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308—14-4-98.

Judicial (189) Department.

ORDINARY Mis

G.O., No. 728

Confidential No. 46

DATED 9-5-99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Mappilla Sepoys. Expressing the views of Govt on the subject of the enlistment of Mapillas in the army and on the question of the retention in Cannanore of the ——— of the 25th Madras Infantry.

G.O.	No,	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No	Department.	Date.
Go	1567	Judl	30-9-96				
"	727	(Con 70) Pul	3-6-98				
"	1802	Judl	21-11-98				
"	1805	"	21-11-98				
"	1907	(Con 159) Judl	6-12-98				
" G	1396	Judl	25-[illegible]-98				

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Da
Con	49	Pul	1899				
Con	85	Judl	1899				
Con	143	Judl	1899				

Registered—M. 57.

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VOL. IV   CALICUT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22,

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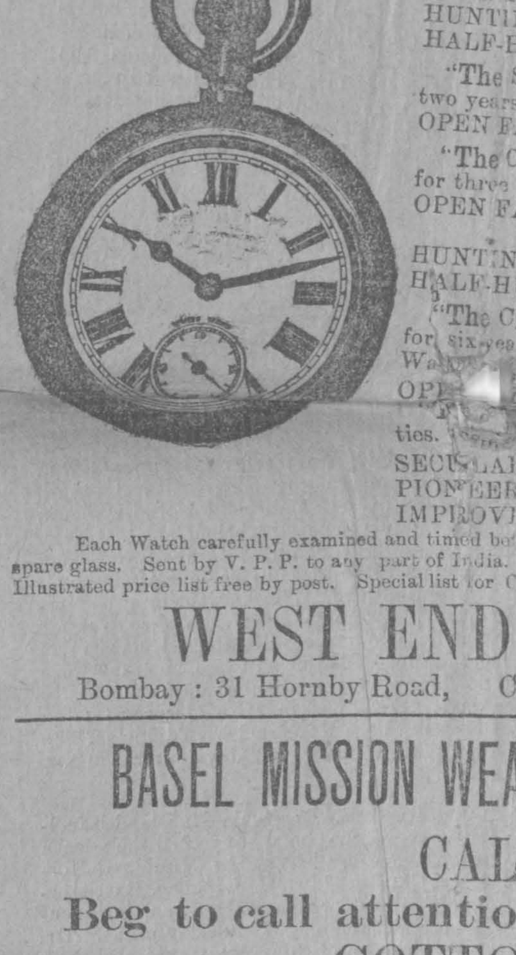

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o the Town) and thus kills people. This y call Plague. This had taken such a itof the minds of the illiterate masses would not drink the pure pipe-water in ! Another equally amusing story is that nment wants the 'fat' of human beings purposes and so has recourse to segrega- to kill people ill of fever.! Reason and avail nothing with them. God alone long it will take to make them under- ngs. And hence people who have to deal find it no easy and pleasant task to do so.

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panese are a very polite people, but they like to play a joke, in a round about ay, upon the men of the West. In the nd Empire Baron Gros was sent hand the opening of certain ports nmerce. Among the rest he named e Ministers a certain city. The Japa- naries smiled so broadly when he pre- request that the French Ambassador m to tell him what gave them so much t; but instead of answering, the Japanese aid:—"We will open the port in question, France in her turn will open a certain ." "What port is that?" asked the . "The port of Liverpool," "But, llencies" (laughing). "Liverpool is not a rt, but an English one." "Yes," answer- se. "And the port you named is not in Chin." The French Ambassador was to admit that the joke was against him.

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press of Austria is the latest of a rather sovereigns or heads of States assassinated ntry. It was the Emperor Paul, murdered by Palace conspirators, who led off. Next Sutan Selim in 1808. There was then a val, extending to 1831, when Capodistrias of the Provincial Government of Greece, t and then despatched by a blow from at Nauplis. At the end of another inter- ng to 1854, the Duke of Parma was assas- he turn of Transatlantic presidents began resident of Hayti in 1859. The South eries included Colonel Balta, President 1872; Moreno, President of Ecuador, in ar; and his successor, Guttierez, in 1873. coln was the first North American be assassinated. Abdul Aziz was bled a warm bath in 1874; Alexander I was 1881; and President Garfield was shot ar Carnot was murdered in the midst of ities at Lyons. The Queen of Corea has added to the list. Four Deys of Algiers red in this country.

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says:—The official statement that Mr s to take up the duties of Viceroy of e retirement of Lord Elgin, is created an interesting from more than one point of as assumed, as a matter of course, that would be raised to the Peerage before he n the Government of our great Eastern For political as well as social reasons le that the ruler of India should not be commoner, and it seemed, consequently tha he should have, at once, to submit to f eclusion from the House of Commons, ch as the heir to a Peerage of the Unit- m, he had so vigorously contended. One mmes, however, of our constitutional ich sometimes turn out to have unexpected r own has offered the means of escape ssity. When the time comes for Mr. cceed his father in the Barony of Scars- will be no alternative; but, in the mean- go out to India as a Peer, though not Parliament," by an exercise of the Royal tha has been rare in recent years.

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ts of the Madras Volunteer Guards ctvely Edward D'Cruz and Thomas charged before Mr. P. Rajarathna g. Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at h causing hurt to a native boy named by shooting him with a gun loaded cartridge and thus injuring the boy he boy was taken to the General or treatment and he is now perfectly e accused who were residing at Purse- on day, while the complainant was the street, took a gun loaded with a nd shot at him, with a result eived slight injuries on his person. accused at once and re- is worship after going convicted the first accused who the charge, and sentenced him 5 and discharged the second was no case made out against istrate also directed a compen- be paid to the complainant.

and probably the mere no attraction for him; but the no doubt be acceptable, for he of this world's goods. he has been voted freedom of the City of se get a step in rank as and will be made a G. C. B. ndeed no limi to what the Sirdar may tain, and it has been confidently pre- t ten years mce may see him a Field nd Commander-in-Chief of the Army. ner come to us with both hands re is a painfu rumour afloat, based y the best autority, that Sir Herbert is greatly trubled with his eyes, s have gone so far as to say that he asurable distnce of total blindness.

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men doubt tht we are on the eve of ion Inventors in England, America, Austria are all wrking to that end, but differing mear For example, Mr. G. a machine, the ight of birds being imi- till now no vry notable result. Mr. is another wh has an invention of a character, bu save that Mr. Maxim press peep at nothing very definite Another genthan named Alexander ding away at Ba with a similar object- not as yet tan the public into his . Ader, a Fren engineer, has actually erimental stag with his machine, for that it is capab of raising itself from The committee of French army experts f of the French overnment witnessed ts have reporte that in their opinion on with this maine is clearly feasible, rnment which h been subsidising M. ion has agreed t grant him a further exact particula of M. Ader's invent- kept very secre but it has transpired opyist of nature which has adapted in of the wings of all things that fly a metric curve kwn as the spiral.

In reviewing Dr. Thurston's Pamplet on Eurasian anthropology the *Pioneer* remarks:—"The problem of the Eurasian is most serious: and it is correspondingly important to possess scientific accuracy as to his physical structure and capabilities: and Mr. Thurston has made it his business to test the Eurasian all round and to record the results." Dr. Thurston certainly has not tested the Eurasians "all round." On the contrary, he has taken 180 of the poorest Eurasians from the slums and parcherries of Madras and has fallaciously based his conclusions on Eurasians generally from them. As well judge the phisique of Britishers from human specimens collected in Petticoat Lane or Seven Dials. The *Pioneer*, though misled by Dr. Thurston very "special" investigations, concludes in a kindly enough tone:—"The physique of the Eurasian is against him: but on the other hand he is a good shot, he is more loyal to us than we are to ourselves, and he comes of a stock endowed with most of the milder virtues of humanity, of a stock many members of which have done well, while some have attained the honours of knighthood and the highest decorations of the Government service."—*Mail.*

Professor Brander Matthews, writing on "New Trials for Old Favourites" in the *Forum* for August takes Mark Twain's attack on the "Vicar of Wakefield" as his text for discussing the popularity which is conventionally accorded to various books which many people never read. Mr Matthews says:—

If a score of competent critics, chosen from the chief modern languages, were empowered to select a dozen cosmopolitan classics there would be agreement only in regard to the ancients. About the moderns there would be the utmost diversity of opinion; no book of Dicken's would be put on the list, nor any book of Thackeray's either. nor aught of Hawthorne's; while a volume of Poe's short stories might perhaps survive the discussion, and so might "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Perhaps "Gill Blas" and "Paul and Virginia" and the "Vicar of Wakefield" would be able to make good their claims, and perhaps not. Perhaps, indeed the only books in our language [except a play or two of Shakespear's] that are absolutely certain of insertion are the two books of our boyhood, "Gulliver's Travels" and "Robinson Crusoe," both of them tales of seafaring, and both of them intimately characteristic of the stock that speaks English on the opposite shores of the Atlantic.

M. de Vogue has recently declared that the list of cosmopolitan classics must finally be restricted to two books, "Don Quixote" and "Robinson Crusoe." He tells us that—"other masterpieces take higher rank, from the perfection of their art or from the sublimity of their thought, but they do not address themselves to every condition; they demand for their enjoyment a mind already formed and an intellectual culture not given to everyone Cervantes and De Foe alone have solved the problem of interesting . . . the little child and the thoughtful old man, the servant-girl and the philosopher."

THE following appears in the *Daily Mail*:—

The curse of India still lies heavy on the land. The Madras Presidency now feels its fell influence with crushing weight. Sir Arthur Havelock, who went to Hindustan with a high reputation for fair-mindedness, succumbed to the malign seductions of Indian hill-stations.

Madras is ruled by a Governor and an Executive Council of two, chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Death recently created a vacancy in this Council. The public mind was not perturbed, for the next name on the roster was Mr. Charles Stewart Crole, without exception the ablest man in the Indian Civil Service in Southern India. Mr. Crole's abilities are not those of the bookworm, the student, or the doctrinaire. He knows the country thoroughly; he understands the people; he has a singularly clear perception of the needs of the hour. By seniority, by natural ability, and by knowledge of India, he was marked out for the vacancy in the Madras Council.

But his name was passed over. The public mind became perturbed. Mr. Arundel, the Civilian chosen, was not only Mr. Crole's junior in the service, but his inferior in every respect. An explanation of the appointment has been looked for.

No authoritative explanation has been forthcoming, but the *Madras Mail* a daily paper much behind the scenes, gives a clue to this remarkable supersession. Mr. Crole is noted for his independence; he is not, to use a euphemism, of a malleable disposition; subservient were perhaps the better word. Sir Arthur Havelock, the *Madras Mail* understands. was apprehensive with regard to Mr. Crole's indepedence of opinion and strength of character. So his name was not submitted to the Secretary of State. For while the appointment to Executive Councils rests with the Crown, the nominations are in the hands of the Governor of the Province.

Thus the brightest talents are lost to the country, for Mr. Crole will retire from Madras before the year is out, instead of strengthening its Council [illegible]

But before Mr. Crole finally retires, another vacancy will occur in the Madras Council. By chance he may yet be appointed. It will be interesting to watch whether this happens, or the curse of favouritism continues to hold sway.

EXTRACTS

FEEDER RAILWAYS

Among the greatest of the minor aids towards developing the resources of a country must be counted the "feeder railway. Wherever the amount of probable traffic is too small to justify the extension of a regular branch of the main line, it is wise to see, before giving up the idea of railway connection at all, whether some one of the numerous forms of subsidiary line is not suitable to the conditions. As a matter of fact there are very few districts, even in India, where some form of subsidiary line would not pay. There are so many varieties of these light lines, ranging from the ordinary narrow gauge line to the hanging buckets of an overhead rope Telpher line. The latter is only for produce, though men can ride in the buckets, and the workmen at collieries where this system is in operation do so ride. It was a serious blow for Telpherage when its inventor Professor Fleming Jenkin, died while perfecting his experiments, a blow from which it has hardly yet recovered. It is the simplest and lightest form which a feeder line can take, and, on the whole, the cheapest. It consists, mainly, of a line of strong posts, placed like telegraph posts, only double as a rule, unless the line is very light. On each side of these posts runs a pair of wires, one above the other, on which or rather between which run the buckets as on an up and down line of railway. This is the lightest and cheapest form of produce line, and poor indeed must be the district where such a line would not pay.

The best principle upon which a system of feeder lines can be placed is to embrace a whole series of districts in a regulated scheme of lines, modified in each case to suit the probable traffic, but all under one administration. It is useless to try and run each little feeder as a line by itself, for that might spell ruin. They should be managed either by the main railway line which they feed, or by a separate Company controlling all the feeder lines that run into a line of railway, and working conjointly with that main line. The concessions that such a Company would receive would be considerable, for nothing so fully assures the prosperity of a trunk railway as to have the country through which it passes thoroughly tapped on each side of it by thin searching lines of communication which go deeply into the heart of the agricultural districts, gather up the produce and pour them down into the main stream. There are many reasons why a network of feeder lines can be best managed by a single Company. In the first place, it can afford to command much higher skill in times of emergency, for the pay of a trained Consulting Engineer is hardly felt when distributed over a number of lines. Then again, when one Company controls a number of such lines, each is more likely to be proportioned to the amount of traffic it has to deal with, instead of being swamped, as a single line is apt to be, by plant and rolling stock of a heavier and more costly kind than the traffic would warrant, put up by the hungry greed of shareholders in a hurry to be rich. The correct apportioning of line to traffic is still further helped on in a single Company by the fact that it can always afford to lay down an unambitious line first, and replace it by a heavier type if the development of trade warrants it, the light line first laid down being taken up and used to open out some other district.

In the matter of traffic, too, a single Company controlling a network of feeders is better able to obtain good terms from the trunk line or lines that it feeds than any single line could command for itself. Not only is it better able to obtain a hearing but it controls all the traffic pouring into the main line and therefore must be attended to if [illegible] is to earn a good dividend. Moreover, it can afford to make the arrangements of its various branches fit in with each other. to allow the less important junctions to be served at inconvenient hours if the more important find that the trains they have to meet start at convenient times. With a number of tiny independent lines, on the other hand, we have the sorry spectacle of each fighting wildly for his own hand, each caring nothing for the inconvenience or even ruin of the others so long as its own immediate interests are served, its own rare and occasional passengers suited with the hours of arrival and departure on the main line that are most convenient to them. In every way in management, in suitable arrangement of lines, in power of combination and in general efficiency the feeder Company is sure to come out the winner in an enterprise of this kind. But above all it is strong in its power of apportioning the line to the traffic and expanding or altering it as that traffic is developed. For the distinguishing characteristic of all true feeder lines is the comparative ease and economy of construction of their permanent ways.

We have shown how easy a Telpher line is put up, and the other forms of feeder line are only a little less simple. When the traffic is somewhat more than can be managed by a Telpher line, especially when it has to provide for the carriage of any considerable number of passengers, it is usual to have resort to some form of tram line. This may either be worked by steam or by one of the electrical methods now in vogue. Steam tramways pay where fuel is cheap and abundant, and anything like heavy traction has to be compassed, such as mineral produce; but electricity might be found more useful where fuel is scarce or only obtainable at particular points on the line. In all districts there is, as a rule, a road which can be to a great extent utilised as a permanent way, for tramways do not interrupt the road traffic like railways do, and in country districts simple forms of electrical traction like the overhead system, can be set up which would be impracticable. Even where this is not convenient, there are other forms to resort, to such as the isolated third rail, storage batteries, and simplest perhaps of all, the method that has been successfully used for years on the little line at Brighton, in which the ordinary rails are used to carry the current without any exterior assistance at all. There are other varieties and forms of existing varieties which it would take too long to detail. Electricity as applied to traction is, to all intents and purposes, in its infancy, and it is impossible to foresee the powers it will yet develop; the only certain fact about it is that it is moving rapidly along the path of development, and will in time give us results as yet undreamt of.

Where no roads are available, and where the country is rough and broken, there is another form of light railway which has been worked for years successfully in Southern Russia. The single line railway is the light railway *par excellence* for a country distitute of suitable roads. It requires no levelling, no embankments, no cuttings, but its single line, of curiously deep section, runs on supporting pillars and girders the height of the former being proportioned to the undulations of the ground, so as to continue an evenly graded course. Poised on its single line of carrying wheels, the carriages and trucks, designed on the lines of an Irish jaunting car are preserved from losing their [illegible] by side wheels inclined at an angle from the rail or rib of the car and pressing against the [illegible] it knows. India, which is the only perma- [illegible] resources. There [illegible] needs feeder lines to deve- [illegible] forms of such lines, as we have shown, to meet all requirements; and nothing is wanting but energy and capital to develop them.—*Mail.*

It is surprising to many that foot-ball players and other athletes regard a sprain or bruise of so little consequence. One reason of this is, they know how to treat such injuries so as to recover from them in a few days, while others would be laid up for two or three weeks, if not longer. Writing from Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa., Mr. W. H. Losel, captain of the base ball club and gymnasium says: "I take pleasure in stating, that members of our base ball club and myself have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm with most excellent results. I unhesitatingly recommend it as the best remedy for sprains, swellings, cuts and bruises, of any that I know." For sale by

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Dr. Phillips' Phosphotine is pronounced by the highest medical authorities to be a erful purifier of the human blood. It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and les; it communicates a healthy tone and vigour to every organ, excites appetite, es digestion and assimilates food.

hillips' Phosphotine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy muscles and speedily restores the impaired powers of life and if continued for a eeks restores perfect health to the body in whatever weak state it may have been.

Phillips' Phosphotine is also a capital remedy for all female complaints, restores to a sound health, and removes any irregularity of their system.

Phillips' Phosphotine is free from all intoxicating and poisonous ingredients so resorted to for speedy relief of maladies which are only temporarily checked and h reappear with renewed vigour rather than being permanently rooted out.

Phillips' Phosphotine is such a miraculous and invaluable medicine which was before discovered by medical science. On the human system it acts like a Charm. minutes after using a dose, the man feels himself cheerful, vigorous and reed. A trial only will convince people of the fact that a single dose is worth a guinea. fferers from the above diseases need not despair if their medical advisers have unced them to be past all hopes of recovery. One week's use of this medicine e followed by some good effect, but a perfect and permanent cure can only be ned by using it from 3 to 6 weeks according to the nature of the constitution and f the disease.

PRICE PER BOTTLE 2sh. 8d (LASTING FOR 7 DAYS.)

DIAN MONEY Rs. 2/. THREE BOTTLES Rs. 5/8. SIX BOTTLES Rs. 10/8. DOZEN Rs. 20/.
king charges to mofussil customers from one to twelve, annas 2, Postage Extra.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

tured only by H. J. Phillips, M. D. Phosphotine Laboratory, New York, U. S. A.
Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: J. DANIEL & Co., MADRAS.
ontaining many unsolicited testimonials will be sent free on application to

ission Tile Works,

LICUT.

ST MANUFACTURE OF

Tiles.

LGHAT.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Opening of Nilgiri Railway.

The Nilgiri Mountain Railway will be opened for the booking of goods traffic only between Mettupalaiyam and Coonoor station on Saturday, the 1st Oct: 1898. The rates will be

(*a*) From Mettupalaiyam to Coonoor:

	PER MAUND. Rs.	A.	P.
Ordinary goods	0	7	1
Grain and seeds common of all kinds and salt in wagon loads of 540 mds. at owner's risk ..	0	4	0
Do do in wagon loads of 270 mds. at owner's risk ..	0	4	0
Do do in any quantity at Railway risk ..	0	5	6
Flour in wagon loads of 270 mds. at owner's risk ..	0	4	6
Do in any quantity at Railway risk ..	0	6	0
Kerosine oil in full wagon loads of 270 mds. only ..	0	7	·1
Manure in wagon loads of 12 tons (324 mds.) owner's risk ..	0	5	0
(*b*) From Coonoor to Mettupalaiyam:—Ordinary goods ..	0	3	10
Coffee	0	1	6
Tea	0	3	2
Cinchona bark	0	3	0
Potatoes in wagon loads of 270 mds. at owner's risk ..	0	1	3
Do. in smaller quantities at owner's risk ..	0	2	0

(*c*) Bulky articles will only be carried by special arrangement with the Traffic Manager.

2. Goods may be booked through to and from all stations on the Madras Railway, the above rates being added to the Madras Railway rates from Mettupalaiyam, and from the 1st November to and from all stations on connected Railways.

An out Agency will be opened at Ootacamund, to and from which goods may be booke an additional charge for cartage between Ootacamund and Coonoor which will be notified hereafter.

Illustrated Guide.

Copies of the above are now available for sale. The book is bound in cloth with a specially designed cover in gold. It is 12x10 inches in size and contains a description of places on and near the Madras Railway, the scenery, buildings, and people; there are 42 illustrations in permanent photography.

Copies can be obtained from the Chief Auditor, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras; they can also be obtained at the Railway Refreshment Rooms and at Messrs. Higginbotham and Co's. establishments and bookstalls.

The price per copy is Rs. 5, net.

Madras Railway,
Agent & Manager's Office,
Rayapuram Terminus,
Madras, 10th Sept. 1898.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent & Mana-ger.

THE WEST COAST SPECTAOR.

Mr D. Sadashiva Rau, of Messrs S. Rangaswami & Co., Madras, has been thorised to receive orders and payments r advertisements &c. as our Agent f Madras and Eastern Districts.

K. nkunni Nair,
Maging Proprietor

THE WEST C ST SPECTATOR

I request at all subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions for the ear will kindly do so without any ther delay.

K. SANKUNNI NAIR,
Managing Proprietor.

Notice.

Is by given that an auction of abo 06,200 cubic feet of teak timbe l take place in the Kodibag Timber Depot near Karwar mencing from the 21st November 8. For conditions of sale apply to e undersigned.

T. R. D. BELL,

Camp, Karwar.
24th Sept. 1898

Divisional Forest Officer, Western Division, Kanara,

Agents for the Students' Journal.

Mr. T. Ramakrishna Sub Rao
Mysore.

" K. Shanker Naick
Mangalore.

" P. S. Rangaswami Naidu
Negapattam.

" N. Sreenivasam
Kumbakonam.

Messrs A. L. Krishna Poi & Co.,
Mangalore.

" N. Narainasami & Co.
Mayavaram.

More agents wanted in all parts of India, Burmah and Ceylon. For particulars apply to K. P. Krishna Menon, Palace Buildings, Palghat.

FATHER MULLER'S SPECIFICS.

Margao. 3. 2.

DEAR FATHER,

I gladly signify to you that I have result with your Specifics, in Paralysis of the bladder and No. 1. used in the be cures them or a tal complicat

THE

West Coast Spectator.

SUNDAY, 23RD OCTOBER, 1898.

☞ *On account of the* **Dusserah holidays,** *there will be no issue of this paper on Thursday next, the 27th instant.*

The Publican and the Judge.

That executive and judicial functions should not be exercised by the same officer, that prosecutor and judge should not be combined in one, is a principle which Government has fully accepted, though only very partially carried out. The success which has attended the scheme of Stationary Magistrates introduced some years ago, is such as to justify the fullest extension of the principle. The only argument against it at present seems to be the shortness of the public purse. The Hon'ble Mr. Ratnasabhapathi Pillay, however, in a note which he has addressed to the Government, shows a way to tide over this difficulty and effect a complete separation without any additional cost. He proposes that the work should be merely re-distributed among the existing officers, one section of them being allotted for the revenue and other executive work and the other for the criminal work. Each district should be divided into revenue divisions and judicial divisions, each division being under a Divisional Officer. Under such an arrangement the revenue divisional officers will have no judicial work and will confine themselves to the ordinary revenue and executive duties of their divisions, while the judicial divisional officers will be free from revenue duties. The divisions will, of course, be larger in area; but their work will be greatly facilitated. It may be said that parties and witnesses will have longer distances to go in search of the Divisional Magistrate. But to have a fixed head-quarter station, though somewhat distant, to which they can go in search of justice, is an arrangement which people would consider immensely better than to have to follow the magistrate to all sorts of out-of-the-way places while he goes out on circuit on revenue work. Such an arrangement, in fact, will satisfy all practical purposes. While separate officers will be employed for revenue and judicial work, it will still remain very convenient, whenever desired, to effect transfers between the departments, so that the officers employed for these duties are vast proportionate. Tahsildars paid up 225 per mensem are put on barely r work, while magisterial work is ent to officers whose pay is only Rs Much reproach is from time to tim against the uprightnesss of the latte yet, on the whole, considerin temptations in the way, its to satisfactory. It is necess same that such temptations allowed to stand. There those who sagely say that to be bought with gold and that may be found in the humblest cott often as in the proudest palace. Bl fortunately, in the corrupted languag world, it is 'human' to err, and human institution ought to provide it. It therefore looks more app that Tahsildars should be put in of magisterial work, and Sta Magistrates and Deputy Tahsild charge of revenue work. Und existing system of combined ma and revenue work, the advantages a change would be greater than i duties are separated. For, a Ta not having magisterial powers many cases never having had is often much less compete magisterial work than the Sta Magistrate, who is considered fa him. But suddenly the Tahsilda oms into a Deputy Collector and is ed with second or first class p powers which he has yet to learn to e If an exchange of work were effected Tahsildars and Stationary Magistra Tahsildar would receive a prep training for divisional criminal w exercising the powers of a thir magistrate.

But perhaps a weightier argum the exchange or at least in some the raising of the status of the St Magistrates is afforded by a co of criminal and civil justice. The is more important than the latt as life is of greater consequence t perty. Yet we find that while the the lowest civil judge, is paid from Rs. 400, the Stationary Magist lowest criminal judge, is paid only Let us suppose that, as it is in as it ought to be in all good gove revenue duties are completely from judicial. Then, under the Sessions Judge there would distinct branches of the department, the criminal and The Judicial Divisional Officer i branch with the emoluments of tant or Deputy Collectors fo Judge in the other, would be ing status and pay. Next to come the Stationary Magistra one and District Munsiffs in the between them there would, as thi pre reme be very wide disparity in

West Coast Notes.

learn that the authorities at Mangalore e given up their "P's". This novel mark- on the forearm caused needless alarm in y quarters and the passenger traffic on Sheppard Company's steamers consibly suffered. The P's have now been regnued.

Mercenal duty on which Mr. Parsons be on the return of Mr. Dance , it is said, to enquire and rt on the subject of the "dummy" nals complained of by the President of District Board. Mr. Parsons is not n to have as yet paid any special tion to the difficult problem of Mapilla ation; but there is little doubt that he is enabled to direct all his abundergy and zeal in this channel, he will e to help a great way towards its on.

MAPILLA [SE]POY. Since writing on this subject last week, the atrocities of the Mapilla sepoys at Cannanore have exceeded bounds. The detailed account given correspondent will speak for itself. plunder, assaulting men and women, icturing skulls seem to be the avowed on of these lawless men. It appears the roll-call on Monday evening the sepoys were absent. These men that time engaged in breaking the f peaceful citizens. Their lawlesspears to have been greatly encour the extremely lenient treatment first received at the hands of Lt. rton and other officers. It is now that those officers are absolutely o keep them under control. The we learn, are in a mortal panic. ve wired to the Collector and to the r for succour. It is strange that have been allowed to develop so ll not the authorities take prompt now at least? The Regiment mediately be moved from Cannahen a Commission might be ap o enquire into the misdeeds of the report on hat measures should d with regard the regiment in he only possible remedy, perhaps, to disband the regiment al at any rate, the present men in rrigible. A transfer to some ct may, however, be tried.

[EXAMINATI]ON Examinations, examinations, examinations without end. Examinations are good, but they must not is possible to have too thing. While Mr. been endeavouring ation burden of agencies have dd to the strain.

conducted by departmental agency, the same argument that induced Head Masters to hold a preliminary examination preparatory of the University test may urge them hereafter to institute another complete examination preliminary to this public preliminary examination. And where is it to end? But many of the schools in the sister Presidency, evidently, are not sorry to be in leading strings. Our Karwar correspondent, writing approvingly about this examination, says: "This is decidedly an improvement upon the old system and a step in the right direction, inasmuch as the papers are not by the accustomed hands of the teachers, but by stranger-hands under the directions of the Educational Inspector." There are many other ways in which this advantage could be secured.

News and Notes.

Lord Charles Beresford, who has gone to China on a commercial mission, has arrived at Pekin.

Col. G. W. Sawyer, Comtroller of Military Accounts, Madras Command, vacates his appointment on the 15th proximo.

The Presidency College Literary Society had a very successful social gathering on Wednesday last. The members played "Pickwickians in Trouble" on the occasion.

Mr. P. S. Singaravelu Pillai, Ag. Forest Settlement Officer, Nellore, goes on three months' privilege leave.

Rao Bahadur K. Nagoji Rao, B. A., Ag. Principal, Kumbakonum College, takes two months' privilege leave from date of relief.

At Friday's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, the Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Bills were to be passed and a Bill was to be introduced to further amend the Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

Mr. Pichu Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., Registrar of Tinnevelly, has been appointed Registar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras

Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue has been posted to Tinnevelly as Acting District and Sessions Judge.

It is said that the Hon'ble Sir A. Trevor of the Viceroy's Executive Council will probably visit Madras and Southern India next month, while the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers will proceed to Rajputana and the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz to Hyderabad.

The Cycle Track which has been laid out by the Oakley Cycle Company in the compound of the Elphinstone Hotel, Madras, was to be formally opened yesterday by the Hon'ble Col. Sir George Moore. A Grand Cycle Race Meeting will be held there during the Christmas holidays.

With reference to the appointment of Mr. Mahomed Razakhan as Collector of Kurnool, His Excellency the Governor

7 separate districts in the Madras Presidency plague cases have occurred already. We take [illegible] figures from the Government's [illegible] Memorandum:—

District.	to 10th Oct. cases.	deaths.	11th to 17th Oct. cases.	deaths.
Bellary.	[illegible]			
Anantapur.		9	"	"
N. Arcot.	1	26	20	7
S. Canara.	—	11	4	[illegible]
Salem.	10	—	1	1
Madura	1	5	6	1
Trichinopoly.	1	—	—	—
Bangalore City.	603		—	1
Rest of Mysore Province.	55		292	210
			31	26

France is reported to be making great war preparations. It is not likely that the Fashoda question will lead the English and the French to war. It may the German Kaiser's movements that pricked up the Gaul, who resents any interference with his protection of Eastern Christ

The Bombay Government has issued a resolution altering the measures to out ex- with regard to travellers and railway passengers for the prevention of the spread case, 'As a permanent feature of epidemic lations', it says, 'detention at camps any ses are impossible. It is evident that it is practicable over a large area and a polo period of time to close the ordinary channels of daily business and intercourse, without very sorely trying the patience of the public and jeopardising their general prosperity." Detention camps and Passes will therefore be discontinued and will be replaced by the following measures:—

(*a*) The stringent medical examination of travellers; (*b*) the careful disinfection of all suspicious articles, clothes and bedding, (*c*) the correct ascertainment and record of the location of travellers after they have been permitted to enter a town, so that they may be kept under surveillance for ten days; (*d*) special measures with regard to those travellers who cannot be depended upon to give a trustworthy account of themselves or are otherwise suspicious.

West Coast News.

MALABAR.

Calicut.

Mr. Somasundara Rao, Asst. Inspector of Schools, is expected here tomorrow.

The annual Social gathering of the Kerala Debating Society will be held tomorrow evening at the Talli Palace Hall.

Mr. S[illegible] Naidu, Supdt. of Post Offices, left this for Cochin on the 20th on a tour of inspection.

SAFES.

Inspector of Schools, is ex- He will inspect the Mappilla Branch

21st. Revd. Mr. Finlayson to Tuticorin and Messrs. Theadore to Pondichery, Nowrojee to Madras and Annaswami Aiyar to Parli.

Arrivals, 21st. G. A. Gibson Esq.

Within the last month the Bhatkal sanitary been charged for breach acquitted. all the three have been who was charged Tuesday's Bench, a Bhatkal that he had done with letting out water some very damaging so into the drain and Sanitary Inspector. He statements against the was acquitted.

On Tuesday morning, the Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Mr. Nowroji, B. C. E. accompained by the Sanitary inspected the different streets and lanes D and E where it is proposed to lay pipes for water-supply from the Mananchira. Mr. Nowroji left on Friday. He will on arrival at Madras place definite proposals before the Municipal Council.

Some brothers hailing from Tinnevelly lately organised clever swindle here. They rented a in the Bunya quarter and made a show s. But when after some time they had to get on credit goods worth over Rs. they disappeared. Two of them who were and one arrested in Tinnevelly were charged the Town Sub-Magistrate. The Magis- however, discharged them on the 19th nt on the ground that they were not the princi- but only the servants of those who organi the swindle. Mr. Coverji Ardesbir, we learn, is offered a reward of Rs. 100 to any one who will find out the whereabouts of the swindlers.

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General.

Mr. M. I. Philip, Hospital Assistant at Tellicherry, has been ordered to the Minicoy Islands instead of Mr. Lazarus.

Our Monday last was celebrated with great feasting the marriage of Mr. A. Achuta Menon, B. A. with the daughter of Mr. K. P. Achuta Menon, the well-known pleader of Palghat. There were many guests from out-stations.

The authorities in Calicut have received telegraphic advice of certain misdeeds of the Mapilla sepoys at Cannanore. An Adhikari going to Taluk with money was attacked by three sepoys and eased of his burden; the three men are now under remand. Later on there was a riot between some sepoys and some bazaar men; three of the sepoys and six of the bazaar-men are said to have been wounded. We publish elsewhere our correspondent's detailed letters on the subject.

TRAVANCORE.

H. H. the First Prince of Travancore shortly goes on a trip to Peermaad.

The Chief Justice of Travancore was presented with the Viceregal *sannad* conferring on him the title on Dewan Bahadur.

All the property lost in the Vycum theft case has been recovered and the thieves have confessed their guilt.

Mr. S. Kalyanaramier, the Sirkar Val of Alleppy, has been appointed as a M in the room of Mr. Shankarakum deceased. The place of Sirkar Val given to one Mr. D' Veigas, a to the Trevandram Zilla Co

Mr. Gregory Saldanha, partner of the firm of Messrs. J. A. Saldanha and Sons, is shortly expected at Mangalore from the Ghauts to attend his brother's wedding which takes place in the first week of November.

It is reported that the entire police party that was in escort of Government treasure at Sulia the other day is now under remand in connection with the disappearance of Rs. 6,000 which we noticed last week.

The Quarantine rules which were in operation at the port of Mangalore since the reopening of the fair season, have been relaxed to an appreciable extent and the importers of goods are now permitted to land them within the port limits instead of leaving them at Ullal on the other side of the river in exposed and unprotected sheds. It may now be hoped that the prices of imported goods will soon fall to their normal rates.

Apothecary G. Gascoyne has been relieved of the duties of the Plague Medical Officer and Hospital Assistant J. M. Saldanha has been appointed to that work. The reason for such a thing is not clear.

Mr. Abbas Ali, a clerk in the Mangalore Division Office, has been appointed as the Monegar of Amindivi Islands.

Mr. Hattyangady Ananda Rao, better known as "the Club clerk" has again been entertained to his former post as the Club clerk to the Mangalore Club.

Sheppard company's *S. S. Brahmani* which arrived at Mangalore on the 17th. of October brought an unusually large number of passengers from Bhatkal. These people wanted to come to Mangalore long ago; but they were prevented from doing so by the scare which the capital "P" created. Now that the practice has been given up they all made bold to take their passage to Mangalore.

Karnataka Parvati Parinayam

We have received a copy of Mr. Benegal Rama Rau's *Full Notes on Karnataka Parvati Parinaya Natakam.* Just half the book is covered by the Introduction, which bears ample testimony to the labour bestowed on the work. It contains an account of the form and structure of the drama, a biographical notice of the poet, an outline of the plot, a note on the sources of the plot, analytical notes on the chief characters and a note on the time-analysis of the play. The notes, explanatory and grammatical, are neither inadequate nor inaccurate, neither too full nor too meagre— they give just the help the student requires. At the end is a set of intelligent questions on the text. The plan is quite novel in Kanarese and the new departure is a step in the right direction. Kanarese students will find the book of no little use in their study of the play.

Legal.

he Kottakal Kidnapping Case.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

is case has assumed wonderful proportions me on for hearing yesterday and the Special stant Magistrate's Court compound was nged by a large crowd of Moplahs. As there a part-heard riot case from Elankur, Manjeri. case was taken up only about 3 o'clock The

pose her body and her parts to en grant a certificate, without the permission or her guardians. The learned Magis with these views and gave a good wi Thangal for his gross misconduct. Kariastan of the Thangal in the pre large assemblage of Moplahs that by a girl to be examined by Surgeon Drumm the permission of the court he is guilty tempt of court and that he behaved leave the words blank). Mr. Vibert hard words to the Kariastan of presence of the large crowd of to be conveyed to the Thangal. opportunity for the Thangal conduct in two days. The Ka ation was that it was all the work of th puram Thangal. He was then brought Court and Mr Vibert gave some very advice to the young man. He was the the soul of all this sensation and he w against getting into trouble by associatin people and taking unnecessary interest in these. As the defence had not cited Surg Drummend as a witness an opportunity them to do so and the case was adjourned November at Calicut. Meantime the girl kept some where and as the Malapuram had shown by his conduct that he was an party in the affair it was decided to sent Calicut to the Muthukoya and she was ac entrusted with the Pattani Duffadar of and an old Moplah to be conveyed to Calic The defence then prayed for releasing the on bail which prayer Mr. Vibert refused to.

The Mapilla Sepoy.

19th

Another robbery under aggravating circu (as I have prophesied in my last letter) mitted by the Moplah sepoys last even Sepoys had got previous information disbursement last evening of wages of the in the employ of a big timber merchant of and therefore lay in wait for them near the toll-gate through which they were to pas following summary of evidence, given by the victims to-day before the Town Magist thought he would soon die, will give you idea of what actually occurred than my own

"I was going to my house with two of my When we reached the old toll-gate our route different directions. So we had a littl before parting. It was about 7-30 p. m. W four Moplah Sepoys coming up to us. came towards us and each began to search person. One took off some money which my friends (named) had with him. Anoth searched me found no money on my pers therefore keeping his hold on me took his and raised it to cut off my ear-rings. I caught him in my hands firmly and rais alarm. I heard people coming from di directions. At that time the Moplah stab and I swooned away. I knew nothing When next I recovered my senses, I was the verandah of a shop with my two f It was about 11 o'clock then. I then felt removing us from that place saying the companies were coming back in force. W taken to a house close by and there laid. A 12 o'clock the police came and took us in Then there was a fourth man also wounde along with us."

So far the situation of things cou understood from the above statemen appears some persons came to the spot on the alarm and there was a hand to hand which many of them received dangerous Anyhow the sepoys had the worst of it. of them succeeded in escaping but the was bound and secured by the Tiers and and concealed away some distance from tha The sepoys who had gone back gave the al his chums and about two hundred (214 of were absent at the roll-call) came to wreak their vengeance on the Tiers fo fending themselves. But none who in the incident were found; but the sepoys a wholesale onslaught on every one resi the neighbourhood and who happened to spot. An hotel keeper, a Nambiar was assaulted, his skull was fractured and received very dangerous wounds. Never they will not succeed in recovering the comrades remedy fcing took place until

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ot a vendor but one P. Vythi Patter paramba. It appears that there were two but five sepoys who took part in the day the crime occurred, the Police r was not here. He came back from n Friday evening, held a consultation Magistrate, and both of them proceed- the Colonel's Bungalow and insisted the Moplahs on parade to enable want to identify the man. Accord- ordered the Moplah recruits bring. Two witnesses who Police guard and the complain- the ground. The complain- atified one and the witnesses two others. ee were at once put under arrest and n the guard room. The police Inspec- sted on having them made over to the nd the Colonel wired to Head-quarters if this could be permitted. On receipt y in the affirmative the military hand- two of them to the Police who were d off to the police lock-up last evening, er being retained in the guard room further enquiry. The two in the Police have not yet made over the property s believed that they will do so today.

high time, now that matters are com- climax, to take a brief resume of the of the mopla Sepoy's daring doings. gan their career under very favour- spices. The first recorded case of their ness occurred on the 10th December soon as a Company of 50 was formed, hey unlawfully restrained two of Her 's mail runners when they had gone a e of 4 miles from here, and dragged ack to the Town Police Station here, silly ground of their having taken a ut. The Police refused to take charge mail runners and charged the Sepoys Sec. 341 before the Joint Magistrate, owever, referred the matter to the Com- g Officer. It is not known what the nding Officer did; but from the fact action was not reported to the Police, be inferred that he sent them off scot- The next was a general attack on the drivers attended with theft. Complaint de to the Joint Magistrate in this case with the same result as in the above. hetted their appetite for more mischief damped the spirit of such of the d parties as could manage to institute tion. Numerous other Complaints were ted likewise. On one occasion a batch of roceeded to the city to wreak their ven- pon all intractable shopkeepers. But in they had the worst of it and since that y abandoned Cannanore City as not ery safe place for them. But their and daring trebly increased in other during these three years, only those resided in Cannanore could know erings the people have been endur- e outrage at a temple I have already to you. Some of their doings I shall detail, without instancing any . They waylay poor travellers em by night or by day. If any good woman happen to pass the road where they think it a trifle to violate their often crowd court compounds

gravity of the situation and is only waiting for an opportunity to deal a blow. Some of the inhabitants have wired to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to protect them from the ravages of the Moplah Sepoys and the Rev. Mr. Schonthal has sent another telegram to the Collector as his peon on his way to the Treasury with a bag of money was assaulted by Sepoys. The arrack shop-keepers and toddy-sellers have petitioned the Tahsildar to say that on account of the Sepoys they cannot go and remit kists into the Treasury as they are afraid of being robbed and that they would give their kists to the Taluk peons if they are sent to their shops. What is more I hear, that the Tahsildar has sent memos to all the Adhigaries not to come with money to the Treasury until this state of things alters for the better.

A Murder at Ponani.

(From our own Correspondent)

The dead body of a Thiyah alleged to have been found in the well of a Nayar neighbour of his at Edapal was brought last Thursday evening to the local hospital for *Post-Mortem* examination. More than one plea is alleged as to the cause of death. The one that has gained the widest currency is that the deceased went out during the previous night on a thieving excursion, and while in the act of easing one of his Nair neighbours of his belongings, was arrested by the inmates of the house and roughly handled. The process having unfortunately exceeded the physical endurance of the man, he succumbed under it. Seeing that life had oozed out under their merciless operation, his assailants, threw his inanimate body into a well in the compound, evidently with the intention of hoodwinking the public into the belief that the man had jumped into it of his own choice to escape the serious consequences of his offence. The body bore several marks of violence inflicted upon it but none to show the effect of drowning. The Medical Examination, which was immediately conducted upon it, also has gone to establish the fact of death having been caused through violence. The Stationary Magistrate, who visited the scene of the event, and held an enquiry into the matter also is reported to be convinced of this popular theory. Under these circumstances, it is hoped that the Police and the Magistracy will leave no stone unturned to find out the culprits and bring them to condign punishment. The escape of the murderers in the Alencode and Veliangode murder cases, has already cast a slur on the detective acumen of our executive; and the public have not yet quite recovered from the shock of the miscarriage of Justice in these cases. We therefore trust that the authorities concerned will put forth their best efforts in bringing the present case to a successful conclusion.

Correspondence.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents Ed.]

The Cochin Bar

Sir,—I should not have minded "Briefless Vakil's" vapourings against me on this question.

ment. Its results will be disastrous both to the Government and to the individual transferred, in as much , it would entail additional expense to the forme without any corresponding good, especially, at ime when the Government requires all Heads of partments to enforce the strictest economy.

Now, coming the subject of "Jails"—The Jailors are the ex tive officers, and as such they have the power wield vast influence therefore their cons transfers are effected throughout the Presi y. The reasons for the proposed transfer of so called "energetic" Jailor, who has nearly q er of a century's service in this jail, and now is retiring days, are best known to the Head e Department himself; and the "Impartial's lief that it is due alone to his being a native this place is ill-founded. Your "Impartial's nowledge of the duties of the Assistant Jailor agre and inconsistent with Code rules. His ies are such, that he comes under the cate of low paid officials. It is true that his f (a retired First Class District Munsiff) ha me landed property. As District Munsiff for quarter of a century he has been remarked cessive District Judges as having tu ut exceptionally good work, and it was the that the 55 years rule was not enforced in case, though his service in the Judicial De was over 35 years, and he has retired ver on a full pension with an expression of t District Judge that he was fit to serve f other 10 years. Your "Impartials" descri of him, that he is old and unable to manage few lands, all tenanted, and mostly situa round about his habitation, and cannot cope wi the attendant litigation, unaided, is quite incompatible with his vast judicial experience and the opinion expressed as to his physique.

Being governed by the Succession Act, the Assistant Jailor, who has other brothers besides, cannot have joint interest in the property of his father. How, then, could his attention be diverted from his official duties?

The concluding para of the letter under reply betrays your "Impartial's" sectarian tendency. His pretens ion to know that the successor of the present Jailor (before the receipt of his transfer order) is a Christian himself, is wonderful. He may be a Christian or a Mussulman or a Hindu. But it is nowhere laid down, as against discipline and public interest, that two officials of the same religion should not serve in one office. His statement that the number of Christian prisoners has unfortunately been increasing of late is a mere product of his imagination and fortunately not borne out by statistics; whereas, on the contrary, prisoners of other castes far outnumber the Christian prisoners, who are also found—(there are here, as everywhere, black sheep among all the classes)— in all the jails of this Presidency, while Hindu prisoners of those denominations that are here will not be found elsewhere.

Mangalore,
10th October 1898. } ANTI MANDE PEDRU

Municipal Prosecutor.

Sir,—There is a prosecutor attached to the Executive Staff of the Calicut Municipal Council doing work in the Magistrate's Court and widly known by the appellation of the Municipal Prosecutor. Let it not be erroneously thought that he is an insignificant personage. In practical life he is of more consequence than the Public Prosecutor constituted under the Criminal Procedure Code. It will therefore be instructive to know some particulars about this

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— OF
Criminal Procedure.

ACT NO. V OF 1898.

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NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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CONTENTS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

England and Turkey .. 321
Evacuation of Crete by the Turkish troops .. ib.
The Sultan and the powers .. ib.
England's hostile attitude towards the Ottoman Empire .. ib.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police*—

Remarks on the Police and the Village officers .. ib.
Inefficiency of the police of Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah. ib.
Unlawful practice of the police on plague duty in the Calicut railway station .. 322
Counterfeit coins fraudulently used by some .. ib.
Remarks on the Chalavara house-breaking and theft case .. ib.
Charge of bribery against the Badagara police inspector. ib.

(b) *Courts*—

Complaints against the Village Munsif's Court of the taluk of Pattukkóttai .. ib.
A remark on the sub-magistrate of Tiruvádi .. 323
A suggestion to the sub-magistrate of Tiruvarur .. ib.
Magistrates on circuit holding courts .. ib.
Palghat munsif's court .. ib.

(c) *Jails*—

Nil.

(d) *Education*—

A suggestion to the authorities concerned regarding the Middle school at Tirutturaippúndi .. ib.
B.A. degree examination centres .. ib.
Mappila education .. ib.

(e) *Local and Municipal*—

Certain suggestions to the Negapatam municipality .. 324
Remarks on the Negapatam municipality .. ib.
[illegible] against the Tiruvádi union .. ib.
Complaint against the Lalgudi union .. ib.
Remarks on the Tiruvádi union .. ib.
A suggestion to the Negapatam taluk board .. 325
Appointment of a chairman for the Tellicherry municipality a necessity .. ib.
Remarks on the Tellicherry municipality .. ib.
Grievances caused by the Calicut municipality .. ib.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement*—

Nil.

(g) *Forests*—

(h) *Railways*—

The new addition railway land acq

II.—Home Administration—*cont.*

(i) *Public Works*—

Nil.

(j) *Salt and Abkári*—

Nil.

(k) *General*—

A suggestion to Government regarding the plague .. 325
Certain suggestions to the Postal department .. 326
Desirability of sending to the editors of Vernacular newspapers the various circulars and orders issued by Government in connection with the plague .. ib.
Grievances of the inhabitants of the village of Pukkarumbai in the taluk of Pattukkóttai .. ib.
Maintenance for the family of the late T. Sundaresa Iyer .. ib.
The plague .. ib.
The Governor's recent visit to Bezwada .. ib.
Terror of Mappila sepoys in Cannanore .. ib.
Questions for interpellation at the meeting of the Legislative Council, Madras .. 327
Another instance of Mappila sepoy outrage .. ib.
An inefficient clerk in the Tellicherry post office .. ib.
Appointment of passed men as adhikari and menon (karnam) .. 328
Muhammadans in the public service .. ib.
The Shrievalty of Madras .. ib.
Corruption in Plague department .. ib.
Murder of the tahsildar of Hindupur .. ib.
Chinese and the Christian world .. ib.
Suggesting the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India .. ib.
The process of inoculation .. 329

III.—Legislation.

Nil.

IV.—Native States.

A suggestion to the State of Travancore .. ib.
Efforts of the people to suppress the plague in Bangalore
The disastrous effects of the plague in Bangalore ..
Operation of the plague rules in the villages of M

V.—Prospects of the Crops THE PEO

Transferred

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to b

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Brigadier-General

Deputy Adjutant General

R. 500
13 6-1-98.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined duri the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	800	Oct 1898.
2	"Vidya Vartamani"	Do.	150	Sept. and Oct. 1898.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Satya Vartamani"	Pasumalai	600	1st Nov. 1898.
4	"Sukha Jivani"	Bangalore	250	1st " "
5	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	150	1st " "
	Tri-monthly.			
6	"South Indian Mitran"	Dindigul	600	5th Nov. 1898.
	Weekly.			
7	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	5th and 12th Nov. 1898.
8	"Lokopakari"	Do.	2,000	28th Oct. and 4th and 11th Nov. 1898.
9	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	320	26th " " 9th Nov. 1898.
10	"Nilalochani"	Negapatam	250	24th and 31st Oct. and 7th Nov. 1898.
11	"Sajjana Patrika"	Do.	400	24th " 31st " " 7th " "
12	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	200	29th Oct. and 5th Nov. 1898.
13	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	2,600	31st " " 7th " "
14	"Varavarthamani"	Pollachi	400	29th " 1898.
15	"Vikata Dutan"	Madras	1,400	5th and 12th Nov. 1898.
16	"Arya Jana Priyan"	Do.	500	1st and 8th Nov. 1898.
17	"Agnikulathithan"	Do.	700	5th Nov. 1898.
18	"India Mitran"	Tiruvádi	100	22nd Aug., and 8th, 15th and 22nd Sept., 1st and 8th Nov. 1898.
19	"Viveka Thivakaran"	Tiruchengódu	400	6th Nov. 1898.
	Tri-weekly.			
20	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	900	1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th and 14th Nov. 1898.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
21	"Satwasadhani"	Madras	250	30th Oct. 1898.
22	"Dheeranjani"	Atmakur	100	1st Nov. 1898.
23	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	4,000	Nov. 1898.
24	"Andhrabhashasanjivani"	Do.	200	Oct. 1898.
	Weekly.			
25	"Sanmarga Bodhini"	Bellary	350	29th Oct., and 5th and 12th Nov. 1898.
26	"Krishna News"	Bezwada	Not known.	29th " " 5th " 12th " "
	Bi-weekly.			
27	"Sasilekha"	Madras	470	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th and 15th Nov. 1898.
28	"Andhraprakasika"	Do.	600	2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th Nov. 1898.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
29	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Mysore	3,000	3rd and 10th Nov. 1898.
30	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Do.	800	2nd " 9th " "
	MALAYALAM.			
	Tri-monthly.			
31	"Malayali"	Tangasseri	670	25th Oct. and 5th Nov. 1898.
32	"Kerala Chandrika"	Calicut	840	4th Nov. 1898.
33	"Nazrani Dipika"	Mannanam	500	31st Oct. and 10th Nov. 1898.
34	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	255	1st and 11th Nov. 1898.
	Weekly.			
	alayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,000	29th Oct. and 5th Nov. 1898.
	ma"	Calicut	550	31st " " 7th " "
	i"	Do.	700	2nd and 9th Nov. 1898. "
		Do.	725	5th Nov. 1898.
		e, Madras	800	31st Oct. and 7th Nov. 1898.
			600	29th " 1898.
				25th " "
				th Nov. "
				nd 2nd Nov. 1898.
				" 98 "
				5th Nov. 1898.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

England and Turkey.

NAIER-I-ASIFI,
Madras,
Oct. 27th, 1898.

1. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 27th October, inserts a translation of an article headed "England and Turkey" from the *Beluchistan Gazette*, of which the following is an excerpt:—The policy now adopted by England as regards the Cretan question no doubt tends towards jeopardizing the Sultan's power. England knows full well that she rules a larger proportion of Muhammadans than any other power. It is certain that on the good-will of the Muhammadans depends the stability of the Indian Empire, for they alone include the warlike element. Therefore the editor humbly requests that the British Government will be more friendly towards Turkey and hold a neutral position as regards the settlement of the Cretan question; for, by doing so, it will make the Muhammadans more loyal than before and on the north-western frontier there will be continual peace.

Evacuation of Crete by the Turkish troops.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN,
Madras,
Nov. 2nd, 1898.

2. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 2nd November, says that a telegram from Candia regarding the evacuation of Crete by the Turkish troops announces that Jews will also leave the place along with the Turks since they expect no such protection under any other ruler as is afforded to them under the Turkish Government.

The Sultan and the powers.

NAIER-I-ASIFI,
Madras,
Nov. 3rd, 1898.

3. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 3rd November, quotes an article from the *Al-Mahrusa*, of which the following is an excerpt:—The Sultan's peaceful and affable isposition may be proved by the fact that he quietly yielded to the note f the powers regarding the withdrawal of the Turkish forces from Candia. Iad not the Sultan kept the welfare of the people in view, he would have ad recourse to some measures that would have tended to the maintenance f his prestige, for he has lakhs of Mujahids (warriors for the faith) who are eady to unsheath their swords at a moment's notice.

England's hostile attitude owards the Ottoman Empire.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Madras,
Nov. 7th, 1898.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th November, inserts a translation of an article written in the Turkish language by a correspondent in Turkey to the effect that England's hostile attitude towards the Ottoman Empire is evidenced by the fact that she has with roguery and deceit, and actuated by sinister motives, joined France and Russia against Turkey.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police.*

Remarks on the Police and the Village officers.

LOKOPAKARI,
Madras,
Oct. 28th, 1898.

5. The *Lokopakari*, of the 28th October, observes that the Police and the Village officers who are expected to help one another in detecting criminal cases, do not scruple to co-operate in hushing up criminal cases, and that it is desirable that the Police Inspectors and the Stationary Sub-Magistrates should be directed to go to the villages within their jurisdiction all on a sudden and examine the diary kept by the Police officers in view to see whether the criminal cases occurring in the villages are duly recorded by them then and there.

Inefficiency of the police of Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah.

6. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 11th November,
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crimes are due to party fe
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he culprits are. Th

to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. Elmilleson
Brigadier-Gen
Deputy Adjutant Gener

R. 500
13 6-1-98.

Lose no Time.
GRIMAULT
a single powder of which
cure the most violent sick he
The LANCET says:—
"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a
certain remedy for sick headache."
It will therefore
NOW REA
The Cochin
Sir,—I should not have minded
for the Criminal Prohoon
vapourings against me on this question.
Whisky.

after crime without fear of punishment. Last month the High Court reversed the sentence of the Sessions Judge of Cuddapah in the case of a man who committed a murder in Gollalagudur, and acquitted the prisoner. After his return the inimical feelings between parties were inflamed and the consequence was that two more murders took place in his village. It has become a wide talk that a man might commit murders in the taluk of Pulivendla with immunity. The correspondent regrets that the police there is so weak and inefficient.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Nov. 5th, 1898.

Unlawful practice of the police on plague duty in the Calicut railway station.

7. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to a report regarding the objectionable practice indulged in by the police posted on plague duty in the Calicut railway station of making money by illegal means.

Counterfeit coins fraudulently used by some.

8. A correspondent writing to the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the police to the fraud practised upon people in Eranjoly, Nettur and other interior parts of Tellicherry by certain persons who palm off upon the people as genuine, coins which are made of lead and therefore counterfeit.

Remarks on the Chalavara house-breaking and theft case.

9. A leader in the same paper writes that, though the Chalavara house-breaking and theft case is *sub judice* in the Angadippuram magistrate's court, it ventures to observe that the accused should not have been admitted to bail prior to the examination of the adhikari, whose dela in going to the scene where the theft took place is said to be the grou for the grant of bail. The antecedents of the accused are very mu against him.

Regarding the same subject a special correspondent writes to the sa issue of the paper to say that he hears that the police are in favour of t accused who is detested by the people in general, that they (the police) not hold proper inquiry into the matter, and that the head constable w framed the charge against the accused did not care to conduct the prosecuti The correspondent believes that while such gross indifference is shown by t police in this important case, the conduct of the inspector, Vasu Menon, conducting personally another case of petty nature cannot be pronounc satisfactory.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Nov. 9th, 1898.

Charge of bribery against the Badagara police inspector.

10. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th November, says th many are the complaints made against th Badagara police inspector, and hears furth that the heads of the Christian community a Chómbal have brought forward "five or ten" cases of bribery against tha official.

(*b*) *Courts.*

INDIA MITRAN,
Tiruvádi,
Aug. 22nd, 1898.

Complaints against the Village Munsif's Court of the taluk of Pattukkóttai.

11. The *India Mitran*, of the 22nd August, writes as follows :—The taluk of Pattukkóttai contains about 1,000 villages, and of the 200 village munsifs that are employed in the whole taluk, 30 or 40 munsifs only may be supposed to do their work properly, while ers are unable to attend to their judicial work as their time is fully the discharge of venue duty. In consequence of such a state ditor s to recover Rs. 10 from his debtor is nearly double that amount if he refore desirable that district convenient centres, the Judicial

Lose no Time.

not hold ourse

nions expressed by

The Cochin

GRIMAULT Co's GUARAN

a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says :—

"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are certain remedy for sick headache."

INDIA MITRAN,
Tiruvádi,
Sept. 22nd, 1898.

A remark on the sub-magistrate of Tiruvádi.

12. The *India Mitran*, of the 22nd September, complains that the sub-magistrate of Tiruvádi, who devotes a greater portion of his time to the hearing of nuisance cases, apparently because he has very few criminal cases to try, levies indiscriminately very heavy fines on those who are found guilty of offences relating to nuisance.

LOKOPAKARI,
Madras,
Nov. 4th, 1898.

A suggestion to the sub-magistrate of Tiruvarur.

13. The *Lokopakari*, of the 4th November, praising the sub-magistrate of Tiruvarur for the efficient manner in which he administers justice, hopes that he will avoid holding his court in the night in the interest of the poor parties.

KERALA CHANDRIKA,
Calicut,
Nov. 4th, 1898.

Magistrates on circuit holding courts.

14. A correspondent to the *Kerala Chandrika*, of the 4th November, complains of the great inconvenience and extra expenses incurred by parties in cases to be heard by magistrates while on circuit. The trial of cases though previously arranged has, however, to be postponed from time to time owing to unforeseen interruptions, such as excessive rain, flooded roads, sporting habits of the magistrates and other similar causes. The attention of the Government is invited to the inconvenience and the unnecessary and extra expenses that such procedure brings upon parties.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Nov. 5th, 1898.

Palghat munsif's court.

15. A correspondent writes from Palghat to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, to say that a stamped cadjan document kept in safe custody has been stolen from the local munsif's court, and hopes that the matter will be properly inquired into.

The same correspondent writes that the delay in enforcing the new rules regarding stamp-vendors is apparently due to information having reached Government that the stamp-vendors intended to resign in case the commission hitherto allowed to them was reduced to 1½ per cent. The correspondent invites the attention of the Government to the inconvenience to which people in the interior parts will be subjected under the new rules.

(*d*) *Education.*

INDIA MITRAN,
Tiruvádi,
Aug. 22nd, 1898.

A suggestion to the authorities concerned regarding the Middle school at Tirutturaippúndi.

16. The *India Mitran*, of the 22nd August, protests against the proposed abolition of certain classes of the lower standard of the Tirutturaippúndi middle school, and observes that they can be maintained with the fees collected from the pupils of those classes as the school is now in a flourishing condition and is popular. The paper hopes that the President of the Taluk Board of Tirutturaippúndi will give up the idea of abolishing the classes under reference as the people do not relish such an idea.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Nov. 5th, 1898.

B.A. degree examination centres.

17. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, recommends the University of Madras to grant the request made by the mofussil candidates for the ensuing B.A. degree examination to be held in January next to constitute Trivandrum, Mangalore, etc., as centres of examination, having regard to the facts that it is very likely that plague will break out in Madras by that e and that the rigour of the quarantine rules to which students, when lling, will be subjected has the effect of inducing parents not to send their s s to Madras for the examination. The article further says that th University will incur no loss by granting the prayer of the students.

Mappila education.

18. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of 9th Nov substance Ma *Pioneer*. The encourage munity in the matter has been spent ann remarkable change f

own to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Brigadier-Gene

Deputy Adjutant Gener

R. 500
13 6-1-98.

practice of requiring exclusively Mappila school inspectors to teach Mapp boys is sure to lead, says the *Pioneer*, to evil results. The *Pioneer* al doubts whether Mappila education on the new lines recently propos by the Director of Public Instruction will lead to any beneficent result The article in the *Pioneer* further doubts whether there exists among th Mappilas any disinclination to being taught by Hindu or Christian teachers

(c) *Local and Municipal.*

NILALOCHANI,
Negapatam,
Oct. 24th, 1898.

Certain suggestions to the Negapatam municipality.

19. The *Nilalochani*, of the 24th October, reviewing the report of th Negapatam municipality for the official ye 1897–98, observes as follows:—It is to b regretted that the Municipal authorities utiliz the earth dug out of the ground adjoining the boundary walls of the dwelling houses, instead of bringing in new earth for the purpose of metalling th streets. It is hoped that the municipal councillors will put a stop to th practice, inasmuch as it drives the owners of such houses to the necessity o repairing at their cost the walls left in a dangerous condition in consequenc of the act complained of. It is desirable that the Negapatam municipalit should direct its attention to the improvement of water-supply and to th opening of an industrial school, that the necessary arrangements should b made for improving the condition of the cess-pools in view to prevent the from giving out an offensive smell, and that the Municipal authorities shoul undertake the direct management of municipal conservancy carts, etc., instea of entrusting the contractors with such an important work as that.

SAJJANA PATRIKA,
Negapatam,
Oct. 24th, 1898.

Remarks on the Negapatam municipality.

20. The *Sajjana Patrika*, of the 24th October, observes that the municip work of Negapatam suffers to a large exte in consequence of misunderstanding between the chairman and the secretary, and attributes such an unpleasant state of things to the fact that the duties of the secretary and the chairman are not properly defined. The paper hopes that Government will be pleased to hold the secretary responsible for the efficient management of the municipal work and to direct the chairman to exercise his general supervision over the secretary's work and bring to the notice of the councillors any neglect of duty on the part of the secretary and other matters of importance, and adds that such an arrangement will be attended with success.

INDIA MITRAN,
Tiruvádi,
Aug. 22nd, 1898.

Complaints against the Tiruvádi union.

21. The *India Mitran*, of the 22nd August, observes that there is no necessity for an increase of house-tax in Tiruvádi union as contemplated by Government, and that the municipal administration of that union is most unsatisfactory in every respect, and suggests the desirability of curtailing the expenses as much as possible without increasing the income by raising the taxes unnecessarily.

INDIA MITRAN,
Tiruvádi,
Sept. 8th, 1898.

Complaint against the Lalgudi union.

22. A correspondent to the *India Mitran*, of the 8th September, w with regret that the municipal administra of the Lalgudi union is anything but satis tory in spite of its having enhanced house considerably, and observes that the President of the Taluk Board is not at all justified in directing the owners of dwelling-houses to demolish the pials with superstructure, if any, in front of their houses, even without granting them the necessary compensation.

he Tiruvádi union.

23. The *India Mitran*, of the 1st November, regrets to say that the articles which appear in that paper pointing out certain gularities connected with the Tiruvádi d the district boards, that the work onsequence of the fact that Mr. sion for a period of 12 enhancement been

LOKOPAKARI,
Madras,
Nov. 4th, 1898.

A suggestion to the Negaam taluk board.

24. The *Lokopakari*, of the 4th November, suggests to the taluk board of Negapatam the desirability of including Sanna Nannilam and other neighbouring villages in the Nannilam union, and observes that ch an arrangement will enable the Nannilam union to incur the expenses cessary for improving the condition of the road between the Kasba town Nannilam and Sanna Nannilam, which is now infested with robbers and isonous insects.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Nov. 2nd, 1898.

Appointment of a chairman the Tellicherry municipality ecessity.

25. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd November, complains that the Tellicherry municipal council have not as yet disbursed to teachers in Mappila schools the result-grants in respect of examinations held last year. The examinations r the current year are about to begin shortly. The correspondent also mplains of the very unsatisfactory condition of the roads and lanes. In nclusion, he hopes that Government will soon appoint a permanent chairman r the municipality, as all the irregularities complained of are the direct sult of the want of such a one.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Nov. 5th, 1898.

Remarks on the Tellicherry nicipality.

26. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, complains of the delay in the appointment of a secretary or a chairman to the Tellicherry municipal council, and also of the delay in the sbursement of results grant to teachers in spite of a petition presented by em on the subject. In this connection, the correspondent brings to notice e ability, prudence and quiet good work shown by the manager of the unicipal office, Mr. Krishna Rao, on former occasions.

A leader in the same issue of the paper endorses the remarks made by the correspondent and hopes that the appointments of secretary and chairman will soon be made, and that the results grant will soon be disbursed to the teachers whose salaries are already low.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Nov. 9th, 1898.

Grievances caused by the Calicut municipality.

27. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th November, complains of the irregular conduct of the municipal tax-collectors of Calicut, who break forcibly into houses and cause great inconvenience and trouble to the inmates thereof. The correspondent further says that paths not generally frequented by officials are allowed to be overgrown with thorny bushes, [illegible] r or five tanks whose water is much used by the inhabitants of th [illegible] d G Divisions are neglected by the municipality and allowed to rem [illegible] very miserable condition.

(h) *Railways.*

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Nov. 7th, 1898

new additional Deputy Collector in Malabar for railway land acquisition purpose.

28. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 7th November, expresses its regret that Government did not appoint the sheristadar of the Malabar Collector's office or a qualified tahsildar of the district as additional Deputy Collector in connection with the acquisition of land for the Calicut-Cannanore Railway. The newly appointed Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. Sita Rao Pantulu Garu, however able he may be in other respects, is not at all conversant with the nature of the jenmam and kanom tenure of land in Malabar, nor is he conversant with the language of the district. He has no experience whatever of Malabar and his appointment is therefore ill-advised.

(k) Ger

A suggestion to Gove regarding the plague.

29. A correspondent to the

of this country in w

own to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Brigadier-Gene
Deputy Adjutant-Gener

GRIMAULT Co's
a single powder of which is
cure the most violent sick headache.
The LANCET says :—
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Lose no Time.
not hold oursel
nions expressed by
AT ONCE TO
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The Cochin

the masses the necessary instructions as to how they should behave, and that the mere issuing of a number of circulars, notices and orders in connection with the plague is not enough to produce the desired effect.

INDIA MITRAN,
Tiruvádi,
Aug. 22nd, 1898.

Certain suggestions to the Postal department.

30. A correspondent to the *India Mitran*, of the 22nd August, suggests the desirability of fixing money order commission at the rate of 1 anna for every Rs. 5 up to Rs. 15, and 3 annas for every Rs. 25 above that sum, and postage at the rate of 3 pies for 5 tolas and 6 pies up to 20 tolas in respect of book-post, of reducing the present insurance charge by 2 annas and of directing that a post-box should be kept in the premises occupied by every village munsif, and that he should be authorized to sell postage labels for the convenience of the inhabitants.

INDIA MITRAN,
Tiruvádi,
Sept. 8th, 1898.

Desirability of sending to the editors of Vernacular newspapers the various circulars and orders issued by Government in connection with the plague.

31. The *India Mitran*, of the 8th September, suggests the desirability of furnishing the editors of Vernacular newspapers with the translation of the various circulars and orders issued by Government in connection with the plague, and observes that such a procedure will enable the masses to have a knowledge of the measures adopted by Government regarding the plague.

Grievances of the inhabitants of the village of Pukkarumbai in the taluk of Pattukkóttai.

32. A correspondent to the same paper regrets to note that thoroughfares in the village of Pukkarumbai in the taluk of Pattukkóttai are shut against public traffic by one Mr. Govindasawmi Naidu and others to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants, and hopes that the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar will adopt the necessary measures.

SASILEKHA,
Madras,
Nov. 4th, 1898.

Maintenance for the family of the late T. Sundaresa Iyer.

33. The *Sasilekha*, of the 4th November, referring to the murder of Mr. T. Sundaresa Iyer, B.A., prays that the Government should carefully investigate into the case and severely punish the culprits, and make provision for the maintenance of his (Sundaresa Iyer's) widow and children. It remarks that when pension is granted to the families of English officers who have been murdered under similar circumstances, it is only just that the same kindness should be shown to the native officials also.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Madras,
Nov. 12th, 1898.

The plague.

34. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th November, gives an account of the recent plague cases in Madras and thinks that unless passengers from plague-infected areas are quarantined for ten days at Arkonam and such other places on the borders of the district of Madras, there can be no chance of preventing the dreadful demon from establishing itself in Madras.

KISTNA NEWS,
Bezwada,
Oct. 29th, 1898.

The Governor's recent visit to Bezwada.

35. The *Kistna News*, of the 29th October, giving an account of His Excellency's visit to Bezwada, says that the people of the place were unnecessarily put to much inconvenience and trouble in consequence of the mismanagement of things by some of the officials. Though His Excellency was to leave Bezwada for Masulipatam in the night at 11 P.M., passenger-boats were ordered not to ply even during the day. His Excellency knew nothing about such unreasonable arrangements. If such grievances are brought to his notice, the paper hopes such irksome arrangements will not be repeated anywhere during his future tours.

Mappila sepoys in

36. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 31st October, regards it as very unfortunate that, in spite of the united and repeated representations by the Vernacular … of Malabar regarding the atrocities and … Cannanore, Government have … ders ridding the public … the Brahmin … from … followed only a few

This is allowable
under the C of R and
I think is a matter which might
well be taken up from
a political point
of view.

M 25/11/98.

[illegible] immediately

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days ago by the still more barbarous assault on some workmen, and the terror created among the people by these ruffians is so great that adhikaries and liquor (?) shopkeepers have had to suspend their due remittance of money into the taluk treasury.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Nov. 2nd, 1898.

A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd November, in dealing with the same subject, characterises the policy of Colonel Burton in having enlisted in the regiment Mappila K.Ds. and convicts as short-sighted and foolish. The article enumerates the various stages in the path of ruffianism of these sepoys unreproved and unchecked by the authorities. The article hopes that Government will, however, soon restore Cannanore to peace and security by properly dealing with the sepoys.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Nov. 5th, 1898.

Questions for interpellation at the meeting of the Legislative Council, Madras.

37. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, hopes that the following questions will attract the attention of some of the Hon'ble Members of the Madras Legislative Council, and be made the subject of interpellation at its next meeting :—

(1) Will the Government be pleased to make an estimate of the number of inhabitants of Cannanore who have had to remove their earrings from their persons?

(2) Is the Government aware of the number of K.Ds. among those enlisted in Cannanore as Mappila sepoys?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain the cause of the high famine price of articles that should have daily been supplied to the town from the interior parts?

(4) Has the Government any objection to ascertaining why the Mappila sepoys, who a few months ago broke into a kshethram (temple) in Kannur and committed riot, were let off, while some of the Hindus were prosecuted and convicted in connection therewith?

(5) Will the Government be pleased to call for an explanation as to the number of petitions that had been received regarding the riot and extortion committed by the Mappila sepoys in several parts of Cannanore, and also as to the steps taken in regard to the matter by those in authority?

(6) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain the number of cases of theft that occurred in the city of Cannanore in one year, and the number of those cases in which they have been successfully inquired into?

(7) Will the Government be pleased to call upon the colonel in command to submit a list of the Mappila sepoys that desert the regiment every month?

(8) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain on what grounds such deserters, on return, are re-enlisted?

(9) Will the Government be graciously pleased to pass orders transferring the Mappila sepoys from Cannanore to Burma or any other place?

(10) If the Government is pleased to pass such orders, may not steps be taken to give early effect to such transfer?

However exaggerated
this outcry against the
Moplah sepoys may
be! I do not think it
consistent with
safety that they shd
be stationed in
Malabar MS
29.11.98

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Nov. 9th, 1898.

Another instance of Mappila sepoy outrage.

38. A Cannanore correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th November, gives another recent instance of outrageous behaviour on the part of Mappila sepoys. A servant-maid, who was carrying tiffin to the record-keeper of the local taluk cutcherry, was attacked near the sepoys' hotel and wantonly robbed of the tiffin as well as of the simple ornament (tali and mani) worn by her on the neck, which ornament … asunder by means of a knife.

An inefficient clerk in the Telli… cherry post office.

39. A correspondent to the same … issue … of a … reg… business and of his … may be transferred…

If their … to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Brigadier-Gener
Deputy Adjutant Gener

R. 500
13 6.1.98

Lose no Time.

GRIMAULT
a single powder of which is …

40. A Tanur correspondent writes to the same issue of the paper to say that the Periyapuram adhikari and menon have been dismissed from the service, and suggests that the vacancies should be filled by the appointment of men qualified by examinations.

Appointment of passed men as adhikari and menon (karnam).

NAIER-I-ASIFI,
Madras,
Oct. 27th, 1898.

Muhammadans in the public service.

41. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 27th October, with reference to an order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal relating to the appointment of a fair proportion of Muhammadans in the public service of Bengal, observes that the British Government has been issuing similar orders regarding the employment of Muhammadans, but it is regrettable that the heads of departments do not put them into practical shape but merely pigeon-hole them. "So far as this Presidency is concerned, we can safely assert that the Muhammadans here have but a small share in the public service, and in some offices there is not a single Muhammadan to be found. It is always the case that whenever any vacancy in any department occurs, it is filled either by a Brahman or some other Hindu. It is only fair that all castes should get an equal share in the public service; since men of other castes have great influence in Government offices, Muhammadans have no chance of getting any vacant post. Even European officers do not take any notice of Muhammadans, but yield to the influence of their native assistants who are mostly Brahmans and other Hindus." The editor concludes this article by asking the local Anjumans and newspapers to do their best to represent the grievances of their community to Government till they are redressed.

The Shrievalty of Madras.

42. The same paper, with reference to the Shrievalty of Madras which will fall vacant at the beginning of next year, observes that Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur was the first Muhammadan who was appointed to this post, but it was only for a year, whereas Europeans and Hindus held it for years together. Hence it is hoped that Sir Arthur Havelock will appoint some Muhammadan to the office of the Sheriff as this community has stronger claims than any other.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Bangalore.
Oct. 20th, 1898.

Corruption in Plague department.

43. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th October. The *Madras Times* says, on the authority of one of its correspondents, that a merchant from Bangalore who recently arrived at Salem had to give an illegal gratification of Rs. 20 before he could get a pass. If this is true, the *Qasim* observes the man who received the bribe should be detected and punished severely.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN,
Madras,
Nov. 2nd, 1898.

Murder of the tahsildar of Hindupur.

44. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 2nd November, refers with regret to the murder of the tahsildar of Hindupur, and suggests that the culprits should be detected and punished severely, and that a pension should be granted to his dependants as an encouragement to other bro officials to perform their duty without hesitation.

Chinese and the Christian world.

45. The same paper thinks that the reason why the Chinese do not sympathise with Christians as much as they do with Muhammadans is that their religious principles as well as those of the Muhammadans are nearly alike, in that the Chinese can take more than one wife, they can divorce them and they ca
and sell slaves. They are required to lead a pious and economical life an
ient to their parents. This the civilised Christian world laughs a
d not put ith the caprices of their wives as Christia
uce the Chinese to detest the Christia
mmadans.

from the authority of one
followed only a few 10 soldiers

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and that the charges incurred for sending them come to about 19,000 rupees. The paper with reference to the above asks with surprise why Government does not think of establishing a similar institute in India.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Madras,
Nov. 7th, 1898.

The process of inoculation.

47. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th November, with reference to the process of inoculation, says that the idea that inoculation is a preservative against plague is simply fanciful. The editor asks whether inoculation will immune a man from plague if he is "fated" to die of it.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI,
Nagercoil,
Nov. 7th, 1898.

A suggestion to the State of Travancore.

48. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 7th November, regrets report that the Medical department does not relish the idea that the State should prefer men who receive their education elsewhere to those who are well trained by clever doctors in this country, and hopes that the State will avoid such an unpleasant state of things.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI,
Mysore,
Nov. 2nd, 1898.

Efforts of the people to suppress the plague in Bangalore.

49. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd November, says that the people of Bangalore seeing that the measures adopted by the Government to segregate infected persons do more harm than good, held a meeting in the previous week and resolved to appoint one or two private gentlemen in each street to inspect the houses and to send the plague-stricken people to hospitals and to make arrangements to remove dead bodies and generally to inspire courage in the people. The paper calls upon Government to come to the assistance of the committee so appointed and give them every facility in their work.

The disastrous effects of the plague in Bangalore.

50. The same paper in another paragraph laments the condition to which the once happy Bangalore has been reduced by the plague. It says that own has been almost deserted, trade has stopped and those that still remain in the city can hardly get their supply of necessaries. No carts arrive from the villages whose people are terribl afraid of going into the city.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI,
Mysore,
Nov. 9th, 1898.

Operation of the plague rules in the villages ore.

51. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th November, points out that owing to the rule that every death in a village should be reported to the patel and the cause of death ascertained before the dead body is disposed of, the people in the villages are put to great inconvenience, because the formality of giving information, in the first instance, to the village munsif, his conveying the information to the police station, the police then holding an investigation on the body and the obtaining of permission from the magistrate to bury or burn the body,—all this entails a great deal of delay, and the inconvenience to which the inmates of the house and the neighbours are put is very great, not to speak of the danger of keeping a dead body exposed for a long time if the death was due to plague.

The paper, therefore, invites the attention of Government to the matter.

A correspondent from Nanjangod to the same paper gives an account of two cases of plague in that village having been cured with homely medicines by two women of the place, and says that it would be better if Governme would allow home segregation instead of taking the patients to segregati hospitals.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

A hint to Government reg ing the plague.

52. The *Arya Jana Priyan* of a few

Plague officers w

d of his
transferred

Sir,

Your most obedient se

Brigadier-Gene

Deputy Adjutant Gener

500
13 6-1-98.

Lose no Time.

GRIMAULT
a single powder of which is su
cure the most violent sick headache.
The LANCET says :—
"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are

We do not hold
the opinions expresse

NOW REA

inasmuch as credit or discredit due to Government with reference to the plague depends more or less on the manner in which the said officers conduct themselves in the execution of their duty.

JANANUKULAN,
Tanjore,
Nov. 5th, 1898.

A hint to the Collector of Tanjore district.

53. The *Jananukulan*, of the 5th November, draws the attention of the Collector of Tanjore district to the misappropriation of lands dedicated to the temple at Tiruvarur, yielding an annual income of Rs. 15,000, which was intended by the donors for feeding the poor and giving the youngsters instruction gratis in the Vedas and the religious literature of the ancient Hindus, and hopes that the Collector will arrange for instituting the necessary inquiry in regard to the said endowment.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Nov. 8th, 1898.

Remarks on the President of the Welby Commission.

54. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th November, regrets to note that Lord Welby, the President of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the expenses of the Government of India, has not as yet submitted his report, although fourteen months have elapsed since the close of the inquiry, and concludes with the remark that the President of the Commission is in duty bound to submit his report although he has not been paid for his work.

INDIA MITRAN,
Tiruvádi,
Nov. 8th, 1898.

A suggestion to Government regarding the plague.

55. The *India Mitran*, of the 8th November, reports that more than 90 per cent. of the ignorant people who have not had the benefit of Western civilization are of opinion that inoculation and other measures adopted by Government in connection with the plague are intended more or less to sacrifice a large number of people in view to save the precious life of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, whose health is becoming more and more unsatisfactory in consequence of old age, and that all efforts to convince such people of the real state of things will be of no avail, as they are determined to fall victims to the plague in their own houses rather than allow themselves to be taken to the segregation sheds and hospitals. The paper referring to the unpleasant incidents that recently occurred in Bangalore, Hindupur, Salem, Krishnagiri, Coimbatore, Conjeeveram and Trichinopoly, hopes that Government will be pleased to caution those men who spread all sorts of false rumours about the plague calculated to create unnecessary alarm, and to make segregation also optional.

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Oct. 31st, 1898.

Inquiry into the matter reported upon by Police Inspector Mr. Bappu.

56. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 31st October, suggests the advisability of the Collector of Malabar himself or the Sub-Collector holding special inquiry into the matter reported by Police Inspector Mr. Bappu against the Chirakkal Raja. He holds that this important affair should not be entrusted, for purposes of inquiry, to the tahsildar as he may, according to the usual method, call upon the adhikari for inquiry and report, and this adhikari may in his turn depute his peon to hold the inquiry.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Nov. 5th, 1898.

Outrages committed by "Kabul people."

57. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, writes that some "Kabul people" on their way from Cannanore to Tellicherry forcibly dispossessed poor inhabitants on the way of their domestic animals and any other property that the depredators were able to lay their

nds on. They committed similar ravages in the shops and certain houses

n Tellicherry.

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GUARANA powders are
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1

Confidential

Reply by Lieutenant General Commandi Madras Forces as to the necessity for immediate removal of 25th Madras Infantry from Cannanore.

It has been often said that the Asiatic never becomes a loyal subject of our rule until he has had a good thrashing.

The Sikh and the Gurkha are notable instances of this truism – and the Pathan will doubtless, in time, develop into the good and loyal soldier that the Gurkha and Sikh have been ever since we overthrew their armed resistance and took to enlisting them into our Service. Many Pathans and Afridis have already proved themselves brave and loyal subjects of the Crown. But the recent operations in Tirah and the successful occupation of the hills and valleys and fastnesses of those mountai tribes will, as I have said, end no doubt in the whole nation becoming [illegible] to be, and loyal good subj [illegible]

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Brigadier-Gene
Deputy Adjutant Gener

hatred of British troops or a desire (beyond the fanatical desire to die) to be brought into bloody conflict with them – and from all I have seen, read or heard of this interesting race I am forced to the conclusion that the real cause of all their emeutes is a religious antagonism towards the more fortunate Brahman; and a not altogether unreasonable jealousy of the wealth and comfort of the more thrifty and successful Tijars and Nayers by whom they are surrounded.

1 The poverty of the Moplah it appears is attributable to early marriage 2 non restriction as to child birth and 3 the Mahomedan law of division
property – which on the death of the father
ssitates a division of it amongst all his
en and their respective mothers – and the
ell to do Moplahs that there are, have
than one wife, as a rule.

all the Moplah soldiers of the
~~most~~ many of whom are

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themselves and boxing.

They are doing well at gymnastic exercises and many of them are already expert wrestlers, and some of them give promise of becoming good boxers.

In all physical drill and exercises they display pluck, endurance, and determination. They only need skilful instruction to excel in all the physical requirements of a soldier – and this is being very carefully imparted to them under the personal supervision of Colonel Burton and the British officers under his Command. I also saw a few of them playing hockey with the British officers and men of the Garrison and they are the only Native soldiers – with the exception of Gurkhas that I have seen taking part with British soldiers in such sports. I am told that they also play foot-ball with the British officers of their own and other Regiments in Garrison and the
detachment Middle
Comman

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Brigadier-Gene
Deputy Adjutant Gener

R. 500
13 6-1-98.

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ratified to find how justly Colonel Burton had punished his men generally - and greatly surprised to find there was absolutely no crime of any serious nature recorded against these Moplah sepoys - with the exception of two men now in Cannanore jail and no longer entitled to wear Her Majesty's uniform - And regarding these prisoners - late Moplah sepoys of the 25th Madras Infantry - Colonel Burton assured me that before they had committed the highway robbery for which they are incarcerated, he had been more than once warned by some of his Moplah Non Commissioned officers of their bad character and asked to have them turned out, as they were a disgrace to the other Moplahs in the Regiment.

Almost the only offences I found recorded against the Moplah sepoys of the 25th Madras Infantry were those of absence from ... hours or over night - and this ... all the ... fact when it is ... most of native officers

leniency towards Moplahs. I further lay great stress upon this fact - because absence without leave is an offence common to all young soldiers - both British as well as Native and it must not be forgotten that Moplahs are quite new to military service and as yet unimpressed by the fact that leave is never refused to good soldiers when properly solicited and when their services can be spared.

It must also be remembered that all the Moplahs we have enlisted up to date are bachelors, and as I have already mentioned lusty, beef eating youths of stalworth physique and manly passions.

I have given three causes for the general poverty of Moplahs. I should like to advert to the spirit of disaffection which it appears has existed among this tribe ever since we have come in contact with them.

It strikes me from all ...
and read that the ...
cause ...

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Brigadier-Gene
Deputy Adjutant Gener

R. 500
13 6-1-98.

profitable employment is undoubtedly another great cause for his disaffection - and the grievous ending to their efforts to clear jungle and make for themselves homesteads - by means of pecuniary assistance from the rich men of another creed - is a sad result of this difficulty. It appears to me that the Moplah has a grievance - nay more a series of grievances - Firstly. They have not been, I think, dealt with as judiciously as the followers of Islam have been managed in other parts of India. Had any Hindu in Delhi, for instance, publicly insulted and abused a Mussaliar or other holy man of the ... faith as ... all in "Tankaram", ... most ...

the withered arm Mussaliar shortly before the last Moplah outbreak - I am confident from my intimate acquaintance with Delhi soon after the Great Indian Mutiny of 1857 we should have had a very serious outbreak of Mahometan fanaticism similar in every respect to all the Moplah outbreaks - or at all events to that which occurred in 1896.

True "the withered arm Mussaliar" was by birth a Cheruman (Hindu praedial slave) but as the Hon^ble^ Mr. Winterbotham remarks in his minute of 5th May 1896 to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras - "usage accorded him the title of Mussaliar although he had not been invested therewith by the Ponnani Makadum Tangal in the usual way."

The fact however remains ... held in respect ... by ...

Page 51 of 81
1567 Jud 30-9-9

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

illfeeling between the Hindu and the Mahometan is as strong now as it was when I knew Delhi well nearly thirty years ago.

In referring thus to this occurrence which took place shortly before the last Moplah outbreak I do not for a moment mean to assign it as the Chief cause of that emeute - but from the little experience I have had of the difficulty of dealing with religious disputes and illfeeling between Hindus and the followers of Islam I cannot but think it had somewhat to do with that latest outbreak of the Moplahs. And it appears to me but commonsense to accept it as a fact that such treatment of a recognised holy man of one [illegible]suasion by an influential follower [illegible] persuasion must inevitably [illegible] peace. My real [illegible] occurrence

Government of this public insult offered to a holy man of one creed by an influential member of another most antagonistical religion. but rather that the writers of these several minutes seem to have accepted the fact that because the holy man in question had formerly in his early youth been a "Cheruman" the well to do Nair Sankaram did not do an act tending to a breach of the peace by publicly abusing and insulting "the withered arm Mussaliar" for not removing his sandals while he - Sankaram passed him.

I now come to my real object in writing this minute and for my recent visit to Calicut, Cannanore and Mallapuram - namely: the pressure put on me by the Madras Government to have the 25th Madras Infantry removed at once from Cannanore.

The political grounds upon which Government [illegible] for the removal of the 25th Madras [illegible] -nanore are that it is [illegible] dangerous [illegible]

[illegible] combe,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Brigadier-Gene

Deputy Adjutant Gener

R. 500
13 6-1-98.

10

and doubtless able by a sudden rush to seize rifles and ammunition might be tempted acting under the influence of fanaticism which has led to so many outbreaks in the past - to some desperate venture in which there might be great loss of life. The good policy of enlisting and training Moplahs as soldiers is fully recognised but we think that when enlisted and trained they should serve in some district other than Malabar."

With all due deference and respect I beg to offer a few remarks in regard to these political grounds upon which the Madras Government presses for the immediate removal of the 25th Madras Infantry from Malabar. I make them firstly, because, as I have already explained I am strongly impressed with the belief that we have at length found what we have long been trying to find in Southern India - the makings of a real soldier (i.e. a fighting man) secondly, because I contend that [illegible] grounds on which the Madras Government [illegible] Malabar of the 25th Madras [illegible] military history [illegible] Government

11

Indies - Africa - America - Australia and this country we have raised local troops or military police to keep the peace in their own country and surely we have no reason to assert that the Moplah is the solitary exception that proves the wisdom and foresight of that policy, universally adopted in other parts of India with such civilizing results.

On the contrary I maintain that very recent history in the Malabar district goes to prove that the Moplahs are as amenable to Military discipline as any Native troops in India. I refer to the Moplah sepoys now serving in the 25th Madras Infantry and I challenge a comparison of their conduct with that of the Gurkhas when we raised second Battalions of the 1st to the 5th Gurkha Regiments. Aye more with that of any newly enlisted class of men in our N.I. Army.

There [illegible]

I [illegible] Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Brigadier-Gene

Deputy Adjutant Gener

R. 500
13 6-1-96.

12

against these exceptionally well behaved batch of Moplahs in the 25th Madras Infantry by the local press. In support of this contention I enclose a minute ✱ written at my request by Brigadier-General Simpson, who accompanied me during my recent visit to the Moplah country, and I desire to invite the special attention of the Governor in Council to the contents of that Memorandum in the hope that His Excellency may be pleased to direct action being taken with a view to some restriction being placed upon the future publication of these irritating and almost entirely false accusations.

✱ marked A
flagged D

In support of the irritation caused by the Malabar local press to these Moplah sepoys I attach ✱ a copy of a petition preferred by a representative body of the Moplah sepoys of the 25th Madras Infantry to Brigadier-General Lugard on the occasion of his annual inspection of that Battalion on the 11th February 1898.

✱ marked B
flagged E

As regards the second political reason urged [illegible] grounds on which the removal of the 25th Madras Infantry [illegible] Malabar of the 25th [illegible] can only be based upon [illegible] that happens. [illegible] military history [illegible] occurrence [illegible]

13

measures taken for their defence render them as safe from any attack by Moplahs, or others, as any barracks in India – and I have seen nearly all in India.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of the political reasons above cited – surely it cannot be good policy to enlist and train these Moplahs if as the Madras Government urge it is dangerous to allow them to serve with their Regiment in Malabar – where they are but a handful – only 228 out of a total strength of 802 – and under Military discipline; when it is borne in mind that every living man of them will eventually, when their Military service has been completed, return to their respective homes in that District as trained fighting men.

It appears rather to me that if the policy of enlisting this race is really a sound one, the more they are kept in their own country the better – as I contend that the more we bring any race under Military discipline and in contact with the [illegible] of British rule, and the refining [illegible] civilization, the so[illegible] to [illegible]

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Brigadier-Gene
Deputy Adjutant Gener

R. 500
13 6-1-98.

them and see how happy and contented they are; and personally realize how good a thing it is to live comfortably under a just Government.

As the Honble Mr. Winterbotham observes in his valuable and exhaustive minute dated 5. 5. 96 "The Moplah makes a tough, hardworking, sober, useful cooly whose advent would probably be welcomed in the Straits Settlements, Penang, and Burmah; but among his virtues is one which militates against emigration, viz. a warm love of his native country, home, and family." Why therefore should we be more afraid of him than we are of the blacks in the Soudan, the Houssas &c in other parts of Africa; or the Pathan, Afridi, or Beluchi on the North West frontier of India. And surely this opinion of one who knows them well goes to prove my contention that in the Moplah we found the elements of a true soldier. And

ment presenting to the superior

cluding (58) para

under

Page 19 of G.O. 1567 Jud. 30-9-96

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to cease out of the land".

I will now briefly sum up the points I have striven to bring forcibly but deferentially to the serious consideration of the Madras Government in this already I fear too lengthy report. They are –

1. The Moplah is fanatical because he is an ignorant bigoted and superstitious follower of Islam just as the Swati is – and because the benefits of civilization have never as yet been brought within his reach – and also I fear because the well to do Nairs and Tiyars by whom he is surrounded find it to their advantage to have him kept in poverty and ignorance.

2. He is driven to fanatical outbreaks because he is poverty stricken and unable to find a profitable source of livelihood.

3. He is poor because his family is large and he has hardly cleared a bit of jungle land before it is seized by the "Sowcar" or other lender of money by which he was enabl

Therefore the

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Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Brigadier-Genl

Deputy Adjutant Gener

R. 500
13 6-1-96.

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with them as we do with their neighbours the Tiyars and the Nairs - the sooner will the Moplah become a peaceable loyal subject of the Crown. For surely the vulgar adage of knowing on which side their bread is buttered is as applicable to the poverty stricken Moplah as to any of our more civilized Aryan brethren.

Secondly. the sooner the Government becomes the aid-giving power the sooner the Moplah will be able to secure a profitable source of livelihood.

Thirdly - if Government will only so help this "sober, hardworking class of men," Government will then become the landlord instead of the Sowcar, and can deal as justly with them as they do with the ryots in other parts of India.

Lastly I feel confident we have found in the Moplah the elements of all that goes to make a good soldier, and I beg most strongly to urge the Madras Government the great desirability

many Moplahs as we possibly

Government fully

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the native Civil authorities in Malabar, and every possible assistance afforded me, and those serving under me in our endeavours to obtain suitable Moplah recruits throughout the Malabar District.

Sd

GBWolseley Lt General
Commanding the Forces. Madras

Ootacamund
17th March 1899.

R. 500
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Confidential   A

Conduct of Moplah Sepoys of
25th Regt. M.I. at Cannanore.

Owing to the repeated accusations brought against the Moplah Sepoys of the 25th Regt M I by the Native press, I interviewed, on the 13th February 1899, several residents of Cannanore in order to obtain their opinion on the matter, with the following results:-

2. I first saw the Town Magistrate (whose name I regret I omitted to obtain) and asked him if the Moplah Sepoys were a source of fear to the inhabitants of Cannanore and if he had received complaints of their conduct. He said that 4 or 5 months ago th
trouble with th
inhabit

robbery with violence. I said that I knew of that case and that the men had, I considered, richly deserved the punishment they had got, but what I wanted to arrive at, was whether or not the behaviour of the Moplah sepoys, as a body, was such as to render them a source of fear to the Cannanore Native community. He then quoted two cases, in the 1st. of which the sepoys referred to had snatched an umbrella from a passer by and in the 2nd. taken from a girl the tiffin she was taking to a clerk in a public office. I asked if in either case there had been violence and also if, in the case of the girl, she had been in any way insulted or had her modesty outraged. He replied in the negative. I then asked him if any complaints of assaults or outrages had been made to him or any such
[illegible] court by him. He said no
[illegible] ds and any trials
[illegible] ment presuming [illegible] Magistrates'
[illegible] concluding (58) para
[illegible] under Judl. or 30

of any such offences having been committed. He began replying "some people say" but I said I wished his personal experience and he said he had none. He said "I could call people who could make complaints" but as my object was to reach the personal experience of Cannanore residents and as any complaint could not be dealt with by competent legal courts, I did not think I could enter into these either fully or with any practical result. He told me that there had been no complaints for about four months and that the Moplah sepoys were apparently now behaving themselves well. I finally asked him if he considered that the statements made in the Native Press to the effect that the conduct of the Moplah sepoys was such that respectable women could not go about the place without fear of insult, assault
outrage to their modesty, [illegible]
said that he did [illegible]

robbery with violence - I said th
of that ca

him in a similar manner and he said that at first the people of Cannanore were afraid of the Moplah Sepoys and that thefts had occurred which were attributed to them - For the last 4 or 5 months however the place had been quite quiet and there had been no trouble - He did not consider that the people were now afraid of the Moplah Sepoys - No complaints of these men had reached him nor did he know of any one who had been molested by them - I asked him if he considered the statements made by the Native Press that respectable women could not go about Cannanore without fear of insult or outrage, were true - He said that such statements were lies.

I then saw the Inspector of Police who told me much the same story - He said there had been some thefts or robberies attributed to the Moplah Sepoys at first and mentioned the the two men sentenced to two [illegible] which I have already referred [illegible] the everything

nor any of insult or outrage to women - He considered that the statements made by the Native press as to danger to women from Moplah Sepoys, were quite untrue -

I next interviewed the Revd: Mr Schall of the Basel Mission who has been over 2 years in Cannanore -

He told me that when the Moplah Sepoys first came to Cannanore the people, including those belonging to the Mission, were afraid of them and attributed robberies to them - I asked him if he knew of any of his people who had been robbed but he said he did not - He continued that some of his Mission people had come to him and asked him to try and get the 25th M. I. removed from Cannanore when the Moplahs first came - He did not do this and told his people that if they were mol or troubled in any way, t report to him a si

R. 509
13 6-1-98.

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only complaint he ever had against the sepoys, was that on one or two occasions they had apparently intentionally failed to get out of his way when he was riding his bicycle - I asked him regarding the statements as to the safety of women in Cannanore to which I have already referred and he said they were quite unjustified by facts - I then asked him if he thought it possible that the Brahmins of the West coast were in any way jealous of the emancipation and enlightenment of the Moplahs consequent on their enlistment. He said he was not in a position to give an opinion, but from what he had seen of the few Brahmins he knew, he did not think so. He volunteered a remark ~~that~~ he thought that the Moplah sepoys being uneducated and ill acquainted with the customs of our civilized stations, a great deal

that was attributed to them was done in

told me more or "larking" (I suggested the

had been some thefts or

Moplah sepoys at first and intent - Finally he

the two men sentenced to he had

hich I have already referred

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not received a single complaint -

I have omitted to mention that I asked Mr Schall if his people still asked for or wished the removal of the 25th M. I. from Cannanore - He replied that he could not give a definite answer, but that no request of the kind had been made to him for many months -

I then saw Mr H Eidenbenz and Mr Christian Thomas of the Basel Mission together, without telling them that I had seen the Revd: Mr Schall - They both confirmed that gentleman's account and informed me that although they had 200 women employed in their establishment at Cannanore - many of whom had daily to go a considerable way from their homes to their work and back again - they had never had a single complaint from any of them of insult or outrage Moplah sepoys of theft

R. 500
13 6-1-98.

of Cannanore of long standing who said he knew of nothing against the Moplah Sepoys of the 25th M. I. and had no complaint to make of them in any way-

Later in the day I saw Captain Molesworth, I. M. S. Supdt. Central Jail Cannanore who informed me that so far as his personal experience goes, the Moplah Sepoys of the 25th M. I. have given no cause for alarm or disquiet by their behaviour since he has been in Cannanore which has been for 18 months-

He is also of opinion, from conversations held with his police subordinates and other natives of the locality that there is a strong feeling amongst the local land owners against the enlistment and consequent emancipation of Moplahs, these people dreading loss of influence over them by their education and enlistment-

I may mention that I told all those w
[illegible] Moplahs I hold no brief for the Moplah
[illegible] the Govt. desire of the Military
[illegible] misbehaved,

N.B.- The impression left on my mind, from the enquiries I have made, is that the feeling in the minds of the native inhabitants of Cannanore towards the Moplahs when these men were first enlisted was one of fear- I do not think that this feeling was altogether unreasonable, as the Moplahs, by their recurring 'outbreaks' had gained the reputation of being a fierce, fanatical and even bloodthirsty class-

This reputation is no doubt confirmed in the minds of the people by the misdeeds of one or two bad characters amongst the enlisted Moplahs-

All the people I consulted are now, however, of opinion that the feeling of fear has disappeared and that matters at Cannanore are working smoothly between the Moplah Sepoys and th
general population- The
the sore ope
far

R. 509
13 6-1-98.

I am strongly of opinion therefore that to make any sudden move of the 25th Regt M.I. from Cannanore so as to involve any reflection on the conduct of the Moplah sepoys in it is very much to be deprecated – If done, it will, in my opinion, prejudice if not ruin any chance of our obtaining the Moplahs in any considerable number as soldiers in our ranks, an object which we have been strenuously aiming at for several years.

The matter is now working smoothly, then why not let well alone, especially as from a military point of view, the Moplahs are valuable material as soldiers?

I do not know if any secret sinister the influences are at work in the matter amongst consequen native castes, but this I feel convinced dreading to cast a slur on the Moplahs now by education in move of the regiment to which

I may mention give up all hope of having [illegible] I hold no brief for number –

[illegible] the [illegible] desire of the [illegible] course,

[illegible] misbehaved,

---

every objection to their being moved earlier.

Signed
G. Simpson
Brig

15.2.99

True copy
G. Simpson Br. Gl
Brig

Ootacamund
4. 3. 99

B

Confidential

Representation made by certain Moplah sepoys of the 25th Madras Infantry

Regimental No. 2556 Private Kopalan Poker,
Regimental No. 2568 Private Enden Cutti and
Regimental No. 2637 Private P.K. Mahomed Cutti
state:–

We respectfully beg that our representation may be laid before the General Officer Commanding. We speak on behalf of the Moplahs of the Regiment. We have enlisted in the 25th Madras Infantry determined to do good service and if necessary to die in the Regiment. All the people in Cannanore are against us, the Police included. Every offence that is committed in the bazar is put d to us. When we go into the bazar th follow us everywhere looking for so to get us into trouble. For the good name and self respect the authorities anoth

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R. 506
13 6-1-98.

Representation made by certain Moplah sepoys of the 25th Madras Infantry.

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II

No. 463-C

To

Officer Commanding

25th Regt. M. I.

Forwarded for report

Return requested.

(By order)

Wellington (Sd) T. H. Haughton, Major

18th Feby. 1898 A.A.G. Southern District

III

Confidential

No. 22-C

A.A.G.

Southern District

1 This representation covers a great deal more ground than the few words in which the men stated their case would seem to indicate.

From the time when the first few Moplahs nearly 3 years ago, they have the tort. desire of the annoyance as misbehaved, only

Malabar would hail with delight news that the enlistment of Moplahs should cease.

3 This annoyance, small at first, when the number of Moplah sepoys was few, has however now assumed such proportions that it calls for grave consideration. Had the men themselves not spontaneously brought their grievance to the notice of the General Officer Commanding, I should have made it a matter for official report myself.

4 The men's statement as it stands appears only to refer to Cannanore, but in reality includes the treatment to which they are subject all over the District.

5 The constant complaint of men returning from leave, recruiting duty &c. is that they are harried and worried by the Police. It is universally acknowledged that Mr. Fawcett, the District Superintendent, both wishes and is willing to help every way, but his

R. 500
13 6-1-98.

of the Police generally.

6 There is one man in one part of this District who could, I believe (but this is my private opinion only) change the state of affairs at once. Mr Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

7 In addition to the cause for dislike of Moplah sepoys, already noted in paragraph 2 viz dread of the consequences of training him to the use of arms – and it should be noted that the Native Civil officials of Malabar of all ranks are Hindoos almost to a man, and therefore cannot be expected to get over their feelings and give much support towards recruiting – there is another very potent reason.

The ignorant Moplah savage joins the Regiment as a recruit and soon settles down with the Companions he finds there, plays [illegible] takes part in boxing and [illegible] as learning the [illegible] desire of [illegible] annoyed. is in [illegible] misbehaved, [illegible] only

work for it. From his associations he has become more or less a man of the world.

One cannot expect a man so transformed to assume servile attitudes and kow-tow to Native officials and Police, consequently they cordially hate him for what they consider his independent, stuck up airs, and also for the example he sets to others who they would prefer to remain ignorant and servile.

8 I am led to believe that the Moplah priests are very adverse to men enlisting and use their influence accordingly. The power of these priests is well known and they no doubt find that men who have become sepoys take a broad and common sense view of things and get quite out of hand: in fact I imagine I am not far wrong in believing that the civilizing influences now at work are resented by all natives with a little power, who would rather have the people rem[illegible] present, ignora[illegible] and

R. 500
13 6-1-98.

antidote to these can be found than the enlistment of a proportion of the population as sepoys; at any rate this entails no expenditure to the State and Moplah sepoys so far as experience goes are all that can be wished.

10 I would venture to suggest that the time has come when Government be asked to take an interest in this matter and officially call upon all civil officers to give their loyal support. In this connection I would say that 3 years ago either verbally or by letter I asked for assistance from nearly every British official in the District and many Natives.

During my absence in 96-97 Captain Deune did the same and we both received promises of support.

Up to the present, recruiting has been too slow to be of great practical use - and is seriously impeding the efficiency of my

with the

Moplah hold no [illegible] Burton, Lt. Colonel

the [illegible] desire of [illegible] annoy[illegible] is [illegible]

misbehaved, only

Incl C No 13 3[illegible]

D.A.G.

Madras Command.

Forwarded for the information of "H.E." the Lieutenant General, Madras Command.

This representation was made to me at my recent inspection of the 25th Regiment Madras Infantry at Cannanore.

I thought the Moplah sepoys I saw were a very desirable body of men, and I recommend that steps be taken to induce the Civil and Police authorities of their districts to assist the recruiting of this class of man to the utmost of their power.

(Sd) Edward J. Lugard
Brig: General
Commanding Southern District.

(True copy)

R. 500
13 6-1-98.

Special and Miscellaneous

Jud^l C No 1336

Ootacamund, No 114

18th March 1899.

No. A

NT. 124-C

CONFIDENTIAL.

From

The DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL, MADRAS COMMAND,

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Madras

3 Enclosures.

Sir,

With reference to correspondence ending with Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, No. 1805 dated 21st November 1898, I have the honour to forward herewith a Minute on the subject of Moplahs as soldiers in the Madras Army written by Lieutenant General Sir George Wolseley, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces and also the other documents noted in the margin.

Dy: Adjutant General's Minute dated 13th February 1899.
(Marked A)

Representation made by certain Moplah Sepoys of the 25th M.I.
(Marked B)

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Brigadier-Gene

Deputy Adjutant Gener

R. 500
13 6-1-98.

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is serious

Moplah held

and the best desire of one

behaved,

[G. / 75]
1,000 31 7-97

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

"The Times of Malabar", 22.10.98.

The leader, heads "The Mopla Sepoy at it again" deals with what may be said to be a general complaint against the Mopla sepoys of the 28th Regt. M.I. stationed at Cannanore.

The article may be read.

On page 3 is an article signed "Your own", dated 20th Oct. 1898 detailing instances of the unpleasant liveliness of the Mopla sepoy.

The "West Coast Spectator" of 23-10-98. (attached also) has two articles on pages 4 & 5, on the same subject. The extreme leniency of the officers in [illegible] the present

C 28-10-98 C1-12-98
R 31-10-98 R5-12-98
C 7-11-98

were absent from
roll-call.

26th 10.98

Is it not rather a tempting of Providence to keep a regiment full of Moplah Sepoys in Malabar — Doubtless the regiment [illegible] moved on representation.

26/10/98.

Resubmitted for favour of orders whether this is to be circulated. It is not marked for circulation but the above remark indicates that perhaps it was intended for circulation.

H. M. & Cir.

insory:

Moplah.

C. 14-12-98 C16-12-98 C19-12-98
R16-12-98 R21-12-98

H. M. & Cir.

In some recent newspaper I saw that some Moplah Sepoys had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by the Court. Martial —

I must say that I regard it as a doubtful & dangerous policy to rely on Moplah Sepoys for service in their own District —

If they will not serve outside Malabar they are useless for soldiers —

I am not aware whether any exclusively Moplah Companies have been formed — If so the danger of keeping them in Malabar is, I think, great —

Any way there are a number of men, enlisted from the fanatical zone, trained to arms, and doubtless able by a sudden rush to seize rifles & ammunition —

The fanaticism wh. has led to so many outbreaks in the past may at any moment prompt some of them to some desperate venture in wh. there is likely to be great loss of life —

I think it desirable that the policy of keeping Moplah Sepoys at Cannanore should be carefully considered

Judicial

With ref. to the Hon'ble Mr Arundel's note d 1-12-98 on page 327 of the newspaper abstract below, it is submitted that the question of moving the Moplah Sepoys from Cannanore does not appear to have been as yet definitely raised.

The G.O's submitted below call the attention of the military authorities to the complaints against the Sepoys, but all that is suggested is that stricter discipline should be maintained.

G.O.

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military authorities do
not contemplate any
action beyond getting rid
of the sepoys who are said to have
committed definite offences.
A copy of the newspaper
which is supplied to
the Lt. Genl's. Orders are
reported & that the
attention of the D.A.G.
may be drawn, by a d.o.
to the paragraph now
under consideration, with
a remark in the terms of
the Hon'ble Mr. Winterbotham's
note.

AK
8/xii/98

10/12/8.

at Simla. A letter to the
D.A.G. would therefore have to
be sent to Simla but even there
might be disposed of as a purely
military matter. It is however
on political grounds that this
Govt. wd. move, [illegible]
and I think therefore that
if H.E. concurs a d.o. explaining
the position as noted by
the Hon. Mr Winterbotham, &
commenting on the turbulent
behaviour already observed in
the Moplah sepoys, should be
sent by the C.S. to the
Secy. to the Govt. of India in
the Political, i.e. Foreign Dept.
If that Dept. concurs with
the view taken here the
Regt. will no doubt be moved
at once.

AK 16.12.98

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces · Madras

Wellington
11th December
1898

My dear Sir Arthur

I think you will agree with
me ~~that~~ it is undesirable to take
this matter up officially — but
I should like you to read what
Colonel Burton says — as I know
him well — He was my Staff
Officer for more than a year —
& I know him to be a man of
good common sense — & a
most careful & reliable one —
Second Commander with

OOTACAMUND,

20 . 12 . 1898.

My dear Sir

I send herewith the correspondence regarding the Moplah sepoys of the 25th Regt. M.I. with a note from Sir George Wolseley to His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock.

The delay in sending these on has been caused by the necessity for a reference to Lt Col Burton since Sir G. Wolseley's note was written.

Yours sincerely
G. [illegible]

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ANT FOR DESPATCH

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A = Print in full.
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P = Print abstract only.
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[G./10]
200—20-4-98.

C 29-3-99 C 0-4-99
[illegible] 27-4-99

Judicial (189) Department.

H.E. the Governor

CURRENT No. 1386

Confidential No. 1164

Submitted in continuation of the papers circulated on the 19th December and 18th January last regarding the Mopla sepoys of Cannanore

~~Order~~

Vdm
29/3/99

AH
29/3/99

ff
29/3/99.

From
The D.A.G. Madras Command

No. A / N.J.-124.6

Dated 18-3-99
Received 20-3-99
Registered 21-3-99
Enclosures 3
Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding certain papers about [illegible] sep

This letter from the D.A.G. covering a Memo. by the Lieut. General is the outcome of representations I have made to the latter, both in conversation, and in private correspondence which I attach.

The papers should be circulated to Hon. Members.

R.S.H.
1.4.99

Submitted to Hon

be

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MEANT FOR DESPATCH

AL.

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
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ing only.

the Moplah recruits and on the relations & friends who share ~~in their~~ indirectly in their welfare & comparative prosperity. It is obviously desirable that the army should be strengthened by this new element, and that the Moplahs should widely avail themselves of the means offered by recruitment for emerging from a condition of poverty & ignorance.

But this is not the question at issue. The question for decision is whether the recruited Moplahs should serve in their own country, Malabar. The reasons in favour of this course are given by the Lieut. Genl. at p. 13 and are good as far as they go, and indicate that influences are at work which would not encourage the Moplah recruit – if he be like other men – to join in a fanatical outbreak. But here I think the Lieut. Genl's argument becomes weak. The comparison of the Moplah with the ignorant the poverty-stricken or the savages of other countries breaks down, because so far as my knowledge goes the peculiar form of Moplah fanaticism & its manifestation in religious devotion to murder & death, are entirely unique. It is this consideration and the present uncertainty to what Moplah recruits might do in case of a ... indicate the desirability of their ... ther district at any rate till ... accustomed to discipline ... a pension in the ... ders

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

with his special knowledge of Malabar, may hold, I should say that as regards the practical question of moving the regiment we may allow it to take place in the regular course of things at the end of this year, i.e. in the cold season of 1899-1900, as Genl. Simpson says it will take place, & that it should not be postponed beyond that time. The dangerous time of year has now passed & the regiment wd. be moved before the same period next year comes round. There is of course no desire whatever to cast a slur on the regiment & Genl. S. says this wd. be the result of an immediate move.

AA
6.4.99

I agree –
The Lt. Genl's memo – is reassuring –
My information (now over a year old) was that about half the Moplah recruits had been dismissed as incapacitated by syphilis – I should have been glad to learn whether this is a fact –
I have no doubt at all that any number of Moplah recruits will enlist for service in Malabar –
What remains to be seen is whether they will march with the Regt. when it is moved, and serve outside the District –
I don't know to what station the Regt. will be moved? If it is a distant one it will be gratifying if the Moplah sepoys accept the transfer quietly –
The arguments for keeping the Moplah sepoys in Malabar ... convin...

the

, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH

IAL.

G.
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DEPARTMENT

C. No.

SUBJECT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
~~THE HON'BLE MR. ARUNDEL.~~
~~THE HON'BLE MR. WINTERBOTHAM.~~

FOR ORDERS.

The remarks of H. Mr ar
submitted for the information
of H. E. It is presumed that
the conclusions arrived at ma
now be communicated offi
& confidentially to L. G.-C.

7/4/

Read.

Yes.
A.E.H.
8.4.99

Draft.
14/4/

FOR DESPATCH

NS

Jnd'l Dept

D.O.

My dear Sim,

Two files were circulated to H.E. the Governor, one on the 19th December and the other on the 18th January last, regarding the mopla sepoys of Cannanore.

In a further communication, received through the D.A.G., the L.G.C.F. speaks of the "pressure" put on him by the Madras Govt to have the 25th Madras Infantry removed from Cannanore and quotes the following passag as the remarks of Gov pointing out S. Gr

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N.B.—
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Judl Dept

2

"considerable number in the
"25th Madras Infantry, for"
"service in their own district".

No one in this office remembers any thing about the "pressure" or the passage referred to. Perhaps there may be something in the files which are now with H.E. Will you please therefore return those files, and also let me know whether you have sent any communication to the D.A.G. or the L.G.C.? on the subject?

Yours sincerely

/3/99

23/3/9

H. A. Sim Esq Ics

Despd 23/3/99

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Guindy 28 March 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
MAR 1899
SECRETARIAT

My dear Stokes,

In reply to your Confidential D.O. of the 23rd of March, about Moplah Sepoys at Cannanore, His Excellency wishes me to tell you that he has written direct to the Lt. Genl. Commanding, on the Subject, & that he has all the papers concerning it with him. He wishes me, however, to ask you to send him such further papers on the subject as you now have, to be disposed of & he will return the whole file to you with a note setting forth his views.

Yours sincerely

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MEANT FOR DESPATCH

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
~~GUINDY~~.

Madras, 9th February 1899.

Dear Sir George,

I forgot to tell you when I saw you yesterday that my Government are still of opinion that, on political grounds, it would be advisable to move from Cannanore, the 15th Madras Native Infantry, with its Moplah Companies. I have all the papers with me still, and will keep them until you have, by your intended enquiry on the spot, satisfied yourself as to the real state of affairs.

Believe me,
Yours Sincerely
(Sd.) A. E. Havelock.

Lt. Genl. Sir George B. Wolseley K.C.B.

Arundel's Note above

~~Lt. General Commanding the Forces
Punjab~~

Cannanore.
11th Febry 1899

Dear Sir Arthur

I have just received your note of the 9th. As I only arrived here late last evening I have not had time to look about me as yet - so I will not touch upon the Moplah Question - but as it is already very hot here, I do

You will not allow
your Govt. to press
the immediate move of the
25th M. N. I. as in my opinion
it would be cruel to do so –
I remain here till the 14th
& go on then to Malapuram
and after I have been there
I will write again, & give
you my views on the Moplah

question.

Believe me
Sincy Yours
G. J. Wolseley

as possible -

I have only just arrived here from ~~Kuttipur~~ Malapuram after an uncomfortable 4 hours in a vehicle called a Transit -

With kind regards

Believe me

Ever yours

Wolseley

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
~~GUINDY~~.

Madras, 7th March '99.

Dear Sir George,

You asked me in your letter of the 18th February to let you know the political grounds upon which my Government presses for the removal of the 25th Madras Infantry from Malabar. Having now returned to Madras and having access to the papers, I am able to give you the information you ask for. It is thought that it is a doubtful and dangerous policy to rely on Moplah sepoys of whom it is believed that there are a considerable number in the 25th M. I. for service in their own district. The opinion is expressed that a number of men, enlisted from that fanatical race, trained to arms and doubtless able by a sudden rush to seize rifles and ammunition, might be tempted, acting under the influence of fanaticism which has led to so many outbreaks in the past, to some desperate venture in which there might be great loss of life. It is probable that the statements in the local press as to the turbulence of the Moplah sepoys at Cannanore are greatly exaggerated. But still, where there

is

is so much smoke, there must be some fire. The good policy of enlisting and training Moplahs as soldiers is fully recognized, but we think that when enlisted and trained they should serve in some District other than Malabar. I return a file which you sent me with your letter of the 11th December. You may use them in considering the whole question.

I returned yesterday from a pleasant visit to Calcutta and Darjeeling. It is getting hot here, but I fear I shall not be able to move to the Hills till about the 12th April.

Believe me,
Yours Sincerely
(Sd.) A. E. Havelock.

Lt. Genl. Sir Geo. B. Wolseley K.C.B.

6-5

Arundel's note abo

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES MADRAS

Ootacamund.
17. 3. 99

Dear Sir Arthur

Pray excuse the delay in thanking you for your note of the 7th.

I have only just returned from a few days "shikar" and hope to ~~to~~ post to you today or tomorrow my

25-4-99 26-4-99 26-
R 25-4-99 R 4-5-99 R 5-

These alterations are difficult to follow: will the C.S please have three ~~copies~~ drafts ~~orders~~ copied:

1. The C.S's
2. The C.S's as modified by the Hon. Mr Winterbottom.
3. The C.S's as modified by me.

It will be easy then to follow the drafts & modifications.

A.L 20. 4. 99

n. 1:
Please have this done soon.
[illegible] 21/4/[illegible]

[illegible] 3.
[illegible] 25/[illegible]

Hon. Mr Winterbottom ~~[illegible]~~ again:

[illegible] 5/5/[illegible]

Seen H.W. 6-5-99

For the C.S.

Fair copies of the draft order are submitted with reference to the Hon Mr. Arundel's Note above:-

[illegible] shows clearly [illegible]

[illegible]

[G./24.]
500—22-4-96.

C 19-4-99
R 20-4-99

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Current No. 1336 of 1899, dated 18/3, from the D. A. G.
" " " 189 , " , "
" " " 189 , " , "

I think the G.O. had better be very considerably shortened, so that argumentative parts may be omitted. If it were worth while — which I doubt — the rest might be communicated to the L. G. C. F. D.O.

I wd. omit all the parts in brackets. This including the Hon. Mr Winterbotham's additions, if he ~~does~~ wd. not object.
A. W. a line.
M.I.
20.4.99

H. 18/4/99.

This will be treated as Confidential I presume. It is not desirable that the correspondence shd be made public.
H.S.
19-4-99

This is only an assumption. It is not pretended that the relatives & good effects have been tra
I would
... FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

ORDER.

The Govt. has read with much interest the note by the Lt. Genl. Commanding the Forces, & the other papers which accompanied it, and has ~~learnt~~ received with satisfaction the good ~~effects of enlistment upon Mappilla recruits, and on their relatives & friends who share indirectly in their welfare & comparative prosperity.~~ account of the conduct and efficiency of the ... Sir George Wolseley's note shows plainly that ... commendation ...

M.I.

(1) The C S'

N.B.—
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from a condition of poverty & ignorance.

2. But while fully recognising the desirability of enlisting Mappillas, H.E. the Govr in Council remains doubtful as to the expediency of employing them in Malabar, at any rate until they have become seasoned soldiers, accustomed to discipline & obedience, & with the prospect of a pension in the near future. [While admitting the general force of the arguments adduced by the Lt. General Commanding the Forces in favour of retaining the ~~Mappilas~~ Mappilla sepoys in their own Country, H.E. the Govr in [illegible] cannot but remember

[illegible] do

fanatical risings"

AA

[It remains to be seen how the Mappilla Sepoy will behave if & when he is called upon to take part in suppressing a Mappilla outbreak of the usual sort; but it is hardly desirable that the experiment should be tried. It may be regarded as extremely unlikely that the Mappilla Sepoys as a body would join the fanatics; but if only a few of them did so the consequences might be serious, and an apprehension that some at least would abscond with their arms does not appear to be unfounded —]

I wd omit

AA

[I am not sure that the Hon. Mr. Arundel is right here – have the Ghazis in the [illegible] of people [illegible] other parts – the Ghazi is the Mappilla

There has never been any doubt that Mappillas in large numbers could be readily enlisted for service in Malabar, but what is doubted, & still remains to be proved, is whether they can be prevailed upon to enlist for service in other places – If by retaining new recruits for a time at Cannanore their reluctance to leave Malabar can be overcome by the liking which they acquire for their new profession it may be justifiable to run the risk of what they may do in the event of an outbreak –

Unless the Mappilla will follow his regiment for service outside his own District his use as a soldier will be but small; & it is this experiment which in the opinion of Govt it is more desirable to try –

, and will generally be in the enjoyment of a pension –]

I wd. omit all but the first sentence of this para.

AA

in other parts of the world, which the Govt. considers to be unsafe. It is this consideration and the present uncertainty as to what Mappilla recruits might do in the event of an outbreak, that indicate the desirability of their being employed, at least during the earlier part of their service, in some district other than Malabar. It is ~~also~~ to be remembered that the Mappilla sepoys when they eventually return to their homes will do so singly, & not in a body, & will possess no arms,

3. Having regard however to the fact that the pension of the general

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which it is far from the wish ~~desire~~ of Govt to cast;] H.E. — Omit

the Govt in Council does not desire to press for the immediate removal of the Mappilla sepoys — from Cannanore — but ~~considers that~~ is content that it will suffice if they should leave ~~Malabar~~ Cannanore in the ordinary course ~~with~~ in the transfer of the regiment which will, it is understood, take place in the cold weather of 1899-1900. ×

4. The complaints regarding the attitude of the native newspapers in Malabar towards the Mappilla sepoys will be separately dealt with, in connection with a letter ~~Communication~~ × which has ... cannot but rem ... G ... dis

[It will be most gratifying & encouraging if it is found that the Mappilla Sepoys make no difficulty about leaving the District. It is understood that ~~the~~ no trouble in the matter need be apprehended]

I wd. omit.
AH.

(I understand the Regt. is to be moved to Bangalore – the Mops. know this place well & will not object to it)
HS

× now in circ.

CS's draft

Not to issue

Judicial Dept.

C No 1336. from the D.A.G.

Order
No

The Govt has read with much interest the note by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, and the other papers which accompanied it, and has learnt with satisfaction the good effects of the enlistment upon Mappilla recruits, and on their relatives and friends who share indirectly in their welfare and comparative prosperity. Sir George ~~Wolseley~~ Wolseley's note shows plainly that it is desirable that the recruitment of Mappillas should continue.

..., BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
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following,
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of poverty and ignorance.
2. But while fully recognising the desirability of enlisting Mappillas, H.E. the Governor in Council remains doubtful as to the expediency of employing them in Malabar, at any rate until they have become seasoned soldiers,
d to discipline
ence, and with
ct of a pension
r future. While admitting the general force of the arguments adduced by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces in favour of retaining the Mappilla
own Country,

so far as he is aware, entirely unique. Any action, therefore, based upon an analogy between the Mappillas and savage or turbulent races in other parts of the world ~~world~~ world, the Govt considers, unsafe. It is this consideration and the present uncertainty as to what Mappilla recruits might do in the event of an outbreak, that indicate the desirability of their being employed, at least during the earlier part of their service, in some district other than Malabar. It is to be remembered that the Mappilla Sepoys when they eventually return
home

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disturbances are most likely to occur has now passed, and in view of the opinion of the D. A.G. that a sudden move would be interpreted as a slur upon the 25th Madras Infantry which it is far from the wish of Govt to cast, H.E. the Governor in Council does not desire to press for the immediate removal of the Mappilla sepoys, but considers that it will suffice if they leave Cannanore in the ordinary course on the transfer of the regiment which will, it is understood, take place in the [illegible] 1899-1900.

own Country,

Council

a later communication which has been received from the D. A.G. upon the same subject

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C.S.'s draft as modified by the Hon Mr Winterbotham

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Judicial Dep

G.O. No. 1336

Order
R.S.Mis

The Govt ha

read with much interest the note by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, and the other papers which accompani it, and has received wit satisfaction the good account of the conduct and efficiency of the Mappilla recruits. Sir George Wolseley's note confirms Govt in the opinio that it is desirable that the recruitment of Mappillas should receive every encouragement of emerging from a condition of poverty and ignorance.

2. But while fully recognising the desirability of [en]listing Mappillas, H.E. the Governor in Council remains doubtful as to the expediency of employing them in Malabar, at any rate until they have become seasoned soldiers, accustomed [illegible] and obedience, [illegible] the prospect of [illegible] in the near [illegible] It remains to be seen how the Mappilla sepoy will behave if and when he is called upon to take part in suppressing Mappilla

I venture to think that the [illegible] arms is hardly [illegible]

if only a few of them did so the consequences might be serious, and an apprehension that some at least would abscond with arms does not appear to be unfounded. Whilst admitting the general force of the arguments adduced by the Lt General Commanding the Forces in favour of retaining the Mappilla sepoys in their own country, H.E. the Governor in Council cannot but remember that the peculiar form of Mappilla fanaticism, and its manifestation in religious [illegible] murder and [illegible]

would, the Govt considers,
be unsafe. There has
never been any doubt
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t t what is doubted, and
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the risk of what
in the event

in the opinion of Govt it
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is to be remembered tha
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will generally be in the
enjoyment of a pension.

3. H.E. the Governor
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press for the immediate
removal of the Mappilla
sepoys from Cannanore
but is content that they
should leave (Malabar) in
the ordinary course on the
transfer the regiment
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4. The complaints regarding
the attitude of the native
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towards the Mappilla sepoys
will be separately dealt
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a ~~letter~~ later communication
which has been received
from the D.A.G. upon
the same subject.

CS's draft as
"modified by the Hon
Mr Arundel C.S."

Judicial Dep
C No 1336,

Order No 728 d 9-5-
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Infantry, H.E. the Governor
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upon the same subject.

N 24.4.99

To
The Deputy Adjutant
General Madras
Command R.D.O.

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