant in Kayalat Variam in Walluvanad. Besides the loss of large property severe personal injuries were caused to the inmates.

Atchutan Nair, Head Constable of the Melatur station who went on detection work in connection with dacoities was severely assaulted by the dacoits at Nenmini amsom resulting in the fracture of one of his legs.

Items of West Coast News.

A theft occurred on the 3rd Instant at Cherukat house in Mankavu, Calicut.

There was a case of cholera at Beypore during the week which ended fatally.

The Treasury Deputy Collector has gone to Manjeri to inspect the local treasury.

Subjudge Mr. Atchutan Nair is expected to arrive at Calicut on the 20th Instant.

We hear that several European gentlemen of the Town are arranging to go to Peermedu for Christmas.

The Assistant Sanitary Inspectors detailed on cholera duty are allowed carriage allowance by the Chairman.

Two regiments of soldiers are expected to arrive from Bombay by steamer at Calicut on the 15th instant.

Under orders from Government a site has been selected to provide quarters for the use of the Light Keepers attached to the port office Calicut.

Mr. O'Farrel, the District Judge has begun to attend Court on every week day. The present change does not appear to be quite voluntary.

Lieutenant Keily is going to Malapuram in command of the Companies that are to go there to be ready to act in case the rumoured Moplah outbreak takes place.

The method examination of the stipendiary female teachers of the Moyan Training school Calicut took place on the 8th Instant.

There is a strong rumour that Moplahs are making grand preparations to break out. The people are terror-stricken, the only satisfactory feature being that the authorities seem pretty fairly prepared to deal with it.

A few days ago a grand Talikettu ceremony of Vengayil Koran Nayanar's daughter took place in their house at Taliparamba. A few thousand rupees were mist spent on this head.

The elephant which is the subject matter of a sensational civil suit in Calicut has been attached and brought down to Calicut. It was released on the security of one Pallath Moidu in the sum of Rs. 5500.

The Taluk Board clerks, Palghat and Malapuram, who were recently ordered down to Calicut to help the District Board Office in the preparation of the budget, are daily attending the Collector at East Hill with papers.

Mr. Fawcett, Superintendent of Police left for Wynad on the 8th Instant. He is expected to proceed to Ernad via Meppadi.

Dr. Duncan, the Director of Public Instruction, arrived at Calicut on the 10th Instant.

Mr. Ittunni Rama Taravanar, Manager Kavalappara estate, arrived at Calicut yesterday with a view, it is said, to interview the Collector on matters connected with the recent revival of the Nethiar's activity against him.

Sankara Menon, Amin of the District Court, Calicut and Imbichi Koya, Decree-holder, who both went to attach properties in a Moplah house at Cheruvannore during last week were severely assaulted. Both parties have filed complaints.

The owner of the native craft which was noted in a previous issue as having been deserted by its crew and in which only one dead body was found, has come down to Calicut with a view to prosecute the

---

Srinivas Rao, Treasury officer of official etiquette has after by the former writing to the ting his action in using a sl pondence and stating that he objection. The slip in que corded by the Treasury officer remarks.

Two Sepoys of the 25th N. I. stationed at Cannanore on Sunday last. One of them rashly and the shot struck They were brought to the shot extracted by the Civil S injury caused is said to be sli is in the hands of the Police.

A correspondent complai examination rules not bei appointing clerks in the partment. In appears wh Rao the book-keeper of the fice Calicut went on leave o an unpassed man was appo passed men are available, pre of course be given to them.

Seyd Sanavulla Makdi, th homedan preacher is down i delivered a spirited discours Instant in the mosque to th Huzur Kacheri before a la It seems he came down to special request of the auth has been engaged to preac ism for the behoof of the ig

We have received the full prize distribution to the pup nore High School. For w are forced to withhold it last prize distribution in th 1888 and as the report which comes off at such is worth chronicling we it next week.

H. H. Rama Varma, Raj returned from Travancore to which place he went mo member of the law committ he was all this long while bus Mr. Thanu Pillay's Marriag understand he does not fu will remain in Malabar ril.

The which is on it reluctance he heard seems that fro After in char

It appea Police has ca nection with K. Krishnan Nai Councillor and claiming damages dent of Police, Mala Inspector, Calicut and stable. We shall not be surprise Head constable Thupran prove been elsewhere at the tim spec

Niduvattam Gambling hou nanore city is an infamous The police once did something it. The gamblers have now removed to a different building. We call the attention of Inspector Mr. Neill to this. The other day a Kodagan gambled in this house and after he had won about Rs. 200 he attempted to leave the place but the budmashes present restrained him until he was forced to lose all. He was then allowed to depart unmolested.

Gopalan, a lad of 16 and servant to the Special Deputy Collector's Head Clerk, Walluvanad, had a nasty accident as a result of which he is now in hospital. It appears he went to the shop of one Kunhi Krishnan Nair to make a few purchases

---

Just received! Just received!!

Christmas and New Year Cards from 1 anna upwards.

Fresh Europe Hams in canvas each weighing from 6 to 8lbs. at Rs. 1-4 per lb.

Do. Do. Bacon, each weighing from 10 to 15 lbs at 1 Re. per lb and on cut Rs. 1-2 per lb.

Do. Do. Ball Cheese each weighing 3½ lb at 1 Re. per lb. and on cut Rs. 1-2 per lb.

Also—Toys, Fancy articles, Sweets, Dry Fruits, Stores, Wine, Perfumery &c. &c.

dom of circulation and cert much interfered with. The vails in the matter of style a art of composition very ofte of attaching too great an rical flourishes. They wou remember that for the clear of thoughts, worthy of be simplest style is the best. gy that we can put forth or limited, and if the greater in understanding the lang will then remain for assi conveyed by the language who has really valuable tho should economise as much work of his readers by ad direct a mode of expression therefore strongly urge up ty, nay the necessity, of style; and you will find a useless waste of time a writers as well as readers. debates which your asso ducts. The proper conducti some respects a better intel ly moral discipline than t There are however some di bates. First as to the ch should take care to select nature clearly allow two op be taken. It may perhaps

ed for which necessary thin tha

Pub Jndl.

Cir C

Notes and Gleanings

EX-EMPRESS Eugenie bathes in milk every morning.

IN all Europe there are 6,274 professors in Colleges and Universities.

THE Blackburn Chamber of Commerce has offered to raise a Famine Fund for India.

IT is reported that the new Chief Justice of Bengal has demanded an official residence from the Government.

PROPERTY to the value of nine hundred thousand pounds is left in the railway carriages of Great Britain every year.

THE Prime Minister of Japan has, it is stated abolished the schools for giving European education to girls.

FROM the Ist January, the Post Office will carry newspaper parcels at the rate of 20 tolas for half an anna instead of 10 tolas as now.

THE lightest known wood is the Anona Palustris, of Brazil, which is much lighter than cork. The heaviest is the iron bark, of Australia which weighs nearly one hundred pounds to the cubic foot.

THE coldest country in the world is apparently Verkhoiausk in Siberia where the temperature is sometimes 58 degrees Centigrade below zero and the average for January is minus 45 degs C.

IN view of husbanding funds for the impending famine, the Government of India have asked Local Governments and Administrations to consider the desirability of suspending all public works that are not urgently required.

THREE-tenths of the earnings of a Belgian convict are given to him on the expiration of his term of imprisonment. Some of them thus save more money in gaol than they have ever saved before.

THE largest medical library is to be found in Paris. The Surgeon-General's Library of Washington is the second in number. The next is the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Philadelphia.

A Kansas girl of seventeen won a prize in an unusual contest the other day. She was matched against the two most expert blacksmiths in the city, and, to their dismay, turned out a perfect horseshoe in less than four minutes.

MR. G. Speed, a one-legged rider, accomplished a remarkable performance the other day, winning the Forest Hill Wanderers' Cycling Club Gold Medal by riding from head-quarters to Brighton and back—100 miles—in 6 h. 25 m.

MR. Hall Caine inaugurated a new entertainment at Dundee [illegible] in fact, spoke a novel [illegible] that to a large audience [illegible] says, enjoyed the inno[illegible] was a pathetic and trag[illegible] Sweet Home." The [illegible] and a half, and "there [illegible] no dull

---

HER Majesty keeps a photography person employed in her [illegible] with the date of their [illegible] vice, and other particulars relating [illegible] In the case of sickness or [illegible] stance happening to any [illegible] Queen, by referring to the photograph [illegible] is enabled to recall all the details [illegible] vice.

WE deeply regret [illegible] the [illegible] Rai Bahadur C. Venk[illegible] that might be his grand-daughter [illegible] perpetrated [illegible] tests, in public and private [illegible] the venerable bride-groom [illegible] public. God help the p[illegible] sacrificed on the unholy altar [illegible] assorted marriage.

WE are glad to learn that [illegible] ed, son of the late Mr. Hu[illegible] has been appointed Sheriff [illegible] ensuing year. No better choice [illegible] made. Mr. Syed Mahomed [illegible] well-behaved young man, and the [illegible] community have reason to be [illegible] preference shown to such a respected [illegible] ative of theirs by Sir Arthur Havelock.

No other Government on the [illegible] globe, says an American paper, is [illegible] table as is that of the United States [illegible] the sole exception of the Chinese [illegible] every race and nation are invited to [illegible] join their destinies with those [illegible] born citizens of the Republic. After [illegible] tion so short that it hardly enables a [illegible] become familiar with our institutions, [illegible] comer is granted every right which [illegible] the native, except that he may never [illegible] President or Vice-President.

ST Paul's Cathedral it is rumoured [illegible] the scene of the great thanksgiving [illegible] which will be the central point [illegible] years regal celebration of next June. [illegible] minster Abbey was chosen for the [illegible] bilee in 1887 largely because of its asso[illegible] with the Queen's coronation, but St Pa[illegible] historically the place for all special occ[illegible] of Royal thanksgiving. The [illegible] religious [illegible] vice held within the present building took [illegible] in thanks-giving for the peace of Ryswick [illegible] the reign of William III.

THOUGH Mr. Gladstone no longer sits in the House, permanent records of him remain on the two brass-bound oaken despatch boxes which always stand on the table which divides the two front benches. Both of these, according to a writer in *Temple Bar*, bear indentations caused by Mr. Gladstone's signet ring, when, alike in office and Opposition, he brought down his clenched fist with tremendous force on one box or the other. Mr. Gladstone was well justified when he called himself an Old Parliamentary Hand.

SOCIALISM has been often explained. This is *how the Boston Transcript* [illegible] *gamin to the other.*

[illegible] he was on his way [illegible] questioner. The [illegible] his friend back [illegible] he was staying. [illegible] Deputy Collector he [illegible] again more fully. [illegible] convinced that he was [illegible] trap was laid for [illegible] Collector got the [illegible] they was then marked [illegible] complainant: it was ar[illegible] the police accord[illegible] and that the Civilian, [illegible] the Tehsildar should [illegible] interview was over. They [illegible] 30 of the marked [illegible] of Rs. 246 which [illegible] the bed of the Ins[illegible] more in the pockets [illegible] The two worthies were [illegible] and will be appear[illegible] magistrate to answer to [illegible] by chance does one [illegible] and then come out; [illegible] of such discoveries [illegible] process of extortion, [illegible] the people accept [illegible] coming to light—all [illegible] that is found out there [illegible] will be, hundreds [illegible] and successful con[illegible]

[illegible]IONS

[illegible] [Correspondent.]

[illegible] of the Calicut [illegible] is the release of [illegible] dacoits who stood [illegible] court. The Sessions [illegible] native before him, [illegible] well. The proceed[illegible] characterised by that [illegible] and dispassionate [illegible] him which Mr. [illegible] displaying. But [illegible] to only one con[illegible] them dangerous [illegible] a [illegible]

[illegible] The Geometry and Algebra paper was too long and the time allowed is insufficient for even a matriculate. The paper in Arithmetic also though not so difficult is tedious and the time allowed is insufficient.

Report of Dacoities.

A dacoity on a gigantic scale took place on the 3rd instant at Srikrishnapuram in Walluvanad. About a hundred Moplahs in torchlight procession entered a Nambudiri's Illom and meeting with no opposition from the inmates who were soon secured fast to pillars, succeeded in removing property worth over Rs. 80,000 (eighty thousand) None has yet been found out nor any property recovered.

Another dacoity is reported to have taken place on the 6th Instant at Parayil Mana, in Kalladipatta Amsom, Walluvanad and yet another on the same date in the house of a Nambudiri near Pattambi from which property worth over Rs. 5000 has been carried away.

A big dacoity is reported to have taken place in Koppam in Walluvanad on the 7th Instant resulting in the removal of immense property. Messrs. Bidie and Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendents, have been directed to proceed to the spot to hold enquiries.

A dacoity was committed on the night of the 6th Instant in Kayalat Variam in Walluvanad. Besides the loss of large property severe personal injuries were caused to the inmates.

Atchutan Nair, Head Constable of the Melatur station who went on detection work in connection with dacoities was severely assaulted by the dacoits at Nenmini amsom resulting in the fracture of one of his legs.

Items of West Coast News.

A theft occurred on the 3rd Instant at [illegible] house in Mankavu, Calicut.

There was a case of cholera at Beypore [illegible] the week which ended fatally.

[illegible]

Under orders from Government a site has been selected to provide quarters for the use of the Light Keepers attached to the port office Calicut.

Mr. O'Farrel, the *District Judge* has begun to attend Court on every week day. The present change does not appear to be quite voluntary.

Lieutenant Keily is going to Malapuram in command of the Companies that are to go there to be ready to act in case the rumoured Moplah outbreak takes place.

The method examination of the stipendiary female teachers of the Moyan Training school Calicut took place on the 8th Instant.

There is a strong rumour that Moplahs are making grand preparations to break out. The people are terror-stricken, the only satisfactory feature being that the authorities seem pretty fairly prepared to deal with it.

A few days ago a grand Talikettu ceremony of Vengayil Koran Nayanar's daughter took place in their house at Taliparamba. A few thousand rupees were mis[illegible] spent on this head.

The elephant which is the subject matter of a sensational civil suit in Calicut has been attached and brought down to Calicut. It was released on the security of one Pallath Moidu in the sum of Rs. 5500.

The Taluk Board clerks, Palghat and Malapuram, who were recently ordered down to Calicut to help the District Board Office in the preparation of the budget, are daily attending the Collector at East Hill with papers.

Mr. Fawcett, Superintendent of Police left for Wynad on the 8th Instant. He is expected to proceed to Ernad via Meppadi.

Dr. Duncan, the Director of Public Instruction, arrived at Calicut on the 10th Instant.

Mr. Ittunni Rama Taravanar, Manager Kavalappara estate, arrived at Calicut yesterday with a view, it is said, to interview the Collector on matters connected with the recent revival of the [illegible] activity against him.

Sankara Menon, Amin of the District Court, Calicut and Imbichi Koya, Decree-holder, who both went to attach properties in a Moplah house at Cheruvannore during [illegible] were severely assaulted. Both parties have filed complaints.

The owner of the native craft which was [illegible] in a previous issue as having been [illegible] by its crew and in which only one [illegible] found, has come down to [illegible]

Srinivas Rao, Treasury officer, on a matter of official etiquette has after all concluded by the former writing to the latter regretting his action in using a slip for correspondence and stating that he has noted his objection. The slip in question was recorded by the Treasury officer with certain remarks.

Two Sepoys of the 25th Regiment M. N. I. stationed at Cannanore went ashooting on Sunday last. One of them let go a gun rashly and the shot struck 3 wayfarers. They were brought to the station and the shot extracted by the Civil Surgeon. The injury caused is said to be slight. The case is in the hands of the Police.

A correspondent complains about the examination rules not being observed in appointing clerks in the Telegraph department. In appears when Mr. Ranga Rao the book-keeper of the telegrapah office Calicut went on leave one Mr. D'Cruz an unpassed man was appointed. When passed men are available, preference should of course be given to them.

Seyd Sanavulla Makdi, the famous Mahomedan preacher is down in Calicut. He delivered a spirited discourse on the 10th Instant in the mosque to the east of the Huzur Kacheri before a large audience. It seems he came down to Calicut at the special request of the authorities and he has been engaged to preach Mahomedanism for the behoof of the ignorant Moplahs.

We have received the full report of the prize distribution to the pupils of the Cannanore High School. For want of space we are forced to withhold it this week. The last prize distribution in this School was in 1888 and as the report of a ceremony which comes off at such distant intervals is worth chronicling we mean to publish it next week.

H. H. Rama Varma, Raja of Parappanad returned from Travancore on the 28th ultimo to which place he went months ago. As a member of the law committee of that state, he was all this long while busily engaged with Mr. Thanu Pillay's Marriage Bill, which we understand he does not fully approve. He will remain in Malabar till the end of april.

The [illegible] commanding the 25th M. I which is on its way to Quilon expressed his reluctance to pass through Calicut where he heard cholera was prevailing. But it seems the District officer has assured him that cholera prevailed about 5 miles away from the Town and that there was therefore no harm in the Troops passing through Calicut.

The Calicut Native High School closed on the 10th Instant and Mr. Ganpat Row, its Head-master, left with his family the next day for Kasargode to celebrate his daughter's marriage with Mr. Srinivas Pai B. A. second son of Mr. Venkat Ramana Pai, [illegible] Judge, Palghat. The marriage comes off on the 18th Instant.

Mr. Kelappa Kidavu B. A. has been ordered

and was bargaining with him, when a portion of the building gave way and buried him in the debris. As, however, assistance was close at hand, he was soon extricated but not without severe injuries. The owner of the shop escaped with minor injuries.

Mr. Dance arrived from the Wynad on monday the 7th Instant. As a result of his recent Wynad experience he proposes, it is ssid, to respectfully protest against the transfer of the Taluk Head Quarters from Manantoddy to Vayitiri which has already been sanctioned by Government. He will preside over the budget meeting of the District Board which is to come off on the 14th and soon after will proceed to Kavalappara, where the Nethyar is busy preparing sufficient matter to occupy his attention.

We owe an apology to the conductors of the 'Kerala Chandrika' for not noticing earlier its recent development from a bi monthly to a trimonthly. The Chandrika though a new paper of little more than a year's standing is now under the editorship of Mr. C. P. Govindan Nair, to whom must be given the credit of making the 'Kerala Sanchari' a success. Under his able guidance, and sober views, the Chandrika bids fair to become, judging from the recent issues of that paper, a popular and widely circulated journal.

We regret to record the death at Bangalore of Mr. Krishnan Unni Nair of Palghat. The deceased gentleman after passing the F. A. examination of the Madras University, went to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service but failed to get admission. He studied for a time at the Cambridge University but did not take any degree. He returned to India some months ago, was for a time at Baroda and finally settled down at Bangalore as a legal practitioner although he had not been called to the Bar. On the night of Sunday last, he put an end to his life by swallowing a quantity of strychnine.

A Head constable and a constable stationed in the Sessions court with warrant to arrest one notorious K. D. belonging to the Meenchanda gang in the event of his discharge by the Sessions Court on a charge of dacoity, have been suspended by the Superintendent of Police for their failure to arrest him. It appears the authorities had intended to bind him over, should he be discharged. But when the judge left the bench soon after his discharge, the K. D. found a convenient crowd leaving the Court premises and he managed to give the policemen the slip. Commendable vigilance! They are now trying their utmost to find him out, to avoid dismissal which they have been assured would follow their failure to secure him within seven days. But the K. D. does not appear particularly anxious to come in their way.

Fort St. George Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING, 8TH DECE[illegible] 1896.

Public Department.

His Excellency The Governor [illegible]

The following [illegible] ns of
siffs have been [illegible] Hi
M r ry. Y. Ja[illegible]
Grade to be 1st [illegible]
thaiyar Avargal [illegible] arayar
Grade, M r ry. P. A. [illegible] to be 3rd G
pro tem 3rd Grade [illegible] rd G
Subramaniyam Garu [illegible] ya G
Grade, M r ry. G. S[illegible] e, M
3rd Grade to be 3rd Grade [illegible] ing
gachariyar Avargal [illegible] T.
Acting 1st Grade, M r [illegible] be
yar Avargal 2nd grade [illegible] Roba
Grade, M r ry. D [illegible] Grad
Grade sub pro tem 2nd [illegible] 4
Nallaswami Pillai A[illegible]
sub pro tem 3rd G[illegible]
pan Avargal sub p[illegible]
M. Mundappa Ba[illegible]
be sub pro tem [illegible]
vendra Rao 3rd Gr[illegible] 3rd
Grade, M r ry. K. [illegible] tem 3rd [illegible] al A
Grade, to be sub pr[illegible] Grad
K. Ramanathaiya[illegible] 4th
to be Sub pro tem [illegible]
Ramakrishnaiyar [illegible] ry,
pro tem 3rd Grade, [illegible] to b
Avargal Acting 3rd Grade [illegible] ppa
Grade, M r ry. M. M[illegible] st
2nd Grade to be Acting [illegible] 3rd
Raghavendra Rao Garu [illegible] S
ing 2nd Grade, M r ry. K. [illegible]
Gara Acting 3rd Grade [illegible] yaj
Grade, M r ry. N [illegible] rd G
4th Grade to be A[illegible]

Revenue [illegible] Par

Mr ry. D Jagannadh[illegible] gran
ty Collector, Kurnool [illegible] two
ve for two months and [illegible] relief.
effect from the date of relief.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY [illegible] Tahsild

M J Williams, BA, [illegible] Du
to be 6th grade Acting [illegible] Rau
M r ry. D Jagann[illegible] orders
leave, or until fur[illegible] Garu t
M r ry. C Sivayy[illegible] absence
Acting during the absence [illegible] Garu on lea
mayya Pantulu Garu on [illegible]
orders.
M r ry. P S Ganapathi [illegible]
4th grade to be 3rd grade [illegible] Me
M r ry. V Cha[illegible] de s
5th grade to be 4th [illegible] rthi
M r ry. A Gurumurthi
grade to be 5th grade sub p
Muhammad Safdar Huss[illegible]
to be 6th Grade [illegible] intme
(The above [illegible] tio
from the date of [illegible]
Kadir Navaz K[illegible] M
man of the Tri[illegible]
M r ry. P S [illegible]
4th grade to be [illegible]
to be 4th grade [illegible]
Varma Raja Ava[illegible]
5th grade Perm[illegible]
du Garu. Rao [illegible] 4t
grade Sub-prote[illegible]
gal, B A 5th grad[illegible] A
M r ry S Sounda[illegible]
6th grade to be 5th grade
(The above appointment [illegible]
the date of retirement of [illegible]
Menon Avargal.)
M r r y C Rustu[illegible] Sig
dar to be 6th gra[illegible]
Sigaravelu Pillai A[illegible]
M r ry. Vijay[illegible] Ra
Avargal, B. A., to be 6th
M r ry M. Ravi Varma
promoted. On probation

POSTING OF A DE[illegible]

[illegible] Vijay [illegible]
Avargal, B A North A[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS [illegible]

se the following teleg

Just received! Just received!!

Christmas and New Year Cards from
1 anna upwards.

Fresh Europe Hams in canvas each weighing from 6 to 8lbs. at Rs. 1-4 per lb.

Do. Do. Bacon, each weighing from 10 to 15 lbs at 1 Re. per lb and on cut Rs. 1-2 per lb.

Do. Do. Ball Cheese each weighting 3½ lb at 1 Re. per lb. and on cut Rs. 1-2 per lb.

Also—Toys, Fancy articles,
Sweets, Dry Fruits, Stores,
Wine, Perfumery
&c. &c.

CALICUT, 31st Octbr. 96. } F. N. HEERJEE & Co.

MR. GANPAT RAO'S SPEECH

Continued from last Issue.

To begin with, the ordinary school work, if properly conducted, promotes, as I said, the improvement of the faculties of observation, memory and judgment and these you will find to be the very faculties brought into exercise by well conducted juvenile associations of a literary kind. The main work of your association consists, I believe, of the writing of essays, the holding of debates and occasionally the recitation of striking and beautiful pieces of poetry. Of these three, recitation simply exercises the memory; and may if properly done train you up also in elocution, that is in the art of reading or speaking in an impressive manner with proper pronunciation, intonation, gestures etc. It may also encourage in you a wholesome taste for what is pure, sublime or beautiful in poetry. Apart from these, recitation does not afford any active exercise for the intellect, and I believe you take it only occasionally for the sake of variety. The writing of essays is, on the other hand, a more difficult work and naturally brings into play several more important faculties. The work of writing essays falls naturally under three heards, first, the collecting of thoughts or knowledge about the subject, second, the arranging of these thoughts or items of knowledge in a logical order so as to lead naturally to the conclusion you arrive at, and third, the expressing of those thoughts in language. With regard to the first, it is best, if possible, to collect the facts first-hand, i. e. by your own direct or personal observation, or by yourselves thinking over the subject calmly and patiently. Such personal efforts will be a healthy exercise to your powers of observation and to your intellect, and the information you collect or the thoughts you form on the subject will be better impressed upon your mind. In the case of subjects, however, which are too high or too complicated for you to independently think upon or gather information about, you may, of course consult books and ascertain how those subjects have been thought out by great thinkers. The knowledge that you thus derive from reading will no doubt be of great help to you. Knowledge in whatever manner acquired is worth having. But there is, however, a danger in this method of acquiring information, second hand, from books and you should take care to keep clear of that danger. Young minds, like yours, when they come face to face with more powerful minds are apt to make a total surrender. To be more plain you are apt to avoid all independom of circulation and [illegible] respiration is much interfered with. The [illegible] taste prevails in the matter of style [illegible]ners in the art of composition very often fall into the mistake of attaching too great importance to rhetorical flourishes. They would do well however to remember that for the [illegible] conveying to others of thoughts, worthy of [illegible] conveyed, the simplest style is the best. The intellectual energy that we can put forth [illegible] as one effort is limited, and if the greater part of it is expended in understanding the language itself, very little will then remain for appreciating the thoughts conveyed by the language. Accordingly a writer who has really valuable thoughts to communicate should economise as much as possible the mental work of his readers by adopting as simple and direct a mode of expression as he can. I should therefore strongly urge upon you the advisability, nay the necessity, of being simple in your style; and you will find that simplicity prevents a useless waste of time and labour on the part of writers as well as readers. [illegible] now pass on to the debates which your association regularly conducts. The proper conduct of debates affords in some respects a better intellectual and particularly moral discipline than the writing of essays. There are however some difficulties peculiar to debates. First as to the choice of subjects, you should take care to select only such, as by their nature clearly allow two opposite views of them to be taken. It may perhaps be contended by some that any and every subject can have two sides But it is not so. There are some which can possibly admit of being viewed only in one light and in the case of such subjects to assume an opposite view merely for the sake of debate is certainly very demoralising. Nothing can lend so much strength to an argument as its genuine truth and sincerity, and arguments that have essentially no foundation in truth are not worth advancing. You should therefore use a good deal of discretion in choosing subjects for debate and if you find it difficult to do so yourselves, your masters will only be glad to help you. After the choice of a subject the opponents should carefully collect together all the arguments they can possibly think out in support of their respective sides and have them clearly arranged in their minds in the order of their relative importance. The mere thinking out of the arguments for and against each side and the clear arranging of them in the order of their respective importance, afford ample scope for the exercise of some of the highest intellectual faculties. In the actual conduct of debates arguments will very often have to be instantly met by opposite ones of equal strength and this will gradually produce in you a quickness of understanding and a ready grasp of facts. The chief point however in which debates are more useful than the writing of essays is the superior moral discipline that they enforce. For success in debates, patience is an important requisite and the cultivation of this quality is thus encouraged. Another important virtue which debates help to develop is a spirit of tolerance or respect for the opinions of your fellowmen. People not accustomed to move in society [illegible] to attach too high a value to their own [illegible]. They are, as it were, so much absorbed in the contemplation of their superior self that [illegible] seem to forget that others too have minds of their own, with as much right and power of [illegible] as their own minds have. These men often are impatient of contradiction or of any difference of opinion. Ant'smome consideration will however convince such people that they are mistaken. Each one carries on his shoulders a head of his own and must surely be allowed the liberty of holding his own views. It is accordingly foolish to expect an invariable coincidence of opinion between yourselves and others. If, however, you honestly and sincerely feel that your conclusions are more reasonable than your neighbour's, there is not the slightest harm in your trying to convince him of the superiority of your opinions and thereby inducing him to adopt them. You should never assume it a sin in others to differ in opinion from you. While asserting your own liberty of thought, you should ever keep yourself open to conviction. Such a noble spirit of tolerance and respect for the opinions of others is a necessary outcome of debating societies like yours. During [illegible] secure them permanently to yourselves a half hearted or a temporary activity in connection with them cannot be of much use. The beneficial effects are necessarily slow in their operation, and unless you have the strength of purpose to be proportionately sure, steady and persevering, there is not much chance of your securing them. I should therefore earnestly ask you to persevere in the good work of self improvement that you have begun and thereby to make yourselves thoroughly imbued with the wholesome influences resulting therefrom. Though this was my main object, I thought it necessary to remind you that as students it would be a breach of duty towards your parents if any portion of your time or attention which they expect you to spend in school work be diverted by you to purposes foreign to your present state. I had therefore to allude to the chief ends of school discipline, and, by showing you that associations like yours are but accessories to that school discipline, to tell you that there is no harm whatever in your devoting to such associations any time that you may spare out of your regular school work. Before finally concluding I should, however, again remind you that to make yourselves eligible for those benifits derivable from schools or literary associations the chief requisite is a thorough earnestness and honesty of purpose on your part. Unless you are prepared to work and that too as hard as you possibly can, there is very little chance of your achieving any thing, whether at school or in after life. Be therefore earnest, be sincere and be persevering, and if nevertheless you have the misfortune to fail you will yet have the consolation that failure under such circumstances is more creditable than success won by chance or by half-hearted efforts and on that account undeserved. If you still believe it possible to accomplish anything, even the least, without working proportionately for it I assure you positivity once for all that your dreams however pleasant they be are utterly futile. Nothing can possibly be gained in this world without work. Work therefore earnestly and zealously, and with an earnestness and zeal so intense and so sincere that they may leave their permanent marks behind on your heart and soul.

Truths and Sayings of Value

Spoiled by indulgence, fastidious by ease, and corrupted by pride, we frequently become more difficult to be pleased; we wish for the pleasure without its pains, and enjoyment without its cares; we forget the homely conditions of life, that the nut has its shell, the orange its rind, the corn its husk, and the wheat its chaff. We would like to have the fruit without its peel, the rose without the thorns, the fish without the scales and bones, and wealth without its encumbrances.

* * *

How often do we sigh for opportunities of doing good, whilst we neglect the openings of Providence in little things, which would frequently lead to the accomplishment of most important results! Dr Johnson used to say, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once, will never do any." Good is done by degrees. However small in proportion the benefit which follows individual attempts to do good, a great deal may be thus accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of discouragements and disappointments.—Crabbe.

* * *

TEST OF CHARACTER:—The supreme test of character, that which measures its power for self and the world, is the prayer "Not my will, but Thine be done." Life, then, is not always renunciation, but consecration, and is too holy a thing to be held in check, to be kept from attainment by trifles. Man sees life from the heights of divinity. Lesser heights mark the distance between growth and attainment; they measure the distance between the real self and the ideal towards which every true man struggles. The great tests are met by the power accumulated in overcoming the trifles borne in each day's battle.

Plaintiff: "Y—e—s; but only in self-defence!"

He: "Will you accept my hand and fortune?"
She: "No: the former is too large, and the latter is too small."

Women at the Helm—After discoursing at great length on the emancipation of women, a young lady asked a statesman.—

"Supposing women were admitted to govern the affairs of the commonwealth what post would you assign to me?"

"The management of an institution for the deaf and dumb."

"Why that."

"Because either those unfortunates would learn to talk or you would learn to keep quiet."—

Lady (to tramp): "No, I shall not give you anything. You look strong and hearty, and well able to work."

Tramp: "Ah, mum you shouldn't judge people by their looks. I thought you looked a kind hearted, charitable lady, but I find you ain't."

Practical Gallantry.—Mother: "What, Children been naughty again? Now, who am I to whip first: you, Karl, or Selma?"

Karl: "Selma! Always ladies first."

A Practical Joker.—Clerk (who has asked his principal for an advance) "Besides, sir, the increase in my salary is quite to your advantage."

Principal: "How do you make that out."

Clerk: "Because I intend shortly, to apply for the hand of your daughter."

Adorer: "May I be your pilot and guide your bark through the stormy sea of life?"

Fair Widow: "No, dear; but you may be my second mate."

Manager's Notice.

The Manager regrets to note that many of the subscribers to the 'Malabar and Travancore Spectator' are still in arrears, a considerable number owing large sums. Such of them as are due to the Manager are requested to kindly remit same at once, if they wish to avoid paying at the arrear rates which would invariably be charged from the beginning of next month. The safest and most convenient method of making remittances is by Postal Money Orders. Subscribers and others who owe monies to the 'Spectator' are warned that no payment is to be made to any one unless he produces an authority from the Manager to collect the same.

K. U. NARAIANA MENON,
Manager, 'M. & T. Spectator

V. K. D. Kumaren
& C[illegible]

K. Husen & S
PHARMACEUTICAL
CHEMISTS
Triplicane Medical Hall
Shadi Mahal, High Road, Triplic
MADRAS.

BEG to inform the Public in general tha get their Supply from the best M Firms in London, Paris, &c., and their quot will compare very favourably with those of Firms. The following are the specifics whi fully approved of by

DR. H. K. HUSSAIN'S INSTANTANEOUS CU
(The Assistant of the late Dr. Moodeen She Khan Bahadur.)

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!

Indian Balm.

This newly discovered remedy has magical in curing every description of pain in any part body. It cures rheumatism, stiff-neck, sore- colds, paralysis, head-ache, half head-ache, ele iases, swellings, neuralgic pains, chest-pain, mu pains, scorpion sting, etc. Price per phial, A doz. Rs. 7.

Nervine Drops.

The most successful and permanent reme nervous debility. Never fails to cure ev e othe cases in a fortnight. Price per phial, As. 1 Rs. 6-8.

Drops for Asthma.

The wonderful remedy relieves the hard bre suffocation, &c., within half an hour and cur sort of Asthma in 3 days. Price per phial, Rs. doz. Rs. 21.

Specific for Spermatorrhœ

It cures the ordinary cases in a week and c cases in a fortnight without fail. Price pe Rs. 1-4-0; doz. 12-8-0.

Guaranteed Specific for Gonorr

An infallible remedy for every sort of Gono either acute or chronic. Ordinary cases are cu two days and obstinate cases in a week; pri bottle, Rs. 1-8-0, per doz. 15.

Guaranteed Nervous Ele

A wonderful mixture containing pearls, Kahruba, saffron and othe medicines. It has marvellous debility, brain, wreckage and either owing to youthful otherwise; weakness of th kidneys are also cured; doz. lb. tins, Rs. 30.

Drops f

This magic re 48 hours; pri

Warranted for
breakages which
any are necessary
charge within thr

K. Husen & Son.

PHARMACEUTICAL
CHEMISTS,

Triplicane Medical Hall.

Shadi Mahal, High Road, Triplicane,
MADRAS.

BEG to inform the Public in general that they get their Supply from the best Medical Firms in London, Paris, &c., and their quotations will compare very favourably with those of other Firms. The following are the specifics which are fully approved of by

DR. H. K. HUSSAIN'S INSTANTANEOUS CURE.
(The Assistant of the late Dr. Moodeen Sheriff, Khan Bahadur.)

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

Indian Balm.

This newly discovered remedy has magical effects in curing every description of pain in any part of the body. It cures rheumatism, stiff-neck, sore-throat, colds, paralysis, head-ache, half head-ache, elephantiases, swellings, neuralgic pains, chest-pain, muscular pains, scorpion sting, etc. Price per phial, As. 10; doz. Rs. 7.

Nervine Drops.

The most successful and permanent remedy fo nervous debility. Never fails to cure ev e n the worse cases in a fortnight. Price per phial, As. 10; dos Rs. 6-8.

Drops for Asthma.

The wonderful remedy relieves the hard breathing suffocation, &c., within half an hour and cures any sort of Asthma in 3 days. Price per phial, Rs. 2-0-0 doz. Rs. 21.

Specific for Spermatorrhœa.

It cures the ordinary cases in a week and chronic cases in a fortnight without fail. Price per tin, Rs. 1-4-0; doz. 12-8-0.

Guaranteed Specific for Gonorrhœa

An infallible remedy for every sort of Gonorrhœa either acute or chronic. Ordinary cases are cured in two days and obstinate cases in a week; price per bottle, Rs. 1-8-0, per doz. 15.

Guaranteed Nervous Electuary.

A wonderful mixture containing musk, ambergris pearls, Kahruba, saffron and other valuable Yunani medicines. It has marvellous effects on nervous debility, brain, wreckage and other nervous diseases, either owing to youthful indiscretion, excesses or otherwise; weakness of the heart, liver, lungs and kidneys are also cured; price 1 lb. tin, Rs. 3-0-0; per doz. lb. tins, Rs. 30.

Drops for Internal Piles.

This magic remedy cures the above disease within 48 hours; price per phial, Re. 1-0-0; doz. 10.

[illegible] for External Piles.

[illegible] 2 or 3 applications; price Re. 1-0-0; doz. [illegible]

Hair Dye.

An application of this medicine almost immediately turns grey hair jet black, and keeps up the lasting colour. It is thoroughly free from all dangers to the eyes and teeth, &c.; price per phial, As. 8; doz. Rs. 5

Specific for Scorpion Sting.

Apply a few drops to the part stung. There will be instant relief. Keep the bottle well corked, as otherwise the contents will evaporate; price per phial As. 6; Rs. 2-5-0 a dozen

Tooth Powder.

This is a specific and infallible remedy for toothache. It not only strengthens the gums but by preserving the enamel, a beautiful and polished set of teeth is the result of its constant use. It further prevents decay and arrests the formation of tartari. price per tin, As. 12, doz Rs 8; small tin, As 4; doz Rs 2-8

Hair Renewer.

Under this denomination, is sold an oil which is marvellous in its effects in curing all diseases of the scalp such as scurf, bald head &c., &c. While promoting the growth of the hair and preventing baldness, it can also be used as an unfailing remedy in cases of neuralgic head-ache. It also renders grey hair black; price per bottle, As 10, doz Rs 6-8

[illegible]thing Oil.

A well-known [illegible] for all sorts of head complaints arising either [illegible] cold or heat, such as neuralgia, half-head-ache [illegible] and pains in the nerves. Three days' use is sure [illegible] a radical cure; price per bottle, Rs 1-8-0, dozen [illegible]

Injection for [illegible]orrhœa

This new scientific remedy is [illegible] in producing its effects in gonorrhœa, gleet, [illegible] ulceration of bladder either chronic or [illegible] week will suffice to relieve all pains and burning [illegible] has been tried many times by [illegible] have borne testimony to its efficacy [illegible] price per phial, Rs 1-8-0, doz [illegible]

[illegible]

B. R. SURI BROS.

The Cantonment Sialkot Sports Manufactory

SIALKOT CANTONMENT.

B. R. Suri Bros Lawn Tennis and Badminton Bats are du able, beautiful made of wellseasoned and best white wood with best catgut a are so attractive in appearances as to resemble the Bats made by English Makers.

Good wine needs no bush.

Lawn Tennis Bats, Champion, Union, Demon, Renshaw handled, curved and other shapes, well balanced best whit best cat gut.	2	0	0
Tennis bats after above shapes with cane handle Rs.	2	8	0
,, ,, ,, cork ,,	3	0	0
,, ,, ,, ordinary wood Rs.	1	4	0
,, ,, ,, cork handle Rs.	1	10	0
,, Ball 1st quality	0	4	0
,, ,, 2nd ,,	0	8	0
,, nets proper measurement best thread Rs.	2	4	0
Racquet Bat best white wood and catgut Rs.	2	8	0
,, ordinary wood ,, Rs.	2	0	0
BadmintonBats best white wood and catgut Square	1	4	0
shape or Leather bounded Rs.	1	0	0
,, ,, Round shape Rs.	0	12	0
,, ordinary wood Rs.	1	0	0
Badminton nets proper measurement good thread Rs.	2	4	0
Shuttlecocks feathers firmly fixed doz. Rs.	2	8	0
Cricket Bats Double cane for practice Rs.	3	8	0
,, Soild full cane handle. Rs.	4	8	0
,, ,, Spring handle Rs.	5	8	0
,, ,, Double Spring handle Rs.	3	4	0
Stumps or wickets Brass Heads best wood with bails	1	4	0
Cricket Balls for practice 0-8-0 for Match Rs.	3	0	0
Malacca walking canes 2-0-0 for silver mounted Rs.	4	0	0
,, with Stag handles Rs.	0	10	0
,, riding canes Silver mounted Rs.			

Regimental Sticks or Soldiers canes crested can be con cted on order at moderate rates.

Fishing Rods wellseasoned wood of every Description als pt.

Terms cash or V. P. P.

Rs. 7. Improved "UNDA TED" WATCH.

One Watch Free to the purchase Five

Guaranteed Three years.

Strong, accurate, pretty, small, open-faced, nickel silver, keyless, short, wind , patent, New style improved "**UNDAUNTED**" watch, with hand setting mechanism, secon and, for Doctors, ornamental bold dial, for Rs. 7 V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, pretty box an ull three years' guarantee. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Runs more than 28 hours with o winding. Will last a lifetime. Easily repairable: Others sell at double our rates. One watch free fo he purchase of 5 at a time. Mr. Jon. Dickson of Haputal Railway, from Ceylon says:—It keeps sple d time and never stopped althought sustained hard knocks and jerks. Dr. H. Moore of Royal Ar ery from Poonamallee says:—I sold it for Rs. 16 W. Hopkins of Sussex Regt. from Dumdu says:—I have sold it for Rs. 20. Mr. T. B. Scott of Patna Opium Department says:—The wat you sent me some seven years ago is st [illegible] good time.

Jewelled ring Rs. 1-8-0
Real silver Watch Rs. 13.
R al solid gold Watch Rs. 24.

Pretty Electro cased Gold Chain Rs. 1-8-0. Fashionable Electro cased Gold Ring et with scientific Diamonds Rubies, Emerald at Rs. 1-8-0. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from S ikutia, says:— "A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50 and ruby at Rs. 30." Key Wind , Government stamped, solid silver hunting case, Royal watch with extras and full three years' guarantee, for Rs. 13. G. Hawkes of 2nd York Light Infantry from Purandhar says:—For the first one I got Rs. 25; the second one I sold to a Sergeant for Rs. 28 H. C. Bishop of L. F. I. Regt. from Kamptee says:—A Corporal offered Rs. 30 for the very same watch. Gentlemen's open faced, keyless, real solid gold watch Rs. 30; ladies' Rs. 24; both with extras and guaranteed for 3 years. Mind they are guaranteed to be of real solid gold. No agents kept, all goods sent only by us from Bombay per V. P. P.

Western India Trading Co., BOMBAY.

MENON & CO.,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

The General Family Relief Society. (Ld.)

BOMBAY.

WITH the object of affording a suitable provision for the families of the middle class people of any caste or creed the Society above has been started.

A member on payment of a fixed monthly contribution of Rs. 2 or Re. 1 can secure Annual Life Bonus and after his death, provide his dependants with a bonus of not exceeding Rs.3,000 or 2,000 for the first or second class, respectively.

B. M. PATKER & Co.,
Secretaries,
Church Gate Street,
Opposite Singer & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

For further particulars and forms of application apply to

John Chittayagam
Agent.
FOR COIMBATORE & MALABAR
DISTRICTS,
Coimbatore.

GRESHAM

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME ....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS ....£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES £ 12,865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED

For Forms of ppliction, &c., Apply to:—
JAMSETJI BYRAMJI MISTRY,
Agent, Calicut,

Or

P. O. KANNAN,
Agent, Palghat.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Magical Electric Armlet!
Magical Electric Armlet!!
Magical Electric Armlet!!

Marvellous Cure for Insanity, Hysteria, Asthma, Piles, Liver complaints, &c., &c.

Please Read This.

IT cures insanity of any nature and of any standing most effectually and radically by putting it only on the arm of the left hand. I must state that this is the new invention in the [illegible] inveterate cases in which all hope

[illegible]

secure them permanently to yourselves a half hearted or a temporary activity in connection with them cannot be of much use. The beneficial effects are necessarily slow in their operation, and unless you [illegible] strength of purpose to be proportionately sure, steady and persevering, there is not much chance of your securing them. I should therefore earnestly ask you to persevere in the good work of self improvement that you have begun and thereby to make yourselves thoroughly imbued with the wholesome influences [illegible] Though this was my main [illegible] necessary to remind you that [illegible] would be a breach of duty towards [illegible] if any portion of your time or attention which they expect you to spend in school work be diverted by you to purposes foreign to your present state. I had therefore to allude to the chief evils of school discipline and, by showing you that associations like yours are but accessories to that school discipline, to tell you that there is no harm whatever in your devoting to such associations any time that you may spare out of your regular school work. Before finally concluding I should however again remind you that to make yourselves eligible for those benefits derivable from schools or literary associations the chief requisite is a thorough earnestness and honesty of purpose on your part. Unless you are prepared to work and that too as hard as you possibly can, there is very little chance of your achieving any thing, whether at school or in after life. Be therefore earnest, be sincere and be persevering, and if nevertheless you have the misfortune to fail you will yet have the consolation that failure under such circumstances is more creditable than success won by chance or by half-hearted efforts and so that account undeserved. If you still believe it possible to accomplish anything, even the least, without working proportionately for it I assure you positively once for all that your dreams however pleasant they be are utterly futile. Nothing can possibly be gained in this world without work. Work therefore earnestly and zealously, and with an earnestness and zeal so intense and so sincere that they may leave their permanent marks behind on your heart and soul.

Truths and Sayings of Value

Spoiled by indulgence, fastidious by ease, and corrupted by pride, we frequently become more difficult to be pleased; we wish for the pleasure without its pains, and enjoyment without its cares; we forget the homely conditions of life, that the nut has its shell, the orange its rind, the corn its husk, and the wheat its chaff. We would like to have the fruit without its peel, the rose without the thorns, the fish without the scales and bones, and wealth without its encumbrances.

* * *

How often do we sigh for opportunities of doing good, whilst we neglect the openings of Providence in little things, which would frequently lead to the accomplishment of most important results! Dr Johnson used to say, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once, will never do any." Good is done by degrees. However small in proportion the benefit which follows individual attempts to do good, a great deal may be thus accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of discouragements and disappointments.—Crabbe.

* * *

TEST OF CHARACTER.—The supreme test of character, that which measures its power for self and the world, is the prayer "Not my will, but Thine [illegible] renunciation [illegible] is not always [illegible] so holy a thing to be held [illegible] by trifles.

Plaintiff: "Y—e—s; but only in self-defence?"

He: "Will you accept my hand and fortune?"
She: "No; the former is too large, and the latter is too small."

Women at the Helm.—After discoursing at great length on the emancipation of women, a young lady asked a statesman.—

"Supposing women were admitted to govern the affairs of the commonwealth what post would you assign to me?"

"The management of an institution for the deaf and dumb."

"Why that."

"Because either those unfortunates would learn to talk or you would learn to keep quiet."—

Lady (to tramp): "No, I shall not give you anything. You look strong and hearty, and well able to work."

Tramp: "Ah, mum you shouldn't judge people by their looks. I thought you looked a kind hearted, charitable lady, but I find you ain't."

Practical Gallantry.—Mother: "What, Children been naughty again? Now, who am I to whip first: you, Karl, or Selma?"

Karl: "Selma! Always ladies first."

A Practical Joker.—Clerk (who has asked his principal for an advance) "Besides, sir, the increase in my salary is quite to your advantage."

Principal: "How do you make that out."

Clerk: "Because I intend shortly, to apply for the hand of your daughter."

Adorer: "May I be your pilot and guide your bark through the stormy sea of life?"

Fair Widow: "No, dear; but you may be my second mate."

Manager's Notice.

The Manager regrets to note that many of the subscribers to the 'Malabar and Travancore Spectator' are still in arrears, a considerable number owing large sums. Such of them as are due to the Manager are requested to kindly remit same at once, if they wish to avoid paying at the arrear rates which would invariably be charged from the beginning of next month. The safest and most convenient method of making remittances is by Postal Money Orders. Subscribers and others who owe monies to the 'Spectator' are warned that no payment is to be made to any one unless he produces an authority from the Manager to collect the same.

K. U. NARAIANA MENON,
Manager, 'M. & T. Spectator.'

K. Husen & Son.
PHARMACEUTICAL
CHEMISTS,
Triplicane Medical Hall.
Shadi Mahal, High Road, Triplicane,
MADRAS.

BEG to inform the Public in general that they get their Supply from the best Medical Firms in London, Paris, &c., and their quotations [illegible] favourably with those of other

B. R. SURI BROS.
The Cantonment Sialkot Sports Manufactory
SIALKOT CANTONMENT.

B. R. Suri Bros Lawn Tennis and Badminton Bats are durable, beautiful made of wellseasoned and best white wood with best catgut and are so attractive in appearances as to resemble the Bats made by English Makers.

Good wine needs no bush.

Lawn Tennis Bats, Champion, Union, Demon, [illegible] curved and other shapes, well balan[illegible]

The General Family Relief Society. (Ld.)
BOMBAY.

WITH the object of affording a suitable provision for the families of the middle class people of

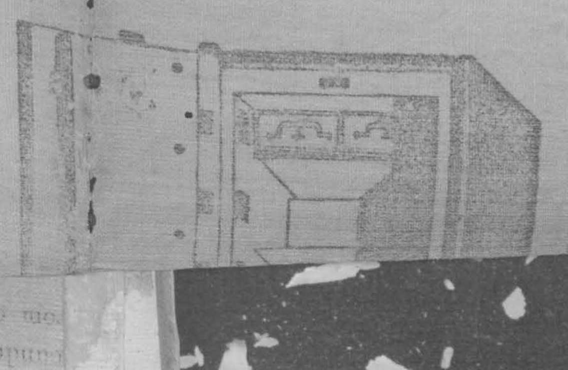
The Madras Metal & Machinery Agency

We also have in stock Municipal wall lamp brackets, of very good design

Estimate sent on Application

We guarantee that all our safes are unlike those imported by irresponsible persons of spurious manufacture, are of first class workmanship and are all fitted with genuine "Chubbs Lever locks" and are practically Thief, Fire, and Fall roof. Send for our price list which is sent post free.

(COLUMBIAN PRINTING PRESS).



[illegible] proof safes.

who want to keep his life's hard earned earning securely.

materials for [illegible] Paper ruling machine, Wire stitching Machine, Paper cutting Machine Solid Iron Standing Screw presses &c.

ers, Book Binders, Stereos and Rubber Stamp Makers supplied on very moderate prices.

ASSURANCES on European and Native Lives on Terms and Con[illegible]

[illegible] prices and description [illegible] our offices or from any

Moving tele

THE

NEW IMPROVED PATENT

Working Man's Watch.

NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA BEFORE.

Warranted for [illegible] years including breakages which means all repairs if any are necessary to be done free of charge within that period.

Rs. 10 only with a fine Albo Silver Chain and case complete.

Never Imported in India before.

Price Rs. 10 only with a chain and case complete.

German Silver Patent Keyless Crystal face with second hand and pins for adjustment and glass or metal dome to protect the works ... the working man's watch.

These watches are Warranted for 3 Three Years, and any repairs within that period are done free of all charge and we Challenge any other Firm in India to do the same.

IF NOT APPROVED CAN BE EXCHANGED WITHIN A MONTH.

NO OTHER FIRM ALLOWS THIS IN INDIA.

A PRIVILEGE NOT GIVEN BY ANY OTHER FIRM IN INDIA.

The only Firm that Repairs and Tunes Celestinas, Phœnix, and all kinds of Hand Organs, and who keep Repairing Material in Stock.

CATALOGUES POST FREE.

All Up-Country orders must be accompanied with whole or part payment.

STEFFENAUER & CO.,

Watchmakers and Musical Depot.

CELESTINAS, PHŒNIX, POLYPHON, AIR-GUNS & ARISTON DEPOT.

3, CHURCH GATE STREET FORT, BOMBAY

KRUP & COMPANY.

BROADWAY MADRAS,

Iron safes.

Safes for Bankers, Merchants Landlords, Rajahs, Trustees of the Temple, nay, every one

Machinery and

Printing Machin

... You should never ... to differ in opinion from ... own liberty of thought, ... yourself open to con... of tolerance and ... others is a necessary out... like yours. During

heights mark the distance ... attainment; they measure the distance between the real self and the ideal towards which every true man struggles. The great tests are met by the power accumulated in overcoming the trifles borne in each day's battle

V. K. D. Kumaren

& Company

THE MALABAR A

MENON

CHEMISTS AN

PALG

HAVE in stock a large Consignm... and Appliances, Patent Medicine... Houses in London.

Patent Medicin

Blood Tonics, Purif

Wyeth's Dialysed Iron. | Clark's Blood M
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla. | Beef and Iron W

Brain and N

Ialor's Phosphodyne. | Easton's Triple
Bright's Phosphodyne. | Kirby's Phosph

Infant's and

Mellin's food. | Nestle's food.

Cod Liv

Delongh's Cod Liver Oil | Scot's Cod Liv
Allen and Hanbury's do. | Bynol.

Malt Pre

Keplar's Extract of Malt. | Malt and Cod
Malt and Cod Liver Oil with Ferri Iodid. | Malt and Cod
Malt with Easton's Syrup. | Beef and Iro

Medicine

Quinine Tabloids. | Phenacitin T
Duritin " | Pulvis Doni
Saccharine " | Tinct. Aconite
Pilocarpine " | Colorid Hydr
Potass Bromide Tabloids. | Pot. Perman

Medicat

Vinolia Soap—Otto.
" Premier.
Excelsior Toilet Soap.
Borax Soap.
Burgoyne, Burbridge's Gl

Carbolic tooth pow

Abscess Le
Gum La
Hypod
Pesti

Name

Orna

Kammals
Thodus
Pathakam
Kathiri Bavalies
Krudu Bavalies
Bullaku
Nose Screw
Ear Rings

each
pair
"
each
"
pair ...

15
35 to
10 to 70
50 to 300

Gold Head Ornaments.

Gajjulu Nagar ... 35 to 70
Nagar ... 12
Parrot ... 9
Thirugupoos ... 4 to 7
Half size do. ... 2-8
Sowri Kottoi ... 4-8 to 6-8
Thalamboos ... 2-4 to 2-8

65
Kollikai
Kappu (Ba
Thodas (Chai
Jaya Ring
Spectacles, Superior
Pebbles

Dozen Rs. 20.

Terms Cash or V. P. P.

ed Catalogue on Applica

¼ Anna Postage stamp

V. NARAYANASWAMY & Co.,

Mayavaram, (S. India).

12 THE MALABAR AN

HI

An excellent

Next Prize distribution

Possesses a well established reput

... Co.

...ed price list f...

...any part of the...

...espatch and su...

...nted for 2 years

...less Lever

...silver case

...Keyless Lever Watch

ASSURANCES on European and Native Lives on Terms and Conditions of the most Liberal Description, combined with

...unde prices and description from the offices of from any

…years including
…all repairs if
…be done free of
…period.
…a fine Albe…
…and case

Price Rs. 10 only with a chain and case complete

These watches are Warranted for 3 Three Years, and any repairs within that period are done free of all charges … any other Firm in India …

NO OTHER FIRM ALLOWS THIS IN INDIA.

A PRIVILEGE NOT GIVEN BY ANY OTHER FIRM IN INDIA.

The only Firm that Repairs and Tunes Celestinas, Phœnix, and all kinds of Hand Organs, and who keep Repairing Material in Stock.

CATALOGUES POST FREE.

All Up-Country orders must be accompanied with whole or part payment.

STEFFENAUER & CO.,
Watchmakers and Musical Depot.
Celestinas, Phœnix, Polyphon, Air-Guns & Ariston Depot.
3, CHURCH GATE STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

& COMPANY.

BROADWAY MADRAS,

Safes for Bankers, Merchants Landlords, Rajahs, Trustees of the Temple, …

Machinery and

Printing Machin…

V. K. D. Kumaren
& Company

MENON & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

PALGHAT.

HAVE in stock a large Consignment of Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Appliances, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, &c. from the best Houses in London.

Patent Medicine Department.

Blood Tonics, Purifiers and Alteratives.

Wyeth's Dialysed Iron.
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,
Clark's Blood Mixture.
Beef and Iron Wine
Parishe's Chemical Food.

Brain and Nerve Tonics.

Lalor's Phosphodyne.
Bright's Phosphodyne.
Easton's Triple Syrup.
Kirby's Phosphorus Pill.
Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphates &c.

Infant's and Invalid's Food.

Mellin's food.
Nestle's food.
Benger's food.

Cod Liver Oils.

DeJongh's Cod Liver Oil
Allen and Hanbury's do.
Scot's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.
Bynol.
Burgoyne and Burbridge's Cod Liver Oil.

Malt Preparations.

Kepler's Extract of Malt.
Malt and Cod Liver Oil with Ferri Iodid.
Malt with Easton's Syrup.
Malt and Cod Liver.
Malt and Cod Liver Oil with Beef and Iron.
Malt and Cod Liver Oil with phosphates.
Malto Resine or Malt with Castor Oil.

Medicine Tabloids.

Quinine Tabloids.
Duritin „
Saccharine „
Pilocarpine „
Potass Bromide Tabloids.
Phenacitin Tabloids.
Pulvis Doni „
Tinct. Aconite „
Chloral Hydras „
Pot. Permangnus „
Antipyrin Tabloids.
Corrosive Sublimate Tabloids.
Ammonia Chloride „
Tar and Codea „
Arsenous acid, &c. &c.

Medicated and Toilet Soaps.

Vinolia Soap—Otto.
„ Premier.
Excelsior Toilet Soap.
Borax Soap.
Burgoyne, Burbridge's Glycerine Soap.
Lanoline Soap.
Terebena „
Coal Tar „
B. B. & Co.'s Carbolic Soap.
Nursery Soap.
Cuticura Soap.
Eucalyptus „
White Rose „
Carbolic Soap, 10 and 20 p. c.
Sulphur Soap.

Tooth Powders and Cleansers.

Carbolic tooth powder.
Eucalyptus tooth powder.
Camphorated chalk.
Rozaline.

[illegible]pliances.

Abscess Lancets.
Gum Lancets.
Hypodermic Syringes.
Pestle and mortar (metal and porcelain).
Trusses (double and single).
Martin's elastic bandages.
Ingram's Enema.
Rubber Tubing.
Male and female Catheters.
Oiled silk.
Waterproof sheeting.
Measure glasses.
Inhalers.
Clinical self registering thermometers.
Glass Syringes (of various sizes).
Guttapercha tissue.
Sponge pilin.
Artificial ear drums.

Miscellaneous.

Feeding bottles.
Teething Necklace.
Sponges, Air pillows.
Table and tea spoons.
Cutting knives.
Note paper and Envelopes.
Lemon Squeezers.
Soda and ice tumblers.
Tooth brushes.
K. T. E. Teas.

Aerated Waters (from [illegible])

Soda Water.
Kola Champagne.
Gingerade.
Lemonade.
Orange [illegible]

Pharmacy Department

IS under the direct Supervision of a thoroughly qualified man and may be entirely relied on. Purity and quality of the drugs employed are guaranteed. Copy of every prescription dispensed is maintained.

Novelties In Indian Jewellery &c.

Gopinath Chrushnajee Kshatriya's

MOST EFFICACIOUS AND WORLD-WIDE RENOWNED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

These Medicines Defy Competition.

Certificate of Merit has been awarded by the P[illegible]a Native Arts Exhibition of 1888.

Fever mixture or Drops (cure within 3 days, specific for [illegible] &c., &c.) each	1 0
Ague Syrup for Bilious intermittent Fever, (cure within 5 minutes)	2 0
Tonic Pills No. 1 (in confirmed cases of Impo[illegible] and Sterility) for 100 pills	3 8
Emulsion on Leprosy (for internal and external use)	6 0
Diarrhœa and Cholera Dispeller (no family should be withot it)	0 12
Infant Protector and Infants Food Digestive, each	1 0
Digestive Pills, for 100 pills (for indigestion &c.)	1 4
Cough Syrup (for Bronchitis, &c., &c.)	1 0
Cough Pills, for 100 pills (of 30 years trial)	0 12
Purgative pills (for costiveness &c.)	0 6
Female pills (for all sorts of female complaints)	0 12
Leucodermsa Powder for internal and external use)	1 8
Tonic pills No. 2, (specific for enlargement of Spleen, Seminal discharges, Opium Habits, &c.)	1 0
Wind Killing Oil, (for Rheumatism &c.) annas 4 and	2 0
Ringworm Ointment (specific)	0 6
Hair Dye (Instantaneous, *with Brushes*	1 4
Hair Oil (perfumed) for baldness, &c.	1 0
Sarsodyne for purifying blood (and all sorts of venereal diseases)	1 0
Head-ache Remedy (cure within 5 minutes)	1 8
Gonorrhœa cure (cure within 3 days)	1
Gonorrhœa pills	1
Eye Drops (for Opthalmia, &c., &c.)	1 0
Ear Drops (for purulent discharges, &c., &c.)	0 12
Universal Ointment, for, Healing ulcers wounds &c.)	0 8
Powder and ointment on piles, each	2 0
Tooth powder (for toothache &c.)	0 4
[illegible] Fluid [illegible] article within [illegible]	0 8
Scorpion Bite Rem[illegible]	0 12
Ozœna Remedy	2 0
Depilatory Powder [illegible] within 5 minutes)	1 0

"Private Fo[illegible] of 2000 or more Pills made to order for Hospitals and large Consumers at one rupee per 1000 Pills, independant of *Mass Charges*"

Illustrated Catalouges of Drawing, Mathematical and Surgical Instruments; Patients and Toilet Requisites, Drugs, Sundries, Photographic and Chemical Apparatus, Fancy Toys, Musical Boxes, Stationery, Cricket, Foot Balls and Lawn Tennis can be sent free of charge.

GOPINATH CRUSHNAJEE KSHATRIYA,
Medical Practitioner and General
Commission Agent.

1st Sadashiv St. House No. 72, Girgaon, Post Office, **BOMBAY.** 2046t. 27-12-5.

RASSOOK SAIB & Co.,

Civil and Military Tailors, Army, Volunteer, Police and Salt and Abkari Department Contractors.

12 THE MALABAR AND TRAVANCORE SPECTATOR, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

HIP! HIP! HURRA!

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!!

An exceptional opportunity is offered to secure A Substantial Christmas Box in Cash.

THE "VICTORIA" PRIZE WATCH.

Guaranteed 5 years.

Next Prize distribution on 24th December, 1896, prizes from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 25.

Possesses a well established reputation throughout the East. Its Excellence is certified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

What Everybody says, Must be True.

enty-five First Prizes
WERE DISTRIBUTED
th December 1894, and on 23rd December 1895
Rs. 3,000
ere distributed in 25 money prizes from the
VICTORIA" WATCH PRIZE FUND
In Twelve prizes of Rs. 50;
Ten of Rs. 100;
Two of Rs. 500;
AND
One of Rs. 1,000
PAID IN HARD CASH.
splendid opportunity is offered again.
ext Prize drawing on 24th December 1896.
FULL JEWELLED 4 HOLES,
GUARANTEE 5 YEARS.

"Victoria" Watch Prize Distribution.

THE SYSTEM OF PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS in relation to the "VICTORIA" WATCH has been eminently successful, and large amounts of money have been distributed among the purchasers of the Watch, periodically for years past. THE PRIZE FUND is FORMED by a deposit of one rupee made for every Watch sold, and the total is divided among the successful coupon holders. Each purchaser is furnished with a certificate of Five Years' Guarantee along with the Watch, each certificate containing a separate number which becomes a prize coupon. A list of the successful numbers with the names of holders and the amounts distributed, is published in all the leading Indian Papers, regularly, after each prize distribution including this Journal. The Watch is declared by many hundreds of voluntary certificates to be a MARVEL in quality, cheapness and elegance. BUY A REALLY GOOD WATCH AND SECURE A COUPON FOR A PRIZE.

Independently of the Prizes offered, the Watch is honestly worth double the money asked for it.

The next Prize Distribution will be on the 24th December, 1896.

Apply Early.

with 5 years guarantee
Rs. 11-8 only.
Chain, Re. 1 extra.

MA K & CO., Lahore and Simla.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE ; Watches ; Household, Office and Regimental Clocks, FREE ON APPLICATION.

WATCHES FOR ROUGH WEAR.

ssion of a strong watch not liable to break down or get out of order ck, nor by an occasional fall is a true blessing especially to up- ng in camp or far from large towns where repairs can be undertaken; o supplies this "desideratum." West End Watches have been selected mportant Indian Railway Companies (besides others) for the use of

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE,
ALBERT BUILDING.
BOMBAY,

No 27

(7)

Circulated
27/1/97

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 1 of 1897

CHIEF SECRETARY
26 JAN. 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

27/1/97

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th January 1897.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Nil.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police*—
- A suggestion to suppress the concoction of cases by the police in the city of Madras 3
- A request regarding the station-house officer of Tiruvádi .. .. *ib.*
- A request to the police authorities of Tiruvárúr .. *ib.*
- Government to grant a reward to Kelappa Menon who caught a thief in the action and handed him over to the police .. .. *ib.*
- Inefficiency of the Ferôk police .. .. *ib.*

(b) *Courts*—
- A request to the High Court of Madras 4
- A remark on the decision of the Guntúr conversion case .. .. *ib.*
- The evil effect of acquitting dacoits so freely by the Sessions Judge of Calicut .. .. *ib.*

(c) *Jails*—

Nil.

(d) *Education*—
- Lower Secondary examination .. .. *ib.*

(e) *Local and Municipal*—
- A request to the Negapatam municipality .. .. *ib.*
- Removal of the Local Fund lights from the town of Tiruvárúr 5
- Unsatisfactory administration of the Cannanore municipality .. .. *ib.*

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
- A prayer to the authorities regarding the collection of kist in the district of Tanjore .. .. *ib.*
- A memorial submitted to the Collector of South Arcot .. *ib.*
- Corrupt practices of village officials in Malabar .. *ib.*

(g) *Forests*—

Nil.

(h) *Railways*—
- A suggestion to the South Indian Railway authorities .. *ib.*
- The wailings of the travellors on Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways 6
- Baliyapatam to be made terminus of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway .. .. *ib.*

PAGE

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION—*cont.*

(i) *Public Works*—

Nil.

(j) *Salt and Abkári*—
- The object of Mr. Caine's visit to India 6

(k) *General*—
- Desirability of having one common standard of weight and measure in this presidency .. .. .. *ib.*
- A request to the postal authorities .. .. .. *ib.*
- Deputy tahsildars in Agency tracts and their several duties .. .. *ib.*
- The conduct of the postmaster at Chamarajanaggar in Mysore .. .. *ib.*
- Caste prejudices in famine relief works 7
- Remarks on the alterations made in the privilege postal system .. .. *ib.*
- Irregularities of postmen attached to the Alattur post office.. .. .. *ib.*
- New Year honours .. .. *ib.*
- The prevalence of famine in India .. .. .. *ib.*

III.—LEGISLATION.

- Reflections on the rules under the Malabar Marriage Act .. *ib.*

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

- Salaries of teachers in the Travancore Educational Department to be increased 8

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

- Riots in Anantapur .. .. *ib.*
- Famine in Cuddapah .. .. *ib.*
- Remarks on the policy of Lord Elgin regarding the existing famine .. .. *ib.*

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

- Desirability of imposing a tax on horses imported from Australia or poll-tax on Europeans .. .. *ib.*
- Mischief caused by two Europeans near Fort St. George .. 9
- A suggestion to the authorities regarding a certain dramatic company .. .. *ib.*
- State of things in the zamindari of Ramnad .. .. *ib.*
- Remarks on the action of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State with reference to the present famine in India .. *ib.*
- High-handed dealing of the Natal Government 10
- The Viceroy's refusal to appeal to England for funds .. *ib.*
- Suggestions regarding the removal of the Kallai bar .. *ib.*
- Dacoities in South Malabar .. .. *ib.*

HI[illegible] HIP! HURRA!

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!!

An excellent opportunity is offered to secure A Substantial Christmas Box in Cash.

THE "VICTORIA" PRIZE WATCH.

Guaranteed 5 years.

Next Prize distribution [illegible]n December, 1896, prizes from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 25.

Possesses a well established reputation throughout the East. [illegible] excellence is certified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

What Everybody says, Must be True.

Seventy-five Fine Prizes

WERE DISTRIBUTED

On 24th December 1894, and on 23rd December 1893

Rs. 8,000

Were distributed in 25 MONEY PRIZES from the

"VICTORIA" WATCH PRIZE FUND

In Twelve prizes of Rs. 50;

Ten of Rs. 100;

Two of Rs. 500;

AND

One of Rs. 1,000

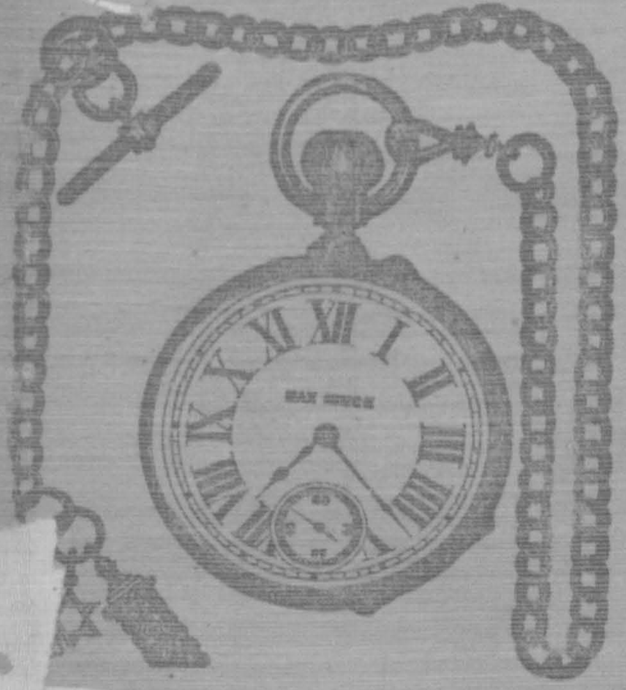
PAID IN HARD CASH.

This splendid opportunity is offered again!

At the next Prize drawing on 24th December 1896.

FULL JEWELLED 4 HOLES,

GUARANTEE 5 YEARS.



with 5 years guarantee
Rs. 11-8 only.
Chain, Re. 1 extra.

"Victoria" Watch

Prize Distribution.

THE SYSTEM OF PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS in relation to the "VICTORIA" WATCH has been eminently successful, and large amounts of money have been distributed among the purchasers of the Watch, periodically for years past. THE PRIZE FUND is FORMED by a deposit of one rupee made for every Watch sold, and the total is divided among the successful coupon holders. Each purchaser is furnished with a certificate of Five Years' Guarantee along with the Watch, each certificate containing a separate number which becomes a prize coupon. A list of the successful numbers with the names of holders and the amounts distributed, is published in all the leading Indian Papers, regularly, after each prize distribution including this Journal. The Watch is declared by many hundreds of voluntary certificates to be a MARVEL in quality, cheapness and elegance. BUY A REALLY GOOD WATCH AND SECURE A COUPON FOR A PRIZE.

Independently of the Prizes offered, the Watch is honestly worth double the money asked for it.

The next Prize Distribution will be on the 24th December, 1896.

Apply Early.

MAX[illegible]K & CO., Lahore and Simla.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE [illegible]; Watches; Household, Office and Regimental Clocks, FREE ON APPLICATION.

USEFUL WATCHES FOR ROUGH WEAR.

THE possession of a strong watch not liable to break down or get out of order at the slightest shock, nor by an occasional fall is a true blessing especially to up-country people, living in camp or far from large towns where repairs can be undertaken; remains to know who supplies this "desideratum." West End Watches have been selected by four of the more important Indian Railway Companies (besides others) for the use of their Guards, Drivers, etc., this preference ought to [illegible]

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE,
[illegible] BUILDING.
BOMBAY,

Circulated
27/1/97

(7)

CONFIDENTIAL.

CHIEF SECRETARY
26 JAN 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 1 OF 1897

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th January 1897.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Nil.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police*—
A suggestion to suppress the concoction of cases by the police in the city of Madras 3
A request regarding the station-house officer of Tiruvádi .. .. ib.
A request to the police authorities of Tiruvárúr .. ib.
Government to grant a reward to Kelappa Menon who caught a thief in the action and handed him over to the police .. .. ib.
Inefficiency of the Ferók police .. .. ib.

(b) *Courts*—
A request to the High Court of Madras 4
A remark on the decision of the Guntúr conversion case .. .. ib.
The evil effect of acquitting dacoits so freely by the Sessions Judge of Calicut .. .. ib.

(c) *Jails*—
Nil.

(d) *Education*—
Lower Secondary examination .. .. ib.

(e) *Local and Municipal*—
A request to the Negapatam municipality .. .. ib.
Removal of the Local Fund lights from the town of Tiruvárúr 5
Unsatisfactory administration of the Cannanore municipality .. .. ib.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—
A prayer to the authorities regarding the collection of kist in the district of Tanjore .. .. ib.
A memorial submitted to the Collector of South Arcot.. ib.
Corrupt practices of village officials in Malabar .. ib.

(g) *Forests*—
Nil.

(h) *Railways*—
A suggestion to the South Indian Railway authorities.. ib.
The wailings of the travellers on Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways 6
Baliyapatam to be made terminus of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway .. .. ib.

PAGE

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION—*cont.*

(i) *Public Works*—
Nil.

(j) *Salt and Abkári*—
The object of Mr. Caine's visit to India 6

(k) *General*—
Desirability of having one common standard of weight and measure in this presidency .. .. .. ib.
A request to the postal authorities .. .. .. ib.
Deputy tahsildars in Agency tracts and their several duties .. .. ib.
The conduct of the postmaster at Chamarajanaggar in Mysore .. .. ib.
Caste prejudices in famine relief works 7
Remarks on the alterations made in the privilege postal system .. .. ib.
Irregularities of postmen attached to the Alattur post office.. .. .. ib.
New Year honours !.. .. .. ib.
The prevalence of famine in India .. .. .. ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Reflections on the rules under the Malabar Marriage Act .. ib.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Salaries of teachers in the Travancore Educational Department to be increased 8

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Riots in Anantapur .. .. ib.
Famine in Cuddapah .. .. ib.
Remarks on the policy of Lord Elgin regarding the existing famine .. .. ib.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Desirability of imposing a tax on horses imported from Australia or poll-tax on Europeans .. .. ib.
Mischief caused by two Europeans near Fort St. George .. 9
A suggestion to the authorities regarding a certain dramatic company .. .. ib.
State of things in the zam[illegible] of Ramnad .. .. ib.
Remarks on the action of the V[illegible] and the Secretary of State with reference to the present famine in India .. ib.
High-handed dealing of the Natal Government 10
The Viceroy's refusal to appeal to England for funds .. ib.
Suggestions regarding the removal of the Kallai bar .. ib.
Dacoities in South Malabar .. .. ib.

NCORE SPECTATOR, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

HIP! HURRA!

RISTMAS IS COMING !!

pportunity is offered to secure A Substantial Christmas Box in Cash.

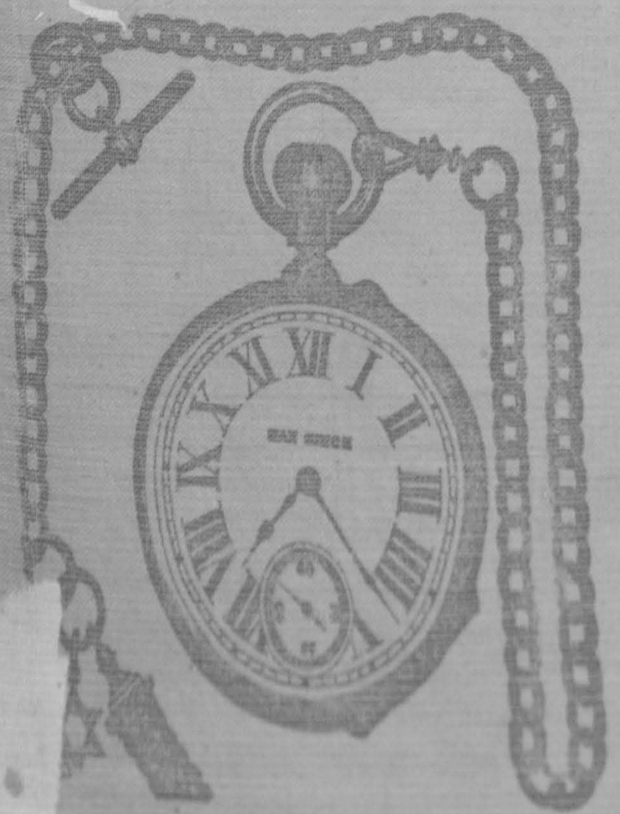
HE "VICTORIA" PRIZE WATCH.

Guaranteed 5 years.

n December, 1896, prizes from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 25.

ion throughout the East. Its excellence is certified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

hat Everybody says, Must be True.



"Victoria" Watch

Prize Distribution.

THE SYSTEM OF PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS in relation to the "VICTORIA" WATCH has been eminently successful, and large amounts of money have been distributed among the purchasers of the Watch, periodically for years past. THE PRIZE FUND is FORMED by a deposit of one rupee made for every Watch sold, and the total is divided among the successful coupon holders. Each purchaser is furnished with a certificate of Five Years' Guarantee along with the Watch, each certificate containing a separate number which becomes a prize coupon. A list of the successful numbers with the names of holders and the amounts distributed, is published in all the leading Indian Papers, regularly, after each prize distribution including this Journal. The Watch is declared by many hundreds of voluntary certificates to be a MARVEL in quality, cheapness and elegance. BUY A REALLY GOOD WATCH AND SECURE A COUPON FOR A PRIZE.

Independently of the Prizes offered, the Watch is honestly worth double the money asked for it.

The next Prize Distribution will be on the 24th December, 1896.

Apply Early.

with 5 years guarantee
Rs. 11-8 only.
Chain, Re. 1 extra.

K & CO., Lahore and Simla.

; Watches; Household, Office and Regimental Clocks, FREE ON APPLICATION.

OUGH WEAR.

reak down or get out of order
e blessing especially to up-
repairs can be undertaken;
End Watches have been selected
(certain offices) for the use of

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE,
ELPHINSTONE BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

~~Circulated~~
27/1/97

(7)

No 27

CONFIDENTIA

CHIEF SECRETARY
26 JAN 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HA
27/1/97

No. 1 of 189

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th January 1897.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Nil.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police—*

A suggestion to suppress the concoction of cases by the police in the city of Madras 3
A request regarding the station-house officer of Tiruvádi .. .. ib.
A request to the police authorities of Tiruvárúr .. ib.
Government to grant a reward to Kelappa Menon who caught a thief in the action and handed him over to the police .. .. ib.
Inefficiency of the Ferók police .. .. ib.

(b) *Courts—*

A request to the High Court of Madras 4
A remark on the decision of the Guntúr conversion case .. .. ib.
The evil effect of acquitting dacoits so freely by the Sessions Judge of Calicut .. .. ib.

(c) *Jails—*

Nil.

(d) *Education—*

Lower Secondary examination .. .. ib.

(e) *Local and Municipal—*

A request to the Negapatam municipality .. .. ib.
Removal of the Local Fund lights from the town of Tiruvárúr 5
Unsatisfactory administration of the Cannanore municipality .. .. ib.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement—*

A prayer to the authorities regarding the collection of kist in the district of Tanjore .. .. ib.
A memorial submitted to the Collector of South Arcot .. ib.
Corrupt practices of village officials in Malabar .. ib.

(g) *Forests—*

Nil.

(h) *Railways—*

A suggestion to the South Indian Railway authorities .. ib.
The wailings of the travellers on Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways 6
Baliyapatam to be made terminus of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway .. .. ib.

PAGE

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION—*cont.*

(i) *Public Works—*

Nil.

(j) *Salt and Abkári—*

The object of Mr. Caine's visit to India 6

(k) *General—*

Desirability of having one common standard of weight and measure in this presidency .. .. .. ib.
A request to the postal authorities .. .. .. ib.
Deputy tahsildars in Agency tracts and their several duties .. .. ib.
The conduct of the postmaster at Chamarajanaggar in Mysore .. .. ib.
Caste prejudices in famine relief works 7
Remarks on the alterations made in the privilege postal system .. .. ib.
Irregularities of postmen attached to the Alattur post office.. .. .. ib.
New Year honours .. .. ib.
The prevalence of famine in India .. .. .. ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Reflections on the rules under the Malabar Marriage Act .. ib.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Salaries of teachers in the Travancore Educational Department to be increased 8

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Riots in Anantapur .. .. ib.
Famine in Cuddapah .. .. ib.
Remarks on the policy of Lord Elgin regarding the existing famine .. .. ib.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Desirability of imposing a tax on horses imported from Australia or poll-tax on Europeans .. .. ib.
Mischief caused by two Europeans near Fort St. George .. 9
A suggestion to the authorities regarding a certain dramatic company .. .. ib.
State of things in the zamindari of Ramnad .. .. ib.
Remarks on the action of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State with reference to the present famine in India .. ib.
High-handed dealing of the Natal Government 10
The Viceroy's refusal to appeal to England for funds .. ib.
Suggestions regarding the removal of the Kallai bar .. ib.
Dacoities in South Malabar .. .. ib.

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	127	1st Jan. 1897.
2	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	200	
3	"Satya Vartamani"	Pasumalai	500	
	Tri-monthly.			
4	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagerkoil	60	21st Dec. 1896 and 1st Jan. 1897.
	Weekly.			
5	"Vikata Dutan"	Madras	1,500	26th Dec. 1896 and 9th Jan. 1897.
6	"Lokopakari"	Do.	1,000	3rd Jan. 1897.
7	"Arya Jana Priyan"	Do.	600	24th Dec. 1896 and 1st Jan. 1897.
8	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	300	30th ,, ,,
9	"Nilalochani"	Negapatam	300	28th ,, ,, ,, 4th and 11th Jan. 1897.
10	"Sajjana Patrika"	Do.	800	28th ,, ,, ,, 4th Jan. 1897.
11	"Janannkulan"	Tanjore	200	26th ,, ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,,
12	"Janamitran"	Do.	..	2nd Jan. 1897.
13	"Dharma Samvarthani"	Tiruvádi	90	26th Dec. 1896 and 2nd and 9th Jan. 1897.
14	"Vijayathvajam"	Devikóta	1,000	24th ,, ,, ,, 1st ,, 8th ,, ,,
15	"Viveka Thivakaran"	Tiruchengód	438	27th ,, ,, ,, 3rd ,, 10th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
16	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	900	25th and 29th Dec. 1896.
	Tri-weekly.			
17	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	900	5th and 7th Jan. 1897.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
18	"Andhrabhashasanjivani"	Madras	100	Dec. 1896.
	Bi-monthly.			
19	"Lokabandhu"	Madras	625	30th Dec. 1896.
20	"Patrikasaraprakasika"	Tuni	500	
	Weekly.			
21	"Sanmarga Bodhini"	Bellary	480	2nd and 9th Jan. 1897.
22	"Desopakari"	Ellore	450	27th Dec. 1896 and 3rd and 10th Jan. 1897.
23	"Vibudharanjani"	Do.	300	23rd ,, ,, ,, 8th Jan. 1897.
24	"Rajayogi"	Cocanada	300	28th ,, ,, ,, 4th and 11th Jan. 1897.
	Bi-weekly.			
25	"Sasilekha"	Madras	500	1st, 5th, 8th and 12th Jan. 1897.
26	"Andhraprakasika"	Do.	500	9th and 13th Jan. 1897.
	KANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
27	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	370	4th and 11th Jan. 1897.
28	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	200	26th Dec. 1896 and 9th and 16th Jan. 1897.
29	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Mysore	1,800	31st ,, ,, ,, 14th Jan. 1897.
30	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Do.	552	31st ,, ,, ,, 6th and 13th Jan. 1897.
	Monthly.			
31	"Sudarshana"	Udipi	400	Dec. 1896.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Tri-monthly.			
32	"Kerala Chandrika"	Calicut	804	2nd and 12th Jan. 1897.
33	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	280	1st ,, 11th ,, ,,
	Weekly.			
34	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	700	2nd Jan. 1897.
35	"Manorama"	Calicut	575	4th and 11th Jan. 1897.
36	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	800	30th Dec. 1896 and 13th Jan. 1897.
37	"Kerala Patrika"	Do.	650	9th Jan. 1897.
	HINDUSTANI.			
38	"Shams-ul-Akbar"	Triplicane, Madras	800	11th Jan. 1897.
39	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Rayapetta do.	600	9th ,, ,,
40	"Tilism-i-Hairat"	Triplicane do.	50	5th ,, ,,
41	"Alhami"	Ice House Road, Madras.	150	10th ,, ,,
42	"Qasim-ul-Akbar"	Bangalore	575	7th ,, ,,

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Dec. 25th, 1896.

A suggestion to suppress the concoction of cases by the police in the city of Madras.

1. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th December, remarking that police officers in the city of Madras freely resort to concocting criminal cases against innocent persons, in view to convince the public more or less of their great power and the danger of incurring their displeasure, says that it is desirable that magistrates should award exemplary punishment on such police officers as are convicted of the offence in order that it may have a deterrent effect on the whole police force.

JANANUKULAN,
Tanjore,
Dec. 26th, 1896.

A request regarding the station-house officer of Tiruvádi.

2. A correspondent to the *Jananukulan*, of the 26th December, hearing of the rumour that the station-house officer of Tiruvádi (B-II. division, Tanjore district) is to be transferred to Arantángi, observes that the people of Tiruvádi, in consideration of the meritorious service rendered by the said officer, wish that he should be retained there for some time longer. The paper thinks it desirable that Government should comply with the request of the people of Tiruvádi.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Dec. 29th, 1896.

A request to the police authorities of Tiruvárúr.

3. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th December, requests the police authorities of Tiruvárúr to direct police constables to go on beat round the town as the place is infested with wicked characters, who now freely commit theft and incendiarism.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Jan. 9th, 1897.

Government to grant a reward to Kelappa Menon who caught a thief in the action and handed him over to the police.

4. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th January, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar and the Superintendent of Police to the desirability of recommending Kelappa Menon, stamp-vendor in the Calicut Munsif's court, to Government for a reward as he showed great courage in arresting one of the two Mappila thieves who committed theft in his house at night and was about to run away with the stolen property. The thief, Husain, who was caught, tried his best to escape, but Kelappa Menon did not leave him though he was badly handled by the thief. Husain is an absconded thief and has been living for a long time in a house close to the Kallai police station. Yet the fact that he was not arrested by the police hitherto ought to be seriously considered by the authorities. The editor says that Kelappa Menon deserves some recognition at the hands of Government for the bravery shown by him in arresting Husain and handing him over to the police in spite of the injuries caused to him during the struggle between them both.

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Jan. 11th, 1897.

Inefficiency of the Ferôk police.

5. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 11th January, writes that thefts and robberies are increasing day by day at Ferôk. It appears that it has become difficult for people to go out with money in their pockets. These depredations are alleged to be carried on with the connivance and support of certain so-called respectable and influential men of the place and they in return receive the greater portion of the stolen property. Lately one Cherukatt Achyuta Kurup, who belongs to a respectable family at Ferôk, was not only beaten on the public road, but an attempt was also made to rob him of his money, and the matter is now pending in the criminal court. When a popular and local inhabitant like the said Achyuta Kurup was dealt with in this manner, what would be the fate of others belonging to other parts of the district? It is a matter for regret that the local police do not endeavour to repress these crimes. The rumour is that even the police are afraid of the leader of these depredators. If it is true, how can there be security of person and property in the place?

(b) Courts.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Dec. 25th, 1896.

A request to the High Court of Madras.

6. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th December, observing that nearly 69 original suits on the file of the District Munsif's court of Tiruvárúr have been transferred to the District Munsif's court of Tirutturaippúndi, remarks that such transfers subject the parties to suits to serious inconvenience and unnecessary expense, and hopes that the High Court will give the subject their earnest consideration and adopt measures to lessen the hardship and the expense to which the parties will otherwise be put.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Jan. 7th, 1897.

A remark on the decision of the Guntur conversion case.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th January, does not approve of the decision in the Guntur conversion case. It says that the decision is based on two points, namely, the alleged immoral character and the old age of the mother which alone do not constitute sufficient ground for vesting the guardianship of the child in the European missionary lady.

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Jan. 4th, 1897.

The evil effect of acquitting dacoits so freely by the Sessions Judge of Calicut.

[illegible] be worth
considering whether
should continue
by giving only
r.

8. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 4th January, writes that there have been several docoities in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad since the last Mappila outbreak, and, as in the majority of cases the police fabricate evidence and the magistrates before whom the culprits are charged commit them to the sessions on meagre evidence, the judge or the jurors, under the impression that whatever the police do is dishonest, acquit the prisoners freely. Owing to these acquittals an impression has been created in the minds of the law-breakers that they will surely be let off by the Sessions Judge if they are committed by the magistrates and many petty thieves have consequently become full-blown dacoits. Unless adequate punishments are awarded in all cases committed to the sessions there will be no diminution in dacoities which are increasing in numbers day by day. The attention of the Sessions Judge, the High Court and the Government is invited to the matter.

(d) Education.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
Madras,
Jan. 11th, 1897.

Lower Secondary examination.

9. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th January, referring to the recent Government order, which is to the effect that applicants for posts carrying a salary of below 15 rupees per mensem should have passed the Lower Secondary examination, and in consequence of which no one can be obtained to fill the posts of constables, remarks that the above order is too rigid and that it is impossible to obtain persons who have passed the Lower Secondary examination for constables' posts. It further says that, in some of the police stations of the City Police, unpassed and incompetent persons hold the posts of station officers and draw Rs. 20 to 30 per mensem, which is contrary to the recent orders of Government. Only those persons should be appointed to these posts who have passed the Matriculation examination and the Police test. It is matter for regret that, notwithstanding the fact that there are hundreds of matriculates and persons who have passed still higher examinations available, such disqualified persons are still retained. It suggests to Government that they should be removed from the Police Department and competent and passed candidates appointed in their stead.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SAJJANA PATRIKA,
Negapatam,
Dec. 28th, 1896.

A request to the Negapatam municipality.

10. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 28th December, describing the wretched condition of Kallukara street and Kathachetti street in the town of Negapatam and the inconvenience suffered by the people in consequence, requests the municipal authorities to have them repaired without any loss of time. As regards the sanitary inspector deputed by the municipality

---

railway passengers affected by the bubonic plague, the paper is that he is not competent to test the symptoms of that disease, the appointment of a hospital assistant for the work would seem able.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Dec. 29th, 1896.

of the Local Fund the town of Tiru-

correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th December, regrets to report that the Tiruvárúr union has directed the removal of Local Fund lights from the town to the great inconvenience and hardship of the people.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Jan. 13th, 1897.

ictory administration anore municipality.

A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th January, criticises the administration of the Cannanore municipality. He writes that some of the lamps, roads and lanes are not in good any shed is erected in a compound far away from the public place, s are taken against the owner; but, on the other hand, no notice is of houses built on the public roadside without the sanction of the ity. Although the chairman or the councillors are not individually le for such a state of affairs, yet it is in any case disgraceful for the council of Cannanore.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

JANAMITRAN,
Tanjore,
Jan. 2nd, 1897.

r to the authorities the collection of kist ict of Tanjore.

A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of the 2nd January, draws the attention of the authorities to the impoverished condition of the mirassidars of Tanjore and to the damage done to the crop by the floods, and prays the authorities to collect the kist in eight instalments instead of four.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Jan. 7th, 1897.

rial submitted to the f South Arcot.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th January, publishes a memorial submitted to the Collector of South Arcot by the people of Vanur division, in Villuppuram taluk, requesting him to permit them, in consideration mage sustained by the crops owing to the failure of rain in the November last and also of the severity of famine now prevailing in pay the kist in four monthly instalments beginning from the month

KERALA CHANDRIKA,
Calicut,
Jan. 12th, 1897.

practices of village Malabar.

A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 12th January, says that some of the village officials in Malabar are in the habit of giving receipts in cadjan leaf or on bits of paper for the money paid evenue, and remarks that, as this practice affords the said officials for defrauding the tax-payers, the Collector should publish in the Gazette the order No. 3418 of 1886 sent to the officials of Eramam Chirakkal taluk by the then Tahsildar Annasami Aiyar to the t the receipts given by them for the revenue paid by pattadars written in printed forms instead of cadjan leaves or bits of l that if they disobey the order they will be severely dealt with. ion is expressed that the publication of a notice regarding this the District Gazette will be equally, if not more beneficial to the n that published by the Collector some time ago in the matter of ration of vakkalats.

(h) Railways.

LOKOPAKARI,
Madras,
Jan. 3rd, 1897.

stion to the South way authorities.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 3rd January, in consideration of the prevalence of cholera in the district of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, suggests to the South Indian Railway authorities the advisability of carrying e and other cholera medicines in the train and reserving a com- for the purpose, in order that cholera-stricken passengers may have of medical help in the train itself.

VIBUDHARANJANI,
Ellore,
Dec. 23rd, 1896.

The wailings of the travellers on Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways.

17. The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 23rd December, states that the railway regulations aim only at making as much money as possible from passengers to make the railway companies rich, but fail to look to the comforts of the passengers. Although there are rules that each compartment ought not to hold more than ten persons on the Madras Railway and eight persons on the Southern Mahratta Railway, yet generally twice the number is quietly thrust into it, and the passengers are frequently obliged to quarrel with each other for want of room, while the weak and the lame helplessly give up journeying by rail.

KERALA CHANDRIKA,
Calicut,
Jan. 2nd, 1897.

Baliyapatam to be made terminus of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway.

18. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 2nd January, while inviting the attention of the Madras Railway authorities to the desirability of making Baliyapatam the terminus of the proposed Calicut-Cannanore line, says that the Madras Railway Company, which has undertaken the construction of the line, cannot hope to make the line financially successful unless and until it is extended up to Baliyapatam, a distance of six miles from Cannanore, as it is a place of large business and affords easy communication between South Canara and Malabar.

(j) Salt and Abkári.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA,
Bangalore,
Jan. 4th, 1897.

The object of Mr. Caine's visit to India.

19. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th January, while thanking Mr. Caine for all he has been doing on behalf of the people of India in England, does not approve of the object of his mission to India which it considers to be to have the Abkári Department in India abolished. The editor says that Mr. Caine before he can diminish drinking in India must first put an end to the import of European liquor into India, for it is this which is consumed by the higher classes. As regards the Abkári Department itself, the paper says that the department rather checks drunkenness than encourages it by increasing the price of liquor manufactured in the country. The abolition of the department would involve an enormous loss of revenue to Government without any corresponding good to the country.

(k) General.

SATYA VARTAMANI,
Pasumalai,
Jan. 1st, 1897.

Desirability of having one common standard of weight and measure in this presidency.

20. The *Satya Vartamani*, of the 1st January, points out the desirability of having one uniform standard of weight and measure throughout the presidency and remarks that each part of the presidency has its own weight and measures—a state of things which greatly helps the practice of fraud.

JANAMITRAN,
Tanjore,
Jan. 3rd, 1897.

A request to the postal authorities.

21. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of the 3rd January, requests the postal authorities to fix a pillar-box in Mahadeva street, in Tiruvadamarudur, where its absence is much felt.

VIBUDHARANJANI,
Ellore,
Dec. 23rd, 1896.

Deputy tahsildars in Agency tracts and their several duties.

22. A correspondent to the *Vibudharanjani*, of the 23rd December, remarks that civil, criminal and revenue duties are entrusted to the deputy tahsildar in the Agency tracts, while in other districts even criminal and revenue functions are separated; so people do not obtain full justice. He hopes that the Government will give the subject due consideration and grant the needful redress.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Mysore,
Dec. 31st, 1896.

The conduct of the postmaster at Chamarajanaggar in Mysore.

23. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 31st December, says that it has received a complaint from the inhabitants of Chamarajanaggar against the local postmaster, stating that he does not do his duty properly, treats people who come to register letters or present money-orders very discourteously, and annoys them in various other ways. The paper therefore calls upon the postal authorities to attend to this and redress the grievance.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA,
Bangalore,
Dec. 31st, 1896.

Caste prejudices in famine relief works.

24. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 31st December, says that in Salem the officials superintending relief works refused to admit Panchamas (Paraiyas) and chucklers into the relief camp; but this fact having somehow come to the notice of the higher authorities strict orders were given that relief should not be refused to anybody on the ground of lowness of caste. In spite of these orders the high-caste Hindus in charge of relief camps still throw obstacles in the way of the poor people joining the relief works. The editor therefore hopes that the conduct of such officers would at once be inquired into and they would be made an example of.

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Jan. 4th, 1897.

Remarks on the alterations made in the privilege postal system.

25. A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 4th January, says that the alterations made by Government in the privileges under which newspapers are posted are not just and equitable. The article says that no journals in India except the *Pioneer* will be benefited by the altered rates, for the *Pioneer* is the only paper that weighs nearly 20 tolas. The opinion is expressed that this increase in weight was effected with a view to do good to the *Pioneer*, which is the special organ of the Government or rather of the Anglo-Indians. In conclusion, it remarks that no room will be given for any complaint if the Government either raises the weight allowed for half anna from 3 to 10 tolas or prescribes another weight above 3 and below 20 tolas.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Jan. 9th, 1897.

Irregularities of postmen attached to the Alattur post office.

26. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th January, invites the attention of the postal superintendent to the irregularities of the postmen attached to the Alattur post office. As letters, &c., are sometimes entrusted by them to some of the persons who go to the market or bazaars to be delivered over to the addressees, the owners do not get them. The correspondent says that the matter has been represented to the local postmaster, but that he does not take any notice.

QASIM-UL-AKBAR,
Bangalore,
Jan. 4th, 1897.

New Year honours.

27. Referring to the New Year Honours list, the *Qasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 4th January, remarks that it is matter for regret that the name of no deserving officer of the Mysore State nor that of any Muhammadan of the Madras Presidency has been included in the list and hopes that the claims of the leading members of the Mysore State as well as those of the Muhammadan nobles of Madras will not be overlooked when honours are dealt out in June next, when Her Majesty the Queen-Empress closes the sixtieth year of her reign.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
Madras,
Jan. 11th, 1897.

The prevalence of famine in India.

28. The *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 11th January, says that famine is raging in the Central Provinces and that there is not a sufficient stock of food there to last even for three months. In spite of this critical state of affairs, there is no one among the councillors of the Viceroy who is able to suggest remedial measures. The *Shams* regrets that the Viceroy has misrepresented facts to the Home authorities.

III.—LEGISLATION.

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Jan. 4th, 1897.

Reflections on the rules under the Malabar Marriage Act.

29. The Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 4th January, refers to the rules published under the Malabar Marriage Act. Under these rules the district registrars of Calicut, Tellicherry, South Canara and Madras and [illegible] sub-registrars in the several sub-districts in Malabar and South Canara are appointed to be registrars of marriages; but, as some of the registrars are likely to be Christians, Mappilas or fishermen, the paper disapproves of such registrars registering the marriages of Nayars on the ground of their social inferiority. It is a great pity that, owing to excess of zeal in bringing the Act into force, it was decided to break whatever customs and usages were in vogue. A law providing for the registration of marriages of one class

of people by persons belonging to a different class and creed cannot but be unpopular in any country, and it is therefore hoped that this anomaly will be removed at an early date.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Jan. 13th, 1897.

Salaries of teachers in the Travancore Educational Department to be increased.

30. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th January, writes that although the Travancore Sirkar has introduced several desirable changes in the Educational Department of that State, yet it is a matter for regret that the salaries of teachers have not yet been increased. He hopes that the Sirkar will pay its immediate attention to the matter.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Mysore,
Jan. 14th, 1897.

Riots in Anantapur.

31. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 14th January, says that the ryots of Anantapur having been informed in the District Gazette that good rain might be expected during the year sowed all the grain they had; but having been sadly disappointed they think that the Government is responsible for their losses and have begun to plunder and commit riots.

Famine in Cuddapah.

The same paper says that although Government has opened relief works in the Cuddapah district, the people are unable to avail themselves of the relief because the locality where relief works have been opened is too far from their homes and they in their poor bodily condition are unable to walk such distances and are therefore dying in large numbers. In some cases the wages paid by Government are so inadequate that they hardly suffice to keep body and soul together.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
Madras,
Jan. 4th, 1897.

Remarks on the policy of Lord Elgin regarding the existing famine.

33. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 4th January, says that the *Statesman*, of the 31st December, in a long article on the famine in the Central Provinces, states that no sufficient measures have been adopted by Lord Elgin to alleviate the sufferings of the famine-sticken people. The Government inasmuch as it does not exert itself as much as it might to relieve its subjects, neglects its duty and lays itself open to the censure of the world. It is not known what remedial measures have been adopted by the British Government in this respect. Instead of grain a ship full of carrot seeds were sent to India. This shows what wisdom the authorities have. The *Statesman* further remarks that Lord Elgin informed the Home authorities that there was no necessity for collecting funds in England for relieving the famine-stricken people of India as the Government of India could do what was needed to mitigate the famine raging over a part of India. With reference to the above, the *Shams* remarks that Lord Elgin has misrepresented facts and thus deceived the Home authorities, as the famine is raging everywhere in India and the people, especially the poorer classes, are much embarrassed in consequence. In conclusion, the *Shams* observes that it is a pity that the authorities have, instead of concerting relief measures, caused the destruction of the people.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN,
Madras,
Dec. 24th, 1896.

The desirability of imposing a tax on horses imported from Australia or poll-tax on Europeans.

34. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 24th December, hearing that the British Government of Australia imposes a poll-tax of £100 on every Asiatic who settles there, suggests to the Government of India the advisability of imposing a tax on horses that are imported from Australia, or a poll-tax of Rs. 100 on Europeans domiciled in India.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Dec. 25th, 1896.

Mischief caused by two Europeans near Fort St. George.

35. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th December, reports that, on a certain evening, two Europeans who were drunk were found riding on the pathway lying between the Esplanade and the road near Fort St. George and causing great mischief to the passers-by, such as running their animals at them, throwing off the loads they carried, and startling female passengers, and the like. There were no policemen at hand to stop the mischief. If Europeans are free to annoy people in this manner in the broad light of day, where, says the correspondent, is protection to the poor people of this country?

JANANUKULAN,
Tanjore,
Dec. 26th, 1896.

A suggestion to the authorities regarding a certain dramatic company.

36. The *Janunukulan*, of the 26th December, reports that the Manamohana Nataka Company has been giving performances for the last two weeks in the town of Tanjore. The paper seriously objects to the continuance of such performances which detain the audience till an unusually late hour at night and thereby seriously injure public health at a time when cholera is raging in the district. The paper hopes that the district authorities will adopt necessary steps to stop the evil.

SATYA VARTAMANI,
Pasumalai,
Jan. 1st, 1897.

State of things in the zamindari of Ramnad.

37. A correspondent to the *Satya Vartamani*, of the 1st January, observes that the zamindari of Ramnad is not in a solvent condition, that many of its villages have been sold and mortgaged and that the ryots suffer much in consequence. He says that the mortgagees of villages do not allow the ryots to make use of the forest timber, grass and other vegetable products without payment, rigorously exact the kist and pay no heed to their poverty. The correspondent remarks that during the *regime* of the rajas the ryots enjoyed many privileges and that, should the present unhappy state of things continue longer, the villagers would have to abandon their villages altogether.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Jan. 7th, 1897.

Remarks on the action of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State with reference to the present famine in India.

38. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th January, writes as follows:—Can there be such a Viceroy as Lord Elgin? When owing to the failure of rain all Northern India is suffering from severe famine, the Viceroy alone is calm and says that the distress is not severe as if ashamed to own the existence of famine in the country ruled over by him. Apparently it concerns him little to see millions starving. Yes, starvation and death of the people cannot affect his pay. The subordinate officers of Government from the District Collector downwards to the pettiest village officer will conceal the true state of things and say that there is no famine anywhere. The public press has however been loud in its cry of famine.

The same paper, in the same issue, writes as follows:—When the people of England, hearing of the distress prevalent over a vast area in India, offered their subscriptions for the relief of the Indian people and asked the Secretary of State for India to remit them, he replied that measures were being concerted by the Indian Government for adequate relief being given to the distressed people and that he was expecting a reply from the Viceroy and so forth. The telegram sent by the President of the Congress to England, calling for immediate help, and published in the leading journals of that country, roused the attention of the British public to the gravity of the situation in India, and thus pressure was brought to bear on the Secretary of State who has responded sympathetically to the call and promised to remit to India all funds that may be collected for the relief of the Indian people and to arrange for the proper utilisation of the money for the purpose.

The same paper, in the same number, writes again as follows in connection with famine:—The suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that seed-grains of different kinds should be bought by the Government of India in large quantities in Europe and America and supplied to the ryots in Bengal did not commend itself to the Viceroy who said that such action on the part of the Indian Government would materially interfere with free trade and prevent merchants from doing their best for importing corn into India from other countries—a policy highly to be deprecated. True, says the paper, that free trade is all important and should not in the least be hampered by any action of Government; but what will the merchants lose by the poor ryots being supplied with seed-grains to enable them to carry on cultivation?

High-handed dealing of the Natal Government.

39. The same paper reports that a telegram has been received that the Natal Government, owing to the agitation made by the Congress, refused admission into its harbours to a steamship which left India last week, carrying native emigrants to that country. The paper asks whether it is reasonable on the part of the Natal Government to treat the Indians in this manner, and whether the Government of India is justified in its attitude of indifference with regard to the sufferings of its subjects in Natal. The paper remarks that it is incumbent on Her Majesty's Ministers to check the high-handed action of the Natal Government.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA,
Bangalore,
Jan. 11th, 1897.

The Viceroy's refusal to appeal to England for funds.

40. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th January, says:—There is a strong feeling against the Viceroy for his obstinate refusal to appeal to the Lord Mayor for funds. It is said that the Viceroy is obstinate because he thinks that any such appeal will reflect great discredit on the Indian administration in general. His councillors advise him not to appeal. The *Statesman* condemns the policy of the Viceroy and publishes a sad tale with photos regarding the maladministration in the Central Provinces, where it says that more than a lakh-and-half have perished.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Dec. 30th, 1896.

Suggestions regarding the removal of the Kallai bar.

41. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th December, says that although the difficulties experienced by the timber merchants at Kallai owing to the bar which is occasionally formed at the mouth of the Kallai river were brought to the notice of one or two Governors when they visited Calicut, it is a matter for regret that nothing has yet been done in the matter. In consequence of the bar there has been a great fall in the local timber trade. If Government renders a little assistance whenever it is necessary, this trade is likely to develop into a large one in the near future and also afford means for thousands of people to earn their livelihood. There will be sufficient water at the Kallai bar provided Government cuts a canal from the Mammalli river somewhere below the Manakkadavu ferry and above the Arappuzhakkadavu ferry and takes it along the side of Karuvathiruthi temple joining it to the Mampuzha. The construction of the canal will not put Government to any great expense, for the distance is only two and-a-half miles and there is only one paramba containing fruit-bearing trees, the rest being only fields of no high value. If a canal is constructed in the manner described above, the obstruction to the flow of water will be removed and the merchants, who now bring down timber by a circuitous route, will be enabled to bring it easily and conveniently through a short one.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Jan. 13th, 1897.

Dacoities in South Malabar.

42. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th January, writes that the rumour that the dacoities committed in the taluks of Ernad and Walavanad are done by the Mappilas alone is not true, for the recent events have proved that one Govinda Panikkar and some persons of certain respectable Hindu families are also behind the scene. Some eighteen dacoits were arrested in the house of a certain Mappila near Cherpálcheri and they not only admitted that all the dacoities in Walavanad taluk were committed by them but also gave to the police officers some of the stolen properties. That the permanent transfer of a certain official should be closely followed by the arrest of the dacoits, who were till then at large, is, observes the correspondent, a matter for great surprise.

[Issued 25th January 1897.]

Circulated
26-1-97 JG
28/1/97

Highly confidential. Part II (13)

Report of F. Fawcett, S. Police Malabar for the week ending, Saturday 5th Dec. 1896.

G.W. DANCE
13 DEC 96

There has come to my notice a rumour which may be widened to far as these papers. It is being said in Ernad that the fears of another outbreak are much reduced. But the reason! If dacoits experienced any fear of being convicted, if there was even a moderate chance of conviction following arrest, then they might go out & die rather than be put away ignominiously in jail; but as, in the light of recent events, dacoits are able to feel confident that their arrest is nothing more than a temporary

---

[G/74.]
4,000—13-8-95.

(12)

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Confidential Weekly Report Pt II of Supdt: Police. Malabar is submitted to C.S. for favor of perusal & return when done with.

11.12.96

H.M.

Is it desirable to ask the Dt. Mgte for a brief review of dacoity cases wh. in his opinion were improperly acquitted at the Sess. Court — and for copies of the judgments?

11.12.96.

Yes.
A.S.H.
18.12.96

part of the Indian Government would materially interfere with free trade and prevent merchants from doing their best for importing corn into India from other countries—a policy highly to be deprecated. True, says the paper, that free trade is all important and should not in the least be hampered by any action of Government; but what will the merchants lose by the poor ryots being supplied with seed-grains to enable them to carry on cultivation?

High-handed dealing of the Natal Government.

39. The same paper reports that a telegram has been received th Natal Government, owing to th by the Congress, harbours to a stean week, carrying native emigrants to that country. is reasonable on the part of the Natal Government manner, and whether the Government of India is indifference with regard to the sufferings of its subjec remarks that it is incumbent on Her Majesty's Mini handed action of the Natal Government.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA,
Bangalore,
Jan. 11th, 1897.

The Viceroy's refusal to appeal to England for funds.

40. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th Janua strong feeling against th nate refusal to appeal funds. It is said that because he thinks that any such appeal will reflec Indian administration in general. His councillors a The *Statesman* condemns the policy of the Viceroy with photos regarding the maladministration in the it says that more than a lakh-and-half have perished.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Dec. 30th, 1896.

Suggestions regarding the removal of the Kallai bar.

41. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, o that although the di the timber merchants bar which is occasion of the Kallai river were brought to the notice of on they visited Calicut, it is a matter for regret that n in the matter. In consequence of the bar there ha local timber trade. If Government renders a little necessary, this trade is likely to develop into a lar and also afford means for thousands of people There will be sufficient water at the Kallai bar pro canal from the Mammalli river somewhere below th above the Arappuzhakkadavu ferry and takes it a thiruthi temple joining it to the Mampuzha. The co not put Government to any great expense, for the d half miles and there is only one paramba containin rest being only fields of no high value. If a can manner described above, the obstruction to the flow o and the merchants, who now bring down timber by a enabled to bring it easily and conveniently through a sh

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Jan. 13th, 1897.

Dacoities in South Malabar.

42. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala San* January, writes that the rum ties committed in the taluks of E vanad are done by the Mappilas alone is not true, for the recen proved that one Govinda Panikkar and some persons of certain Hindu families are also behind the scene. Some eighteen daco arrested in the house of a certain Mappila near Cherpálcheri and they only admitted that all the dacoities in Walavanad taluk were committed b them but also gave to the police officers some of the stolen properties. That the permanent transfer of a certain official should be closely followed by the arrest of the dacoits, who were till then at large, is, observes the correspondent, a matter for great surprise.

[Issued 25th January 1897.]

Circulated
[illegible]
26-1-97

28/1/97

Strictly confidential. Part II (13)

Report of F. Fawcett, S. Dist. Malabar for the week ending Saturday 5th Dec. 1896.

G.W. DANCE
15 DEC 96

There has come to my notice a rumour which may be [illegible] so far as these papers. It is being said in Ernad that the fears of another outbreak are much reduced. But the reason! If dacoits experienced any fear of being convicted, if there was even a moderate chance of conviction following arrest, then they might go out & die rather than be put away ignominiously in jail; but as, in the light of recent events, dacoits are able to feel confident that their arrest is nothing more than a temporary

and in other cases are
at it merrily again,
plundering the Hindu.
And the worst of it is
they say they will not go in
for housebreaking [illegible] for
which they might be
convicted [illegible] they will
[illegible] for dacoity &
[illegible]
thus have [illegible] the
vantage of [illegible] The
Sessions Court.
Convictions of
a few cases of which
stands in all cases crime
have been committed —
& all the dacoity would
have ceased long ago.
It is to be feared
however that there is
much trouble ahead
so long as the present
system of trying dacoits
is in vogue [illegible]

---

are
Subordinate [illegible] to
difficulties into [illegible]
peace will not take
place. Last week
when a notorious dacoit
was acquitted on a
charge of dacoity with
murder, one of his own
paternity was on the
Jury & their brother
has he has lost his
[illegible]! Bad ap-
plication of the system
it is true; but it is
very questionable whether
the system is one
which is suitable
here now. This an
all round difficulty for
not only do we get
impossible Juries, but
we have as public
prosecutor a man

Then how appallingly stupid the Police must have been not to get the Pub. Pros. to challenge! HA

the Public Pros. has
to take care not to pre-
-judice [illegible] if he were to [illegible]

…dent he wd. lay
…mself open to constant
rebuffs.

---

tice, the vareng
problem of champion
and the Judge appears
to be full of prejudice
against the Malabar
Police. I do not
wish to say more
than this here. It would
not be in place. But
so much I can say
safely.

8.2
Malabar

7-12-26

I do not think the judge is to blame; under ordinary circumstances it is more expedient that 100 guilty men shd escape rather than 1 innocent man be convicted. But there is no doubt that a "hanging judge" wd. soon stop these constant outbreaks of the dacoity. He might convict with a clear conscience, because the Police generally get hold of the right men. If they have not been concerned in the dacoity of which they are accused they have been concerned in many others.

8/12

Strictly confidential

Part II.
Weekly Report of
Mr Fawcett for the
week ending 5-12-96

11 DEC 1896

R 14/12

17

Jud. DEPARTMENT.

[G./25]
500—3-10-96.

C. No

H.E. the Governor

~~H. E. THE GOVERNOR.~~
THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.
~~THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.~~

SUBJECT.

Mr Fawcett's conf. report for week ending 5.12.96 with C.S.'s note

FOR ORDERS.

But the neglect of the Police to keep the Sub. Prov. properly informed so that he can check ~~[illegible]~~ large jurymen with effect, ~~[illegible]~~ he one seems to be particularly in fault. Still, dacoities do seem to be very numerous in Malabar just now & it might be as well to get information as to what is going on, as suggested by the C.S. There was a similar outbreak of dacoity there 14 or 15 years ago, which was suppressed by the appt. of a particular Judge, Mr Wigram. I don't know though that dacoities were jury cases in his days. The papers ~~[illegible]~~ regarding his appt. might be looked up. At the same time, I am bound to say that I have always heard Mr O'Farrell spoken of as an excellent judge & I should be sorry, as at present informed, to suggest the appt. of any one else. But this is not my business, perhaps. Show H.E.

H.B.
12/12/96

W 11.12.96

1. There is no case made out for removing Mr O'Farrell.

2. The suggestion made by the C.S. on the slip of paper attached to Mr Fawcett's report should be adopted.

A.S.H. 11.12.96

The only one traceable was in '75 & '76

W 16.12.96

Note. No papers regarding his appointment can be traced. Being routine, they may have been destroyed. He was judge from Nov. '75 to ~~June 82~~ May '76. The report in G.O. 17/4.1.77 shows that in '75 the percentage of conviction in dacoities was 34 while in '76 it was 50 & that the outbreak stopped thereafter.

W 16.12.96

CHIEF SECRETARIAT,
D. O.
No. ......
Dated 18-12-1897

D.O. of 18 Decr 1896, Judl. Dept

My dear Dance

~~Refer~~ With refce to your marginal remarks on Fawcett's weekly report for week ending 5.12.96 I am to ask that you will ~~The Dt. Magte, Malabar,~~ ~~is requested to~~ submit to Govt. a brief review of any recent dacoity cases in the district which, in ~~his~~ your opinion, were improperly acquitted at the sessions court ~~and~~ sending copies of the judgments in ~~those cases.~~ them

W. 15.12.96

18.12.96

G. W. Dance Esq. I.C.S.

~~Dt. Magte, Malabar.~~ despd 19/12

Note

Mr Fawcett's report will be returned to the A.S.B. or perhaps it should be retained as H.M. has noted on it

Retain anyhow till this D.O. is answered W. 18.12.96

[G./9]
200—29-7-96.

(19)

(1897) Department.

D. O. No. 185

From C. W. Dance Esq

D. O.

No.

Dated 25/2/97
Received 28/2/97
Registered 1/3/97
Enclosures 5
Spare copies. -

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a memo of cases in which the accused had been wrongly acquitted by the Calicut Sessions Court.

Ref ce
Please see Mr [illegible] first & last remarks on Mr Fawcett's report - Can you give me the papers please?

NB
8/3/97

Please [illegible] of Ch under [illegible] [illegible]
KW

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
[illegible]			

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
[illegible]	760 & 794	[illegible]	[illegible]

20

C.c 2030/m 78

In the Sessions Court of South Malabar.

MONDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF AUGUST 1896.

PRESENT:—H. H. O'FARRELL Esq., *Sessions Judge*.

CALENDAR CASE No. 35 OF 1896.

Queen Empress *Vrs.* ... 1. T. Kunhammad.
2. K. Mammod.
(Defended by Mr. C. E. Lanauze, Counsel).
Offence ... ... Dacoity, (Section 395 I. P. C.)
Verdict of the Jury... ... Not Guilty.
Sentence or Order ... ... Acquittal.

Heads of charge to the Jury.

The two accused before the Court, gentlemen, are charged with dacoity. I do not suppose that after hearing the evidence for the prosecution you will have any reasonable doubt that there was a dacoity on the night of the 17th April, and the question you have to consider is whether these two accused or either of them is shown to have been amongst the dacoits.

2. As regards the 1st accused the sole evidence against him is the evidence of the boy Nottan. I say that is the sole evidence because although from the prisoner's statement you will see that certain property was found in his house but the prosecution is not able to show that that property is the property of any of the prosecution witnesses. So the sole evidence against him is the statement of the boy Nottan that he saw him at the time these men broke open the bin. There is a very extraordinary point about that; that is, this boy is obliged to admit that he knew the prisoner well and that he knew his name and yet he says he gave the description of the 1st prisoner to the Police but did not mention his name to them. That is a circumstance which he is not able to explain in any way. It throws, it seems to me, a great deal of suspicion as to the way in which this case was conducted. Of course if you could believe the boy, in spite of the fact that he did not mention the name to the Police, that is the evidence upon which you may convict him. But it seems to me that it will be a very strong thing for a jury to convict the prisoner upon the evidence of a boy like that.

3. As regards the 2nd accused the story about him is that he was one of the men who carried a torch, that he took the gold ring from the neck of the little boy Kundama, and that he afterwards pledged this ring with the witness Moyi. The ring seems to me to be of a very ordinary description indeed and the evidence is that it was pledged for the sum of one Rupee. It will be for you to say whether you believe the evidence of these two witnesses and even if you do believe these

witnesses, whether you think that this ring pledged with Moyi has been identified as the one actually stolen from the little boy's neck. With regard to the story itself there are one or two matters which seem to me rather suspicious. In the first place the boy was awakened by his mother Chirutha who told him to run away and you have the evidence of the 1st witness that Chirutha herself was found by Thyru in the northern compound. It is natural to suppose that when the mother wakes her child in that way she would run away with him and would not leave her child behind. You see that most of the other witnesses did manage to run away. There is no particular reason as far as I can see why these dacoits should detain them. At any rate you have the evidence that most of the witnesses including the mother of this child managed to run away. You must remember that this boy says that he saw his father and brother tied up. All that will take some time. You cannot tie a man in the twinkling of an eye. It seems to me much more likely that this boy and his mother had escaped into the northern compound before the thieves came in.

4. Another point about the story is that the boy never mentioned about the loss of his ring until the Police Constable comes down to the house on the 19th *i.e.* 2 days afterwards. This man Thyru who made the complaint to the Adigari and at the Police Station says that he mentioned neither to the Adigari nor to the Station House Officer at the Police Station about the loss of the ring. The statement of Thyru at the Police Station has not been put in evidence but I have it before me and I put some questions to Thyru and he admits that when he went to the Police Station he was particularly asked to specify the property that had been lost, and he said that he could not do so. When he was questioned he would naturally say if he knew it that his younger brother had his ring stolen by the dacoits. I do not say of course that he may not have forgotten it. At any rate it is a circumstance to be considered. As far as we can see, there is no corroboration of the story of the boy's losing the ring. The first time he mentions about this is when the Head Constable comes down to the house. That becomes as I say a little more suspicious because it is perfectly clear that the other boy has been tampered with and made to point out the 1st accused whom he had not mentioned before. The suggestion seems to me is that when the Police Constables came into the house of the 1st witness on the 19th morning they saw the little boy wearing the ring. The Police might have taken away the ring from him with a view to make evidence against the persons whom they intended to arrest. Knowing what the Police are in this country and seeing that Cheria Nottan has evidently been tampered with it seems to me that there is good ground for suspicion.

5. Then you have the evidence of Moyi who says that this ring was pledged with him by the 2nd accused. There is no evidence to show how the Police managed to hit upon this man Moyi. They don't choose to tell us. At that partic

called as a witness. You find that Moyi keeps an account book and he did not enter this transaction in his account book; as for that he gave an explanation which is not a satisfactory one. There may be another explanation that is that Moyi knew that it is stolen property and did not choose to enter it in his account book. Moyi is put forward as a respectable witness, he is not put forward as a receiver of stolen property. If he is put forward as a receiver of stolen property then you may feel some doubt upon his evidence. That is the evidence against the 2 prisoners, gentlemen.

6. Against the 1st prisoner there is the sole evidence of the identification of this boy Nottan and there is the extraordinary fact that although he knew the prisoner's name already yet the prisoner's name was never mentioned to the Police until after his arrest. As regards the 2nd accused there is the evidence of this boy Kundama that the prisoner stole this ring from his neck and there is the evidence of Moyi that the prisoner on a certain date after the offence pledged it with him. You will have to consider the improbabilities in the story of these witnesses and you will further have to consider whether you are satisfied that this ring which Moyi produced is clearly identified as the actual ring belonging to the boy. If in spite of this improbability, you could believe the story of these witnesses you will be justified in convicting the prisoners. If you do not believe the evidence of these witnesses or if you consider it too doubtful to act upon them you must give them the benefit of that doubt and acquit them.

(Signed) H. H. O'FARRELL,
Sessions Judge.

Case committed by Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyer, Stationary Second Class Magistrate of Ernad.

(True copy)

Sessions Judge.

Est Dated 2020/[illegible]

Forwarded to the Special Assistant Magistrate with a copy for the committing magistrate

ag District Magte

[illegible] 7/8/96

R.F. AUST

Encl 5 [illegible] 185

C. R. 716

IN THE SESSIONS COURT OF SOUTH MALABAR.

TUESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF MARCH 1896.

PRESENT:—H. H. O'FARRELL ESQ., *Sessions Judge.*

CALENDAR CASE No. 11 OF 1896.

Queen-Empress *Vrs.* ...	1. Poovakkotan Syed Ali. 2. Nottankandathil Moidinkutti. [Not defended by Counsel or Pleader.]
Offence	Dacoity (Section 395 I. P. C.)
Verdict of the Jury ...	Not guilty.
Sentence or Order	Acquittal.

Heads of charge to the Jury.

The prisoners, gentlemen, are charged with dacoity. The offence of dacoity consists, so far as it is necessary to define it in the present case, of robbery committed by five or more persons.

2. If you believe the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, there can be no doubt that there was a dacoity that night; and the next question you have to consider is whether the prisoners before the Court, are satisfactorily proved to have been two of the persons who took part in that dacoity. The first question that you must consider is whether there was a dacoity. The Public Prosecutor has told you that there can be very little doubt on that matter. The witnesses for the prosecution have rather stated that a large number of persons came there that night, tied them up, and took away property that was valued about Rs. 600 and odd. The origin of the whole thing seems to begin from a quarrel between the prosecution 1st and 2nd witnesses, and one Velu Nair on one hand and one or two Moplahs on the other regarding the possession of a gun. We only got that fact when Velu Nair went into the witness box. The 1st and 2nd witnesses for the prosecution kept that story entirely in the background; and that seems to me a matter of some suspicion. Of course whatever the origin of the quarrel may be, that would not justify the dacoity, if there was a dacoity. If that was the case there seems to me no reason why the 1st and 2nd witnesses for the prosecution should have suppressed the matter of the gun. That fact raises some suspicion in my mind. I simply throw out this suggestion which you will have to consider, gentlemen, in deciding whether there was any dacoity or the case is the consequence of some quarrel which was magnified into a dacoity. With regard to that the Head Constable was examined (he did not go there till 9 o'clock next night) as to what appearances he saw in the house. He told you that the latch of a door had been tampered with, apparently the bins were opened and some paddy was scattered about and that there were extinguished torches on the floor; and also there

were some signs of doors having been hammered. You remember that he began by elling you that the boxes have been broken open. When he was examined on that, e said that the locks have been picked and his reason for saying that the locks have been picked is apparently that the keys do not fit them properly. Why should these Moplahs pick the locks at all? It is only professional thieves pick the locks. There is no evidence that these persons or any of the persons of the gang were professional thieves. Moreover it takes some time to pick a lock. There is evidence that the 1st prisoner had an axe, with which the boxes if they had been locked might have been broken open. As to the extinguished torches it is very easy to get them in Malabar. With regard to the doors all that has been seen by the Head Constable is, that the latch of the door has been broken. You see the pole of the oil-mill before the Court (The Public Prosecutor suggested that that was used to batter the doors in). If that had been used, the door would have been smashed instead of the latch being merely broken. The first question for you to consider is whether there was a real dacoity at all or whether a quarrel between these Nairs and Moplahs has been magnified into a dacoity. Supposing that you believe that there was a dacoity, the more important point is whether these two prisoners have been proved to be men of that gang. You have on the one side the evidence of certain prosecution witnesses, who say that they identified these men and on the other side as to the *alibi* you have the evidence of the two witnesses for each of the prisoners. You will weigh that evidence. But supposing that you found the evidence of *alibi* is doubtful you must throw that out of your consideration. Unless you are satisfied that the prosecution have satisfactorily identified these men, it will not be necessary to consider the evidence of the *alibi* at all.

3. As for the evidence of the identification by the prosecution witnesses, it is admitted that none of the prosecution witnesses ever knew these men before. No doubt when this offence occurred they were in an excited state of mind. The 1st prisoner is identified by the 1st witness. He says that he saw five persons so as to be able to recognize them and that the 1st prisoner was one of them. It was he who seized him by the hand, tied him up, and made him to lie down in the verandah. He also says that he recognized the 1st prisoner by the light of a torch.

4. The next witness Raman was in the same position as the 1st witness, and presumably had the same opportunities of recognizing people as the 1st witness had. But however he tells you that he was unable to recognize any person.

5. The 3rd witness is Ammunni Ammah. She says that she recognised the 2nd prisoner. She saw him on two occasions, once in the yard when she jumped out from the roof of the verandah, in the moonlight and on second occasion which almost immediately followed the first occasion when she saw him in the verandah as he went to pick up the torch. He appeared before her only on two very short occasions, and, after that, she was made to lie down and was covered by a mat.

6. The 4th witness Cherotti Ammah also identifies the 1st accused. She says that the 1st prisoner came to her with an axe in one hand and a torch in the other, and that she immediately went inside the outhouse and shut the door. When she

opened the opposite door and peeped she saw the same man with the axe and tor and she again shut the door hurriedly. So apparently she had only two momen ary glimpses of this man.

7. The 5th witness Velu Nair also identifies the 2nd prisoner. He says when there was a row about the gun the 2nd prisoner was amongst the Moplahs and that 2nd prisoner was one of the persons who caught hold of the gun and that he was talking to the Moplahs for about a *naliga*. He spoke to the 2nd prisoner and the 2nd prisoner spoke to him; then he was tied up, and he (witness) managed to escape. You will notice that the witness says at that time he only identified these persons by the little moonlight that there was and at that time there were no torches. The 1st witness does not actually say (what I understand from his evidence is that he was tied up when all the others were tied up) that the Moplahs had torches, but 2nd witness certainly said that he recognised some of the Moplahs by the torches while he was taken to the verandah.

8. As against these two prisoners the identification is absolutely the only evidence we have got in this case. These witnesses no doubt swear to the identity of these men now; and it is suggested for the prosecution that these men were mixed up with some others in the Jail and picked up from them. There is absolutely no evidence of that. The whole question of identification of that kind depends upon how it was conducted. It is perfectly possible to conduct an identification of that kind unfairly and it is perfectly possible to conduct it fairly. There is no body coming forward to give evidence as to how that process of picking out the men was conducted. No property has been recovered and we are absolutely in the dark as to why these men were arrested at all. The offence took place on the 20th of December and these men were arrested in their own houses on the 23rd December. It is simply said that they were arrested on suspicion. No information whatever as to the nature of that suspicion and why these men were pitched upon, is given by the prosecution. The Police Officers are not bound to give you the sources of any information and therefore I did not think it proper to question the Police Officer. In a case like this where the only evidence is that of identification of somewhat slender nature, the prosecution should have been anxious if they possibly could to throw some light on the reasons why these men were arrested. We have the statements of these witnesses who say that they identified these two men. If you are satisfied with that identification it will be necessary for you to consider the evidence for the defence. If you are not satisfied with that evidence it is not necessary that you should consider the evidence for the defence at all.

9. As to the defence of the 1st prisoner before the committing Magistrate his statement was that he knew nothing and the case was got up out of enmity between him and one Koyassan, who I understand is a Police Constable but is not a witness in this case. He called two witnesses. The 1st witness says that on the date of the dacoity (6th *Dhanu*) he saw the 1st prisoner storing water at about 10 *naligas* that night, at his gate. The 2nd witness says that he was in the prisoner's house that night for a ceremony, and that the prisoner at 12 *naligas* after sunset

said that he must go and store some water and left the house. This place is 16 or 20 miles off from the place of dacoity. If you believe these witnesses it is impossible that the accused was at the scene of the dacoity.

10. The 2nd accused before the committing Magistrate simply stated that he knew nothing, that the same man Koyassan got up this case against him and that Koyassan showed him to these prosecution witnesses at Angadiprom before they were actually shown in the Magistrate's Court. In this Court the prisoner says that he was in his own house the whole of that night. He has called two witnesses who prove that the prisoner was in his brother's house attending a ceremony. This place is also close to that of the 1st prisoner, 16 or 20 miles from the scene of offence. If you believe these witnesses it is equally impossible that the 2nd prisoner would have been concerned in the dacoity.

11. This is the whole case, gentlemen, and you have to consider first whether there was a dacoity and if there was a dacoity whether these two persons are proved beyond reasonable doubt to have been members of the gang. If you are not satisfied beyond reasonable doubt on those two points it is your duty to acquit the prisoners. If you are satisfied beyond reasonable doubt then you must convict the prisoners.

(Signed) H. H. O'FARRELL,
Sessions Judge.

Case committed by Mr. P. Koonjayan, Stationary 2nd Class Magistrate of Ernad.

(True copy)

Sessions Judge.

To

The District Magistrate of Malabar
with 2 spare copies

From
The Sessions Judge
of South Malabar
Calicut

Despd 14th } March 1896.
Recd

REGISTERED

Encl 4 to D.O. 185
97

[illegible] copies of Judgment in
Sessions Case no. 11 of 1896

Communicated to the
Special Assistant Magistrate
with a spare copy for the
committing magistrate

JH
15-3

of charges
5-3-96

Dy. Distt Magte

Cu.° 2215
[illegible] 91

In the Sessions Court of South Malabar.

MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 189[illegible]

PRESENT:—H. H. O'FARRELL ESQ., *Sessions Judge.*

CALENDAR CASE No. 18 OF 1896, *(Re-trial).*

Queen Empress *Vrs.* ...	Pariyani. (Not defended by Counsel or Vakil).
Offence	Dacoity (Section 395 I. P. C).
Verdict of the Jury... ...	Not guilty.
Sentence or order	Acquittal.

Heads of charge to the Jury.

The prisoner is charged with dacoity. In order to constitute dacoity, there must be robbery committed by at least 5 persons. Supposing the evidence that you heard for the prosecution be true, it is for you to say whether you consider that the prosecution has made out that five persons at least were concerned in the robbery that took place at Moidin's house. If there were only less than five persons, it would be robbery simply, and not dacoity; and you would be justified in finding the prisoner guilty of robbery. You heard the evidence of Moidin and this little girl as to how many persons were actually there. Then you will have to satisfy yourself whether it is true that robbery or dacoity, as the case may be, took place on that night at Moidin's house. If you believe the story told by the prosecution witnesses, it is pretty clear that one or the other took place. The most important question then remains for you to consider is whether the prisoner has been satisfactorily proved to have taken part in that offence. It is for the prosecution to make out beyond reasonable doubt that the prisoner was one of the persons who took part in that offence.

2. I do not suppose that you will pay much attention to the evidence of the witness Raman Nair who says that he saw some men on a certain night in the vicinity of Moidin's house. The man did not come forward until more than 10 days afterwards and evidence of that kind is always highly suspicious. The other evidence against the prisoner is the evidence of identification by Moidin and this little girl, and also tracing to the possession of the prisoner a lamp which is said to have formed part of the stolen property.

3. The evidence as to the identification of the prisoner is fresh in your mind and it is not necessary for me to recapitulate it. The only thing that I have to point to you is the considerable discrepancy in the story of the witnesses. One witness Krishnan Nair says that Moidin professed to be able to give the names but, for some unexplained reason, he would not say. The other witnesses—Police Head

Constables—say that Moidin said he did not know the names of any of the offenders. The little girl says that she knew the prisoner before, that she saw him at Elamkolom when she went there to sell pots with her father. If that was so, you would naturally expect that Elamkolom would have been mentioned at an early stage of the proceeding. This offence took place on the night of the 15th February and not until after this man, Raman Nair told the Police on the 28th it was suspected that any person from Elomkolom Amsom had anything to do with this offence. That is the evidence as to the identification of this prisoner. Both Moidin and his daughter say, that they knew him before. Moidin now says that he knew that he was a man of Elamkolom Amsom but he was bound to admit in the course of the trial that he did not say so on the previous occasion when he was examined as a witness in this Court. It is for you to say whether you think that you can rely upon the supposed identification by the two witnesses.

4. Then there is the alleged finding of this bell-metal lamp. It is a very ordinary lamp and the witnesses profess to identify it by a flaw at its base. If they really knew of this flaw it would be a good means of identification. But referring to the list of property you will find that this mark is not mentioned in it. The description given in the list is "one bell-metal hanging lamp—weight not known valued at Rs. 1-8-0." Well, as we go on to the other properties, you will see that they are very minutely described. [Portions of the list of stolen property were here read to the Jury]. As to the bell-metal lamp there is no mark of identification given at all. That is rather a singular circumstance. The little girl says that she has noticed the mark when she was cleaning the lamp. It is for you to say whether you are satisfied that the lamp has been identified as property which belongs to Moidin and which was stolen on that night. Moidin and his daughter say that the lamp was missing after the theft. They gave different accounts as to where the lamp was usually kept. One says it was in the western room and the other says that it was kept in the eastern room, over the place were the property was buried. You will have to consider whether that contradiction is of much importance. It will be for you to say whether you are satisfied that the lamp belongs to Moidin and that it was stolen on that night. Then with regard to the finding of the property in the possession of the prisoner shortly after the theft—the story of the Head Constable and the Adigari is that one of the Constables went into the cow-shed and pulled out two planks and found the lamp underneath it.

5. The prisoner says that he was kept outside, that they searched the house and found nothing and that this lamp was produced along with him before the Magistrate.

6. It will be for you to say whether you think that the search was fairly conducted, and that, as the Adigari and the Head Constable say, it was the prisoner who pointed out the planks to be removed in order to find the lamp. Obviously a question arises if the prisoner volunteered to point out the place why was he not sent into the cow-shed to remove the planks instead of the Constable?

7. You will consider the whole circumstances of the case, gentlemen. You should consider whether there was any offence committed that night, and whether

---

that offence amounted to dacoity or simply robbery *i. e.* whether there were 5 persons or more or whether there were less than 5 persons. If you find that an offence was committed, then the question is whether the prisoner has been proved by the prosecution beyond reasonable doubt to have taken part in that offence. That depends on whether you rely on the evidence of the identification of the prisoner and on the identification of the property. If you find that there is any reasonable doubt, then it is your duty to acquit the prisoner.

(Signed) **H. H. O'FARRELL,**
Sessions Judge.

Case committed by Mr. B. K. Madhavan Nambiar, 2nd Class Magistrate, Cherpalcheri.

(True copy)

~~*Sessions Judge.*~~
Head Clerk.

To, The District Magistrate of Malabar
(with 2 spare copies)

Confdl. Dis. 2215 / 96.

Communicated to the Sub Divisional Magistrate Malappuram with a spare copy for the Committing Magistrate

Ag. Dist. Magte.
19th Sept. 96

DC 685

In the Sessions Court of South Malabar.

TUESDAY, THE 1st DAY OF DECEMBER 1896.

PRESENT:—H. H. O'FARRELL ESQUIRE, *Sessions Judge.*

CALENDAR CASE No. 51 OF 1896.

Queen Empress *Vrs.* ...	1. Pandikottil *alias* Pulakkalkandi Mammad. 2. Pulakkalkandi *alias* Jildan Ithvalutti. 3. Payyanakunnath Alikutti. (Not defended by Counsel or Pleader.)
Offence	Dacoity (Section 395 I. P. C.)
Verdict of the Jury ...	Not guilty.
Sentence or Order	Acquittal.

Heads of charge to the Jury.

The prisoners are charged with dacoity which consists of robbery by five or more persons. There is very little doubt that a dacoity did occur in the house of Thavannoor Nambudri on the 25th Karkidagom corresponding to the 8th August. And the question you have to consider is whether the prosecution have proved that all or any of the prisoners before the Court committed that dacoity. It is the business of the prosecution to make out a clear case, and if you have any reasonable doubt it is your duty to acquit the accused.

2. With regard to the identification of the accused at the time of robbery the only person who professes to identify them is the maid-servant. However, her evidence—the Public Prosecutor has told you and you yourselves must have seen—is extremely unreliable. I should advise you not to rely at all upon the evidence of that maid-servant as against any of the prisoners.

3. Then the only evidence against the prisoners is that the 1st and 2nd prisoners were arrested on the 22nd of August and the 3rd accused on the 5th September and they are said to have voluntarily given up certain articles which have been identified as part of the property stolen on that night. If you believe the evidence of the Head Constable and these two witnesses, Ismalu and Ithvalutti, that goes to show that these properties which are now before us were handed over by the prisoners as soon as they were charged with this offence. You have the evidence of the Nambudri who comes and swears that he identifies these articles as articles stolen on that night. If you think that these articles have been satisfactorily identified and that the evidence which traces them to the possession of the prisoners is reliable then that is strong evidence against these accused, because if a man is found, shortly after the commission of a dacoity, in possession of the property which has been stolen then properly and reasonably a presumption will arise that he is the

thief. The prisoners have not attempted to explain the possession of the pro and in fact they apparently deny that articles were given up in the way the p tion witnesses say. You have the property before you and have heard the list and it will be for you to say whether you are satisfied that the property has been identified.

4. With regard to this broken *Chittu* it is said that it bears the mark "T. V. 50," and is said to have been found in the possession of the 3rd accused. These articles (shown) are said to have been handed over by the 1st accused, and th *chittu* appears to correspond with the other *chittu* which was said to have been handed over by the 3rd accused. This 2nd batch of articles are said to have been handed over by the 2nd accused. The Public Prosecutor pointed out to you that the *Saligramam* and the copper vessel were not included in the first list given to the Police. The 3rd accused is said to have given up these silver bangles and the crushed *chittu* with the mark "T. V. 50." You will of course have to be satisfied not only that the property belongs to the Nambudri but that it was the actual property that was stolen that night. With regard to that, at the time of the dacoity the Nambudri was absent and the complaint to the Police was not made for about 3 days. The Nambudri seems to have wandered about in different places getting advice as to what he should do before he finally went to the Police. When he finally came back he found that the Police Head Constable had already gone to his house. The total amount of property that was lost is a little over Rs. 2000 of w 1500 was in cash and unidentifiable. That is the whole evidence, gentlemen you are satisfied that those articles belong to the Nambudri, that they were sto that night and that the prisoners voluntarily gave them up, then that is good evidence against each prisoner, *i. e.* it is evidence against each prisoner in respect of whom it is proved that such property was given up. If you are not satisfied on any of these points—if you are not satisfied that the property has been identified, or that it was actually stolen on that night, or that the particular prisoner gave it up—then it will be your duty to acquit the accused.

5. As regards certain of the properties the Nambudri says that they were pledged by particular people and these persons have been called to give evidence. The Public Prosecutor has properly pointed out to you that in the first list of property there was no mention made that these articles have been pledged by those particular persons. You can have any of the documents and you have also the property to compare with the list. Now I ask you to consider and return your verdict.

(Signed) H. H. O'FARRELL,
Sessions Judge.

Case committed by Mr. P. Kunhayan, Stationary Second Class Magis of Ernad.

(True copy.)

~~Sessions Judge~~
Sheristadar

Dated 295

Commd to ~~the Sub Divl magte with~~ a spare copy ~~for the Committing~~ magistrate

OC

Fr of Dist Magte

18/XII/96

To
The District Magistrate of Malabar
(with 2 spare copies)

---

(28)

Report No. 605
Genl

Office of the Supdt of Police
Camp Manjeri 10th Feby 97 —

From
F. Fawcett Esq
Superintendent of Police
Malabar

To
The District Magistrate
Malabar

Sir,

I have the honor to give you the following figures:—

Cases of Dacoity tried in 1895:—

In the N. Malabar Court:—

1 of Iruti Station Convicted
2 of Panur ..
3 of Kavâi ..
4 of Badagara ..
5 of Kannavam .. Undetected: a very doubtful case

Case.

6 of Kuthadi Station Acquitted. N. B. The property was recovered but owing to some contraditions made by the Complainant an old woman of 70, the Case was acquitted.

In the South Malabar Court:-

1 of Mannarghat Station. Acquitted } These
2 .. .. .. } two were very strong

Cases. A gang of 14 who had gone to loot a temple in Coimbatore, near Mettapalliam Attapalam and who were unable to accomplish their purpose Committed two dacoities in the Attapadi Valley. They were very cleverly and pluckily caught by the Police in Attapadi with the stolen property. Some of them were at the time under remand (and on bail) for house breaking at the time. Acquittal of these Cases was at once followed by several Cases of dacoity.

3 of Perinjeri acquitted

4 .. Cherpalcheri Convicted

5 .. Kongad .. .. The prisoners were so certain of being released although nearly all property was recovered with them that they dispensed with Vakils they had been in Communication with. Their Conviction had a marked effect.

6. of Chullimada Station. Undetected. This was a Coward affair.

7 Of Mankara .. .. Detection of this Case was impossible. The Complainant

Said privately he would refuse to identify his property as he would not on any account go to the Sessions Court.

8. Tanur Station — do — A doubtful case.

And there was one of Kutnad Station dis-charged by the Sub magistrate Ponnani. The Station House officer was dismissed by me ([illegible]); the D. I. G ordered his re-instatement & prosecution which still hangs fire. The sentence in 3 of the N. Malabar Court was a very sound one, viz: 10 years to some and 7 to others, besides some solitary confinement. It is the last case in North Malabar and it was convicted 18 months ago.

The cases tried in 1896 as follows:-

In the North Malabar Court

1 of Kuttiadi Station Convicted

In the South Malabar Court

1. Wandur No 50 of 1896 Convicted
2. Tirurangadi 89 ..
3. Manarghat 39 ..
4. Otapalam 60 ..

I will now state at greater length the cases tried and acquitted in the same year, 1896.

Dacoities

1

be obtained and should have convicted them.

4.— Cal. No. 40 of 1896.

Cherpalcherry Police Station (S. Walavanad) No. 52 of 1896

6 persons charged with dacoity.

Retrial has been applied for. Reasons in full have been given in my Memorandum. The grounds for appeal by Govt are ample.

5.— Cal 45 of 1896

Mannarghat Police Station (East Walavanad) No. 40.

9 persons charged with dacoity.

Retrial has been applied for. Reasons in full have been given in ~~full~~ my Memorandum. The grounds for appeal are ample.

In both cases 40 and 45, there was clearly, obstinate blundering on the part of the Judge, thus justifying the

I have recommended that Govt. should move the High Court to have the acquittals set aside in both these cases.
[illegible]
25/2/97

Papers under [illegible]

I think there should appeal in these cases on the ground of misdirection on the part of the Judge. Whether, however, on the supposition, which I had no books to verify, that misdirection on the part of the Judge is a point of law on which an appeal can be made in a jury case
BS

(32)

the appeals. Stronger cases were could not be.

6.— Cal: No. 50 of 1896.

Wandur Police Station (East Ernad, 4 persons charged with dacoity.

A memorandum showing clearly how that the direction to the Jury was wrong has been sent already to the District Magt and to the Inspector Genl of Police.

7.— Cal. No 51 of 1896 ([illegible]).

Taramarcherry Police Station (Calicut Taluk Ernad dacoits concerned) No. 53.

5 persons charged with dacoity.

Here too retrial has been applied for.

Reasons ample.

The Mapplas of South Malabar are not only remarkably quick to take advantage of any weakness in administration of the law, but, they are a class amidst whom those who have been engaged in dacoity are

I have asked the Govt. Pleader to obtain copy of the evidence for my perusal.
[illegible]
25/2/97

This seems to me to have been but a weak case
BS

This case was acquitted by the Sessions Judge although the [illegible] in favour of conviction.
[illegible]
25/2/97

Said privately, he
his
one
Cour
8. Tanur Station
And there was one
Charged by the
Station House Off
re-instatement &
hang fire. The
Court was a
to some an
solitary Conf
in North Mal
18 months ago.
The C
In the
1 of Kutta

Dacoities acquitted in the South Malabar Sessions Court during 1896:—

Cal. No. 11 of 1896.

Wandur Police Station (East of Ernad) No. 101 of 1895. 2 persons charged with dacoity

The fact that there was a dacoity seems to have been doubted by the Judge.

The evidence of identification is disbelieved. It is said there is no evidence it had been conducted properly.

This is an error. It was done in the presence of a Magistrate and of the Asst Superintendent.

N. B. The Committing Magistrate omitted this important fact from the record.

(There is evidence, procured lately, against 2 others concerned in the case and the

case against them will in all probability be tried.)

2— Cal. No. 18 of 1896. (Charged ...)

Koppam Police Station (West of Walavanad) No. 19 of 1896.

2 persons charged with dacoity.

Jury said one was guilty one was not. The Judge disagreed in respect of the guilty one. He referred the case to the High Court, Case was retried and both prisoners acquitted.

3— Cal No. 35 of 1896.

Pandikad Police Station (East Ernad)

No. 21 of 96.

2 persons charged with dacoity

Jury acquitted.

Grounds for appeal against acquittal are insufficient. Nearly all the property lost was unidentifiable, not such as to could be sworn to in Court. The evidence against the 2 prisoners was all that could be, be obtained and should have convicted them.

4.— Cal. No. 40 of 1896.

Cherpalcherry Police Station (S. Walavanad) No. 52 of 1896

6 persons charged with dacoity.

Retrial has been applied for. Reasons in full have been given in my memorandum. The grounds for appeal by Govt are ample.

5.— Cal 45 of 1896

Mannarghat Police Station (East Walavanad) No. 40.

9 persons charged with dacoity.

Retrial has been applied for. Reasons in full have been given in ~~full~~ my Memorandum. The grounds for appeal are ample.

In both cases 40 and 45, there was, clearly, obstinate blundering on the part of the Judge, thus justifying

I have recommended that Govt. shd. move the High Court to have the acquittals set aside in both these cases.
[illegible]
25/2/97

[illegible]

I think I have ordered appeal in these cases on the ground that the direction on the part of the Judge — that is, of course, on the supposition, which I had no books to verify, that misdirection on the part of the Judge is a point of law on which an appeal can be made in a jury case
W.L.

(32)

the appeals. Stronger cases were could not be.

6.— Cal: No. 50 of 1896.

Wandur Police Station (East Ernad,

4 persons charged with dacoity.

A memorandum showing clearly how that the direction to the Jury was wrong has been sent already to the District Magt and to the Inspector Genl of Police.

I have asked the Govt. Pleader to obtain copies of the evidence for my perusal.
[illegible]
25/2/97

7.— Cal. No. 51 of 1896 (during [illegible]).

Tirurangadi Police Station (Calicut Taluk Ernad dacoits concerned) No. 58.

5 persons charged with dacoity.

Here too retrial has been applied for. Reasons ample.

This seems to me to have been but a weak case
W.L.

This case was [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] the Judge [illegible] [illegible] favour of conviction.
[illegible]
25/2/97

The Moplas of South Malabar are not only remarkably quick to take advantage of any weakness in administration of the law, but, they are a class amidst whom those who have been engaged in dacoity

are

are known to all others; it is never a secret as it often is elsewhere who are really the perpetrators of crime. So that when these people, remarkable in many respects, see again and again that their brethren charged with crimes of which they know well they are guilty, are let off, it is just in accordance with their nature that they have got to look on going to sessions as a trifling episode; and as not only this, they have actually had it in their heads that the Govt did not wish to convict them; they were too dangerous.

Not this alone, for there has been feebleness in the subordinate Courts, more or less, accounts for the recent epidemic of dacoity. Protest on my part was useless until, soon after your arrival, you were able to see the course of things

were,

were obviously leading to subversion of all law and order, and you gave permission to apply the law with stronger hand.

As you have seen, it was it all insufficiency of the Police, to use the ~~hack~~ hack phrase of the ignorant and irresponsible critics, that the mischief lay, but in feeble application of law.

And in respect of this I beg to bring to your notice the sentence in the case of dacoity convicted last week in the South Malabar Court. The prisoner was found guilty. The Public Prosecutor asked the judge in consideration of the disturbed condition of the locality where the dacoity had taken place to inflict ~~[illegible]~~ severe punishment. To do this the judge refused, saying the dacoits had not hurt the inmates. He then ~~pronounced~~ pronounced the sentence to be 5 years, adding if dacoits came before him

prove

to having injured the inmates he would give them very severe punishment. His view is an old one and certainly not [illegible]ed to Malabar. The mere crime of dacoity is amply met by a punishment of 5 years part of which can be remitted! To say nothing of rape which is invariable when there are women in the case but to mention which would be worse for them than death, people who are the victims of dacoits are quiet only because they are put in peril of their lives. The occasion for leniency for this class of offence the worst by far in India, is not apparent.

I have yet to bring before you 2 instances of this, as it seems to me, quite misplaced leniency in the lower Courts ~~here~~ one in the Court of the Stationary Submagistrate releasing an accused person on bail, and another,

I have already remarked in a confidential [illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] 25/2/97

No doubt, but is a single case wd.? having regard to the H.C. sentence the sentence
K.J.
9/3/97

(34)

another in Angadipuram. I will not delay this report to obtain particulars of these which may be given in due time, but in this connection I beg to remind you of my letter No. 368/Conf. of 97 forwarding a magisterial order of Tinnevelly District in respect of sentences for house-breaking etc. No sentence of six months such as is given here sometimes even for a second conviction, is far from adequ

Orders passed
[illegible]
25/2/97

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

[illegible] Superintendent of P.

Vlm
14.2.97

C.P. 630
1/3/97

From, The Supdt of Police
Malabar

To,
The District Magte
Malabar

Dated 10 } Feby 97
Recd 20 } Feb

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
23 FEB 97
MALABAR

Enclosure - Nil -

Subject

Bringing to his notice the number of dacoities convicted and acquitted in N & South Malabar and the lenient way in which the dacoits are treated.

Encl 1 to D.O. 185
97

C 8/3/97
R 15/3/97

(37)

[G.
46]
1,000—14-12-96.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

D.O. No. 185.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SUBJECT.

Trial of dacoity cases in Malabar

D.O. 185

(36)

Camp, Malappuram
25th Feby 1897.

UNDER SECRETARY
FEB 97
PUBLIC DEPT.

My dear Mr Price,

In reply to a D.O. from Mr Arundel of November or December last asking me to submit to Govt a memo of cases in which the accused had been wrongly acquitted by the

in which he ...
wrong. The question of appealing
o of these is now under consideration
Govt., & Mr Dance is similarly con-
ing whether there is a chance of a
essful appeal in the third. As to the
th Mr Dance says :—

The case seems to me weak — I don't see
t the jury was perverse or that the Judge
med up for a conviction
RS

ORDERS.

~~As directed~~ on Mr Fawcett weekly report of the 6th Decr 1896, Mr Dance was asked to submi a brief review of dacoity cases in the Malabar district which were, in his opinion, improperly acquitted at the sessions court. Mr Dance submits a memo by Mr Fawcett on the dacoity cases in Malab during 1895-96. ~~Attention is solicited to Mr Dance's remark against Cal. 1051 of 1896.~~

"This case was acquitt
"by a perverse jury altho
"the Judge summed up
"in favour of conviction

No further action by Govt. seems to be necessary
in regard to particular cases.—

In the report on Nati
papers for the fortnight endi

C. P. 630
97

From,
The Supdt of Police
Malabar

To,
The District Magte
Malabar

Dated 10 } Feby 97
Recd 20 } Feby 97

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
23 FEB 97
MALABAR

Inclosure - Nil -

Subject

Bringing to his notice the number of dacoities convicted and acquitted in N & South Malabar and the lenient way in which the dacoits are treated.

[illegible] to D.C. 185 / 97

Encl 1 to D.C. 185 / 97

Calicut Sessions Court I beg to enclose a letter from Fawcett with marginal notes.

Yours sincerely

C 8/3/97
R 15/3/97

(37)

[G. / 25]
10K—14-12-96.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

D.C. No. 185.

3. H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
1. THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.
2. THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

SUBJECT.

Trial of dacoity cases in Malabar

Order Mis No 377 d 17 March 1897

Recorded. (from orders)

15.3.97

16.3.97.

+ Flag A

FOR ORDERS.

~~As directed~~ in the Inweek weekly report of the 5th Decr 1896, Mr Dance was asked to submit a brief review of dacoity cases in the Malabar district which were, in his opinion, improperly acquitted at the sessions court. Mr Dance submits a memo by Mr Fawcett on the dacoity cases in Malabar during 1895-96, ~~Attention is solicited to Mr Dance's remark against cal. 5051 of 1896.~~

"This case was acquitted by a perverse jury although the judge summed up in favour of conviction."

In the report on native papers for the fortnight ending

Mr Fawcett instances only four cases in which he thinks the acquittal clearly wrong. The question of appealing in two of these is now under consideration by Govt., & Mr Dance is similarly considering whether there is a chance of a successful appeal in the third. As to the fourth Mr Dance says:—

The case seems to me weak — I don't see that the jury was perverse or that the Judge summed up for a conviction

No further action by Govt. seems to be necessary in regard to particular cases.—

the 15th Jany 1897, the Hon. Mr Bliss remarked as follows:-

"It might be worth "while considering whether "dacoity should continue to "be triable by jury only in "Malabar".

This remark was initialled by H.E. the Governor.

Trial by jury was extended to all the districts in this Presidency by the notification in G.O. No 811 Judl. of 20 March 1883. The offences which are triable by jury are defined in this notification. Any modification of it appears to require the sanction of the Govt of India - vide section 269 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as amended by Act XIII of 1896.

Orders are solicited as to whether there is sufficient reason to now move in the matter. Dacoity seems to have stopped in Malabar now, & to touch the jury notification wd. almost certainly raise a howl.

AFB

9/3/97

I certainly think not. The present case is not by any means as bad as was made to appear by the native newspapers & otherwise

9/3/97

9/3/97

I fully concur.

A.SH 13.3.97