ublic Works (1898) Department.

G.O., No. 2813 W

DATED 8th Nov 98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recruitment of the Subordinate Grades of the Account Branch.

Passing further orders relative to the

280/16

E

[P. W. 26. 1,000—12-2-08.]

Indexed. 10/11

BACK PAPERS.

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GENERAL.
ESTABLISHMENT.

Government {1898} of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Recd. } 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 2843 W., 8th November 1898.

NOVEMBER.

Recruitment of the Subordinate Grades of the Accounts Branch

Passing further orders relative to the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Establishment.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated 10th August 1898, No. 964 A./E.
" " " " " 18th " " No. 990 A./E.

ORDER—No. 2843 W., dated 8th November 1898.

In the second of the papers read above, the Examiner offers further remarks and explanations with reference to G.O., No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898, and solicits a reconsideration of the orders passed.

2. In paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order quoted, it was remarked that the system laid down in G.O., No. 1802 W., dated 10th July 1893, had not been given a fair trial, that the Examiner had practically ignored the orders of Government in making appointments to the subordinate Accounts establishment, and that he had further failed to arrange for the proper interchange of Accounts clerks between his office and Divisional offices. With reference to these remarks, the Examiner requests a further perusal of his office-note, No. 615 A./E., dated 18th May 1898, which he thinks will clearly show that the circumstances were such as to make it virtually impossible to give effect to the orders on the subject in their entirety. After careful consideration, His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no reason to modify the orders passed in G.O., No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898. It is evident that the successive Examiners, Messrs. Sherlock-Hubbard, Gordon and Dennys, did not give effect to the orders contained in G.O., No. 1802 W., dated 10th July 1893, but Mr. Sherlock-Hubbard is more to blame in the matter than any of his successors.

3. The Examiner also requires orders on the following points:—

(*a*) Whether Messrs. Humphreys and Porrett who have already held temporary 8th-grade Accountantships should be excluded from the next six vacancies.

(*b*) Whether the existing five Accounts clerks should receive appointments as Accountants in order of seniority, and on the report of Superintending Engineers, irrespective of the opinion of the Examiner as to their qualifications; and whether the Government does not wish that some sort of qualifying test should be imposed before the appointments are actually made.

(*c*) Whether the forecast of future vacancies made in paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898, does not need revision in the light of the information now furnished by the Examiner.

(*d*) Whether opportunity should not be taken to fix the proportion of natives and non-natives to be maintained in the subordinate Accounts branch.

(*e*) Whether the two Accounts clerks now allotted to the Examiner's office may be nominated at once and be given Rs. 50, there being no graded appointments in that office.

(*f*) Whether it is intended that the Accounts clerk of the VI Circle, viz., T. K. Narayanaswami Mudali, who is now about 49 years of age, should be appointed to the Accounts establishment.

The Government will now proceed to pass orders *seriatim* on the questions raised.

4. As regards question (*a*), Messrs. Humphreys and Porrett, who were appointed temporary Accountants, 8th grade, only in May 1897, without previous divisional training as required by the rules, and in preference to Accounts clerks with considerably longer service in the mofussil, must be excluded from the next six vacancies which were ordered, in paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898, to be exclusively reserved for the six Accounts clerks in the mofussil.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

5. With reference to inquiry (*b*), it is observed that the entrance examination for the subordinate Accounts branch is the only test prescribed for admission to that branch in all provinces in India, and there appears to be no special reason to have an additional test in this Presidency. The entrance examination which the present Accounts clerks have passed, and the favourable reports made on them by their Executive and Superintending Engineers, should be a sufficient test for their admission to the Accounts branch. In paragraph 3 (1) of his office-note, No. 990 A./E., dated 18th August 1898, the Examiner points out that, under paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 1611 W., dated 28th May 1896, the selection of men for the subordinate Accounts branch *rests with the Examiner*, and paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1802 W., dated 10th July 1893, makes it clear that nominations for the branch have to be *made in communication with the Examiner*, while the orders passed in G.O., No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898, leave room, as they stand, for the inference that the Examiner has little or no voice in the selection for such appointments. The Government assumes that all the present Account clerks have been nominated as such with the concurrence of the Examiner, as required in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1802 W., dated 10th July 1893, and remarks that it was never intended by G.O., No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 18 to deprive him of any voice in the matter. He will still have to give his concurrence to the nomination of Account clerks to be appointed in future, and to recommend the appointment of the present and future Account clerks as Accountants on the favourable reports of Superintending Engineers. The Deputy Examiners, when inspecting the divisions in which Accounts clerks are employed, will be directed to report specially on their work in order that the Examiner may have further opportunities of knowing more about their qualifications.

6. In regard to point (*c*), it is observed that the Examiner, in paragraph 4 of his office-note, No. 108 A./E., dated 24th January 1898, stated that there was no likelihood of more than one permanent vacancy occurring during the current and each of the two succeeding official years, while in paragraph 3 (2) of his office-note, No. 990 A./E., dated 18th August 1898, he states that there will be three vacancies for certain in the ensuing official year. It is thus evident that the forecast of future vacancies cannot be fixed with any certainty. No modification of the forecast fixed in paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898, therefore appears necessary.

7. The Government cannot undertake to fix the proportion of natives and non-natives to be maintained in the Accounts branch, as suggested by the Examiner in (*d*) above. There is no objection to the Examiner, as the Head of his office, appointing on his own authority European and Eurasian accounts clerks in his own office, and promoting them in their turn to the Accounts establishment.

8. As regards (*e*), two appointments of Rs. 50 may be reserved by the Examiner for Accounts clerks in his own office.

9. With reference to point (*f*), the Government was not aware of the fact, when G.O., No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898, was passed, that T. K. Narayanaswami Mudali was 49 years of age. The Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, will arrange for the reversion of this clerk to the ordinary clerical establishment and for putting a new Accounts clerk in his place.

(True Extract.)

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.
" all other Superintending Engineers.
" the Consulting Architect to Government.
" the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

A

Standing Orders.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 6&06 of 1898, dated 16th August, from the Examiner, P.W. accts.

" " 857 " 1896, " 18th August, " ——— do ——— No 964 F

" " " 189 , " , " No 990 F

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ORDER.

No: 2843 W 98. 11. 98.

In the second of the papers read above the Examiner offers further remarks and explanations with reference to G.O. No. 1864 W, dated 25th July 1898 and solicits a reconsideration of the orders passed.

2. In paras 3 & 4 of the order quoted, it was remarked that the system laid down in G.O. No. 1502 W dt 10th July, 1893, had not been given a fair trial, that the Examiner had practically ignored the orders of Govt. in making appointments to the Subordinate accounts Establishments and that he had further failed to arrange for the proper interchange of accounts clerks between his and Divisional offices. With reference

[P. W. 4.
500—24-3-98.]

reference to these remarks, the Examiner requests a further perusal of his office Note No 615 A/E, dated 18th May, 1898, which he thinks will clearly show that the circumstances were such as to make it virtually impossible to give effect to the orders on the subject in their entirety. After careful consideration, H.E. the Govr. in Council sees no reason to modify the orders passed in G.O. No. 1864 W dated 25th July 1898. It is evident that the successive Examiners Messrs Sherlock-Hubbard, Gordon and Ormsby, did not give effect to the orders contained in G.O. No. 1802 W dated 10th July 1893, but Mr. Sherlock-Hubbard is more to blame in the matter than any of his successors.

2. The Examiner also requires orders on the following points:-

(a) whether Messrs Humphreys & Parrett who have already held temporary 8th grade Accountantships should be excluded from the next six vacancies,

(b) whether the existing 8th Accounts clerks should receive appointments as Accountants in order of seniority, and on the report of Supts. Engineers, irrespective of the opinion of the Examiner as to their qualifications, and whether the Govt. does not wish that some sort of qualifying test should be imposed before the appointments are actually made.

(c) whether the forecast of future vacancies made in para 6 of G.O. No. 1864 W, dated 25th July, 1898, does not need revision in the light of the information now furnished by the Examiner.

(d) whether opportunity should not be taken to fix the proportion of natives and non-natives to be maintained in the Subordinate Accounts Branch.

(e)

(e) whether the two accounts clerks now allotted to the Examiner's office may be nominated at once and be given Rs50, there being no graded appointments in that office.

(f) whether it is intended that the Accounts Clerk of the VI Circle, viz: T.K. Narayanaswami Mudali, who is now about 49 years of age, should be appointed to the Accounts Establishment.

The Govt: will now proceed to pass orders seriatim on the questions raised.

4. As regards question (a) Messrs Humphreys and Porrett, who were appointed temporary Accountants in the grade only in May, 1897, without previous Divisional training, as required by the rules, and in preference to Account clerks with considerably longer service in the Mofussil, must be excluded from the next six vacancies which were ordered, in para 5 of G.O. No. 1864/W dated 25th July 1898, to be exclusively reserved for the six accounts clerks in the Mofussil.

5. With reference to inquiry (b), it is observed that the entrance examination for the subordinate Accounts branch is the only test prescribed for admission to that branch in all Provinces in India, and there appears to be no special reason to have an additional test in this Presidency. The entrance examination which the present Accounts clerks have passed, and the favourable reports made on them by their Executive and Dy. Engineers, should be a sufficient test for their admission to the

Accounts

Accounts Branch. In para 3(i) of this Office Note No. 990 M/E, dated 18th August, 1898, the Examiner points out that, under para 3 of Gr. No. 1611 W dated 28th May, 1896, the selection of men for the subordinate Accounts Branch rests with the Examiner, and para 2 of Gr. No. 1802 W, dated 10th July, 1893, makes it clear that nominations for the branch have to be made in communication with the Examiner, while the orders passed in Gr. No. 1864 W dated 25th July, 1898, as they stand leave room, for the impression inference that the Examiner has little or no voice in the selection for such appointments. The Govt. assumes that all the present account clerks have been nominated as such with the

the concurrence of the Examiner, as required in para 2 of Gr. No. 1802 W dated 10th July, 1893, and it was remarks that never intended by Gr. No. 1864 W dated 25th July 1898 to deprive him of any voice in the matter. He will still have to give his concurrence to the nomination of account clerks to be appointed in future, and to recommend the appointment of the present and future account clerks as Accountants on the favourable reports of Supdg. Engineers ~~on their qualifications~~. The Dy. Examiners, ~~will further be directed to report specially on the work of the account clerks~~ when inspecting the divisions in which Accounts ~~Dept~~ clerks are employed in will further be directed to report specially on their work; in order that the Examiner may have further opportunities of knowing more about their qualifications

qualifications.

6. In regard to point (c) it is observed that the Examiner, in para 4 of his Office Note No 108 A/E dated 24th Jany, 1898, stated that there was no likelihood of more than one permanent vacancy occurring during the current + each of the two succeeding official years, while in para 3 (x) of his Office Note No 990 A/E dated 18th August 1898, he states that there will be 3 vacancies for certain in the ensuing official year. It is thus evident that the forecast of future vacancies cannot be fixed with any certainty. No modification of the forecast fixed in para 6 of Govt. No. 1864-W dated 25th July, 1898, therefore appears necessary.

7. The Govt. cannot undertake to fix the proportion of natives + non-natives to be

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be maintained in the Accounts Branch, as suggested by the Examiner in (d) above. There is no objection to the Examiner, as the Head of his Office, appointing on his own authority European and Eurasian accounts clerks in his own office, and promoting them in their turn to the Accounts Establishment.

8. As regards (e), two appointments of Rs 50 may be reserved by the Examiner for accounts clerks in his own office.

9. With reference to point (f), the Govt. were not aware of the fact, when G.O. No. 1864-W dated 25th July, 1898, was passed, that T. K. Narayanaswami Mudali was 49 years of age. The Supdt. Engr., Vellore, will arrange for the reversion of this clerk to the ordinary clerical

clerical establishment-and
for ~~his replacement by~~ pulling a
new accounts clerk in his place.

A.K
2-11-98.

To

The Examiner, P.W. Accts

1. Supts. Engrs, VI Circle CT ~~only~~

All other Supts. Engrs.
C.A. Govt.
C.E. for Irrigation.

23/11/98

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

C. No.s. 6806 and Office Note from the Exar. P. W. Accts, No. 990 A/E, dated 18th August 1898.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
~~THE HON'BLE SIR HENRY BLISS, K.C.I.E.~~
~~THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.~~

SUBJECT.

Recruitment of the Subordinate Grades of the Accounts Branch.

FOR ORDERS.

I concur with the conclusions in this N'te.

A.K
11.10.98

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In the accompanying Office Note, the Examiner offers further remarks and explanations with reference to G.O. No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898 and solicits a reconsideration of the orders passed in that G.O.

2. In paras 3 and 4 of the G.O., it was remarked that the system laid down in G.O. No. 1802 W., dated 10th July 1893 had not been given a fair trial, that the Examiner had practically ignored the orders of Government in making appointments to the Subordinate Accounts Establishment, and that he had further failed to arrange for the proper interchange of Accounts Clerks between his and Divisional Offices. With reference to

Let me have this at 4 o'clock Please
12/10/98

H.E.

[P. W. 43. 500—27-1-98.]

H.E. 8-10-98 R 12.10.98

to these remarks, the Examiner solicits a further perusal of his Office Note No. 615 A/E, dated 18th May 1898, which he thinks will clearly show that the circumstances were such as to make it virtually impossible to give effect to the orders on the subject to their entirety. The reasons assigned in this office note were that certain questions arose as to the number of accounts clerks to be reserved in each Circle, the pay to be drawn by them, their ineligibility for promotion on the ordinary clerical establishment, and the restriction of their age limit to 25 and that until these questions had been settled, it was not possible to give effect to the orders of Government in regard to the recruitment of the subordinate grade of the Accounts Branch. These questions commenced to crop up in October 1895, vide G.O.No. 2519 W., dated 12th October 1895 and all were finally decided in May 1896, vide G.O. 1611 W., dated 28th May 1896. The reasons assigned above account for the failure to carry out the orders

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of Government during the eight months intervening between October 1895 and May 1896; but there is no excuse for having ignored the Government Orders during the remaining 4 years and 3 months, viz, from July 1893 to September 1895 and June 1896 to [illegible] 1898. It will be seen from para 4 of the office note from the Examiner No. 615 A/E, dated 18th May 1898 that he himself admits that, for reasons which he is unable to ascertain, no action was taken on G.O.No. 1802 W., dated 10th July 1893 by the then Examiner of P.W. Accounts Mr. Sherlock Hubbard. A reference to the statement will show that during the tenure of appointment of Mr. Sherlock-Hubbard 5 new appointments of Accountants were made, and none of these was conferred on accounts clerks. Of the 3 appointments made by Mr. Gordon, only one was from Accounts Clerks. Mr. Dennys the present Examiner made 1 permanent and 2 temporary appointments from men other than Accounts Clerks. With reference to the permanent appointment made by him, Mr. Dennys explains in his present office note that before he took charge, his nominee Mr. Coombes had been holding a temporary 8th grade accountantship and that it therefore seemed beyond question that the 13 months' service put in by the man had clearly established

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his—

his seniority and claim to confirmation. In regard to the two temporary appointments, Mr. Dennys refers to his office note No. 964 A/E, dated 10th August 1898 and previous office notes Nos. 108 A/E dated 24th January 1898 and 615 A/E, dated 18th May 1898, and the reason assigned therein was that it was necessary for the purpose of preserving the relative proportion of natives and non-natives to appoint two Eurasians Messrs. Humphreys and Porrett. Even if it were absolutely necessary to maintain the proportion, it should not have been done at the risk of Accounts Clerks who have put in considerably longer service than Messrs. Humphreys and Porrett and in violation of the orders of the Government of India and of this Government that Accountants should be appointed from Accounts Clerks. Messrs Humphreys and Porrett had not also Divisional training prior to their appointment as required by the rules. It is thus evident that the successive Examiners Messrs Sherlock-Hubbard, Gordon and Dennys failed to give effect to the orders contained in G.O. No. 1802 W., dated 10th July 1893, and there seems to be no sufficient reason therefore to modify the orders passed in G.O. No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898. It may however be observed that Mr. Sherlock-Hubbard is more to blame in the matter than any of his successors.

3. The Examiner also requires orders on the following points:-

(a) Whether Messrs Humphreys and Porrett who have already held temporary 8th grade accountantships should be excluded from the next six vacancies.

(b) Whether the existing 5 Accounts Clerks should receive appointments as Accountants in order of seniority and on the report of Suptg. Engineers irrespective of the opinion of the Examiner as to their qualifications, and whether the Government does not wish that some sort of qualifying test should be imposed before the appointments are actually made.

(c) Whether the forecast of future vacancies made in para 6 of G.O. No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898 does not need revision in the light of the information now furnished by the Examiner.

(d) Whether opportunity should not be taken to fix the proportion of natives and non-natives to be maintained in the Subordinate Accounts Branch.

(e) Whether the two accounts clerks now allotted to the Examiner's office may be nominated at once and be given Rs. 50, there being no graded appointments in that office.

(f)

(f) Whether it is intended that the Accounts Clerk of the VI Circle, viz, T.K.Narayanaswami Mudali who is now about 49 years of age should be appointed to the Accounts Establishment

4. With reference to question (a), it is submitted that Messrs Humphreys and Porrett, who were appointed temporary accountants 8th grade only in May 1897 without previous Divisional training as required by the rules and in preference to Accounts Clerks of considerably longer service in the Mofussil, should be excluded from the next six vacancies which were ordered in para 5 of G.O. No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898 to be exclusively reserved for the six Accounts Clerks in the Mofussil, as otherwise the Accounts Clerks who have been patiently waiting for the last 5 years cannot expect to enter the Accounts Branch for another year. Mr. Porrett has since reverted from Accountant 8th grade, temporary, to his permanent appointment on the clerical establishment and has not yet been appointed Accounts Clerk.

Yes. A.S.H 11.10.98

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5. In regard to the Examiner's inquiry

(b) whether the existing five Accounts Clerks and the one to be hereafter entertained in the III Circle should receive appointments as accountants in order of seniority and on the report of Superintending Engineers, irrespective of the opinion of the Examiner as to their qualifications and whether some sort of qualifying test should not be imposed before the appointments are actually made, it is submitted that the entrance examination for the subordinate accounts branch is the only test prescribed for admission to that branch in all the Provinces of India, and there appears to be no special reason to have an additional test in this Presidency. The entrance examination which the present Accounts clerks have passed and the favourable reports made on them by their Executive and Superintending Engineers should, it is considered, be a sufficient test for admission to the Accounts Branch. In para 3 (1) of his present office note, the Examiner points out that under para 3 of G.O.No. 1611 W., dated 28th July 1898: 28th May 1896 the selection of the men for the subordinate Accounts Branch rests with the Examiner and para 2 of G.O.No. 1802 W., dated 10th July 1893 makes it clear that nominations for this Branch have to be made in communication with the Examiner, while the orders passed in G.O No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898 as they stand might leave room for the inference that the Examiner has little or no voice in the selection for such appointments. It is submitted that the present accounts clerks should have all been nominated as such

Yes. A.S.H 11.10.98

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Brahmin members of some other class. A proportion of the Brahmin each district should belong to castes other than the Brahmin and it should be a standing rule that the two Chief Revenue Servants Collectors office should be of two different castes.

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such with the concurrence of the Examiner as required in para 2 of G.O.No. '802 W., dated 10th July '893, and that it was never intended by G.O.No. '864 W., dated 25th July '898 to deprive the Examiner of his voice in this matter. He would still have to give his concurrence to the nominations of accounts clerks to be appointed in future and to recommend the appointment of the present and future accounts clerks as accountants on favourable reports of Suptg. Engineers on those clerks. If it is considered that the Examiner should have further opportunities of knowing about the qualifications of the accounts clerks irrespective of the reports made by Suptg. Engineers, it is submitted that the Deputy Examiners may be directed to report on the work of the accounts clerks as ascertained during ~~his~~ their inspection of the Divisions in which such clerks are employed.

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Twyman. A.H. 11.10.98

6. The Examiner considers that none of the 3 Accounts Clerks, viz, C.V. Rama Aiyangar, P. Kutumba Rao and M. Atchia Patrudu who were tried as officiating accountants during the recent famine are likely to make really efficient accountants and bases this conclusion on the grounds that the first man failed in the Divisional Accounts Examination held last April, that the second withdrew shortly before the Examination and that the Executive Engineer, Bellary Division, only very lately wanted to have one Venkatasubbiah as temporary accounts clerk in his Division for clearing off arrears of Famine Accounts in preference to the above named 3 Accounts Clerks. With reference to the remark that the first man, viz, C.V. Rama Aiyangar failed in the Divisional Accounts Examination, it is submitted that this man was appointed as temporary accountant only on the 23rd August '897 and that the rules allow 2 years for passing the examination. The examination referred to by the Examiner was held in April last or within six months after his appointment as temporary accountant and it is very likely that he did not prepare himself for the examination as the prospects of his confirmation in the Accounts Branch were remote. The man has since reverted to his permanent appointment on the clerical branch. In regard to the Examiner's statement that the Executive Engineer, Bellary Division, preferred one Venkatasubbiah to the three accounts clerks named above, attention is invited to the letter from the Suptg. Engineer, III Circle, No. '578 W., dated 30th July '898, from which it will be seen that the Executive Engineer, Bellary Division did not condemn the three accounts clerks, but preferred

Flag Y.

Venkatasubbiah

Brahmin ... members of some other class. A proportion of ... each district should belong to castes other than the Brahmin and it should be a standing rule that the two Chief Revenue Servants ... Collectors office should be of two different castes.

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Venkatasubbiah to them, simply because the former had previously served in the Division as a temporary accounts clerk during the famine and that the Executive Engineer had occasion to know him personally. Ramiangar and Atchia Patrudu never served in the Bellary Division and the Executive Engineer had thus no means of forming any opinion of their capabilities. P. Kutumba Rau was for a short time an accountant in the Bellary Division after famine operations were over. The mere fact that the Executive Engineer, Bellary Division, preferred Venkatasubbiah to the 3 Accounts Clerks does not, it is submitted, warrant the conclusion that these clerks are incompetent.

Typed. A.G.H. 11.10.98

7. With reference to question (c) as to whether the forecast of future vacancies made in para 6 of G.O.No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898 should not be modified, it is submitted that the Examiner in para 4 of his office note No. 108 A/E, dated 24th January 2898 stated that there was no likelihood of more than one permanent vacancy occurring during the current and each of the two succeeding official years, while in para 3(2) of his present office note he states that there will be 3 vacancies for certain in the ensuing official year alone. It is thus quite evident that it is utterly impossible to gauge ~~xxx~~ future events and that the best course in these cases is to fix the average on the actuals of the past 5 years. The average fixed in para 6 of G.O.No. 1864 W., dated 25th July 1898 having been calculated on this basis, it is submitted that no modification therein is necessary.

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Typed. A.G.H. 11.10.98

8. In regard to the Examiner's suggestion (d) that opportunity should be taken to fix the proportion of natives and non-natives to be maintained in the Accounts Branch, it is submitted that no such proportion has been fixed for any branch of the subordinate service under Government and it will therefore lead to public criticism if any proportion is to be laid down in the case of the subordinate grade of the Accounts Branch. This Branch exactly corresponds to the Upper Subordinate Branch of the P.W.D. and no restriction has been imposed in regard to the number of natives and non-natives to be entertained in the latter branch. It will be seen from the extracts given in the margin which are based on the orders of the Local Government, that the intention of Government is that there should be no monopoly of office by any one class. According to the Examiner's proposal there should be 28 natives and 19 non-natives; and if this proposal is approved, there will be a monopoly by the non-natives, as they

Para 179 of the Madras P.W.Code.
"All classes or castes are alike eligible for employment in the Department, and all classes of the community are required to be introduced into public employ so as to prevent a monopoly of office by any one class in particular".

Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue No. 256.
The Govt. do not recognise caste, or any religious distinction, as a ground of civil disability. All classes or castes are therefore alike eligible to offices for which they have qualified under the Examination rules, and for which the head of the office may consider them well suited. In engaging public servants care should be taken that they are not advanced in years, and Collectors should also be specially careful that the subordinate offices of their districts are not monopolised by the members of a few influential families. Endeavour should always be made to divide the principal appointments in each district among the several castes, for instance where the Head Sheristadar is a Brahmin Brahmin the Sub-Division sheristadars may well be a members of some other class. A proportion of the Tahsildarsin each district should belong to castes other than the Brahmin and it should be a standing rule that the two Chief Revenue Servants in a Collector's office should be of two different castes.

they will then fill up 19/47 of the whole establishment, while they form a very poor percentage of the population as compared with natives. In para 3(3) of his office note the Examiner states "what I would wish to avoid is the probable effect of the order in para 5 of the G.O., viz, the seeking for and obtaining of other appointments by promising young Eurasian and European clerks in Examiner's Office owing to their prospects of obtaining Accountantships becoming even more remote. I have already had several instances of promising young men leaving my office for appointments elsewhere because of the poorness of their prospects, and I cannot but fear that this tendency will be accelerated under the new orders. I cannot lay too much stress on the paramount importance of bearing in mind that some of the Accountants will eventually rise to fill senior appointments in the Examiner's Office as heads of technical sections, and that therefore only good and promising men should be selected for Accounts Clerks."

It is submitted that the order in para 5 of G.O.No.1864 W., dated 25th July 1898 that the next six vacancies in the Accounts Establishment should be reserved exclusively for the six accounts clerks in the Circles cannot be modified and that the Government cannot undertake to fix the proportion of natives and non-natives to be maintained in the Accounts Branch. There appears to be no objection however to the Examiner as the head of his office appointing on his own authority Eurasians and Europeans as accounts clerks in his own office and promoting them in their turn to the Accounts Establishment. This appears to be the only course by which the difficulty complained of by the Examiner can be overcome.

9. As regards the Examiner's inquiry (e) whether the two accounts clerks now allotted to his office may be appointed at once and on Rs.50 per mensem, it is submitted that the pay fixed for accounts clerks is Rs. 40-2-50, and that as there is no such graded appointment in the Examiner's office, he may be permitted to reserve two appointments of Rs.50 for accounts clerks in his office.

10. With reference to point (f) that the accounts clerk of the VI Circle viz, T.K.Narayanaswami Mudali who is now about 49 years will have to pass the Divisional Test Examination before confirmation in the 8th grade and will be over 55 years of age before he can rise to the 7th grade, it is submitted that the Government was not aware of this fact when G.O. No.1864 W., dated 25th July 1898 was passed. The Suptg.Engineer, VI Circle will now be directed to arrange for the

the reversion of the clerk to the ordinary clerical establishment, and to replace him by a new accounts clerk.

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11.10.98

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Public Works (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 8577

From The Examiner P.W.Accts. Madras & Coorg

Order

No. 990 A/E

Dated 18th August 1898

Received 8-10-98

Registered 15-10-98

Enclosures

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SUBJECT.

Recruitment of the Subordinate grades of the Accounts Branch ——— Offering further remarks and explanations on the orders passed in G.O. No. 1864 W dated 25th July 98 on the subject of the ———

A/E

os/117

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

E- No. 27.
1,000—16-5-98

KEEP-WITH CURRENT No.

dated 189 .

GOVT. OF MADRAS. } 1898. { P.W. DEPT.

EXAMINER, P. W. ACCOUNTS.

Madras, 18th August 1898.

OFFICE NOTE No. 990 A/E

To

W.

With reference to G.O.No.1864 W dated 25th.July 1898 on the subject of the recruitment for the Subordinate Grades of the Accounts Branch I beg, in justice to the subject dealt with and to myself, to offer the following further remarks and explanations:-

I. Paras 3 and 4 of the G.O. say, in effect,

(a) that the System of recruitment laid down in G.O.No.1802 W dated 10th.July 1893 has not been given a fair trial.

(b) that the Examiner has practically ignored the orders of Government in making appointments to the Subordinate Accounts Establishment and

(c) has further failed to arrange for the proper interchange of Accounts Clerks between his and Divisional Offices.

2. In my Office Note No.615 A/E dated

dated I8th.May I898 I endeavoured to place before Government fully and clearly what the position was, and to explain exactly the circumstances under which the requirements of G.O.No. I802 W dated I0th.July I893 had not been fully attended to. Of the remarks in that note I now respectfully ask a further perusal which, I venture to think, will clearly show that the circumstances were such as to make it virtually impossible to give effect to the orders on the subject in their entirety. I myself only took up this charge at end of March I897, and during my tenure of Office thus far only one permanent appointment, viz that of Mr. Coombes, to the Subordinate Accounts Branch has been recommended by me and sanctioned by Government. He had already been holding, continuously since October I896 a temporary 8th. Grade Accountantship when I took charge, and it seemed beyond question that his I3 months service in that rank had clearly established his seniority and claim to confirmation. Hence he was confirmed by me shortly after I joined. Omitting men who were already Accounts Clerks, the only other appointments made on my recommendation were the temporary appointments of Messrs. Humphreys and Porrett to the 8th. Grade. These were questioned by Government, and

explained

explained in my Office Note No.964 A/E dated I0th.August I898 and previous Office Notes therein referred to. Thus, whatever measure of inattention to the orders on the subject may be ascribed to my predecessors, I trust it will be seen that I personally should not be regarded as sharing blame in the matter, and, as the remarks in the G.O. under reference as they stand imply censure on the present Examiner, I would respectfully ask that they may be suitably modified.

3. There are certain further points which have to be considered as arising from the orders now issued -

(I) Para 5 of G.O. I would ask that orders may be passed as to whether it is intended that Messrs. Humphreys and Porrett who have already held temporary 8th. Grade Accountantships should be excluded from the next six vacancies. Further, are the orders to be taken as meaning that the existing 5 Accounts Clerks are to receive appointments as Accountants in order of seniority and on the report of Superintending Engineers irrespective of whether they are considered by the Examiner to be duly qualified? and would not Government wish that some sort of qualifying test should be imposed before these appointments are in turn actually made? The same remarks apply to the 6th. Account Clerk to be appointed for the III. Circle. Under para 3 of G.O.No.I6II dated

dated 28th.May I896 the selection of men for the Subordinate Accounts Branch rests with the Examiner, and para 2 of G.O.No.I802 W dated I0th.July I893 makes it clear that nominations for this Branch have to be made "in communication with the Examiner", while the present orders as they stand might leave room for the inference that the Examiner has little or no voice in the selection for such appointments. Of the 3 Accounts Clerks viz: C.V.Ramiengar, P.Kutamba Rao and M.Atchia Patradu who were tried as officiating Accountants during the recent famine, the former signally failed in the Divisional Accounts Examination held last April. The 2nd. withdrew shortly before the examination, while the 3rd, not holding a temporary Accountantship at the time, did not go up. As far as my knowledge of these men's work goes there is not one of them who is likely to make a really efficient Accountant, and, in confirmation of this view, I may add that the Executive Engineer Bellary Division only the other day when commenting on the question of being allowed temporary extra help in his Office by the deputation of either of the two first named, laid much emphasis on his far sooner having another man (Vencata Subbiah) who for a short time during the Famine had served as a temporary Accounts Clerk in that Division.

(2) The next point on which I feel bound to offer further explanation is that touched on in para 6 of the G.O. as concerning the estimate of probable future vacancies in the Accounts Branch Government estimates the number at 4 per annum, based on the actuals of the past 5 years. In the ensuing official year there will be 3 vacancies for certain. In the following year, no vacancies can be calculated on, and in the year after that i-e in I90I-I902 there may possibly be one. So that I venture to think the forecast in para 6 of the G.O. as regards vacancies stands in need of some modification.

(3) For more reasons than one it is, I think, desirable that this opportunity should be taken of, once and for all, definitely fixing the proportion of natives to non-natives as forming the total strength of the Establishment of Accountants in this Presidency. The present proportion is

30 natives

I7 non-natives including Light House Division, and, taking into account the retirements referred to above, the relative Nos. will become ~~I4~~ 33 and ~~33~~ 14 which, on the face of it, appears to represent too small a percentage of non-natives, and I would strongly recommend that the proportion be at least maintained at that referred to in para 2 of my Office Note No.I08 A dated 24th.January I898 viz,

natives

natives	28
non-natives	I9
Total	47

It will be seen from statement A which accompanied my Office Note No. 6I5 A/E dated I8th.May I898 that the appointments have as nearly as possible been equally distributed between the two classes. What I would wish to avoid, in other words, is the probable effect of the order in para 5 of the G.O. viz the seeking for and obtaining of other appointments by promising young Eurasian and European Clerks in Examiner's Office owing to their prospects of obtaining Accountantships becoming even more remote. I have already had several instances of promising young men leaving my Office for appointments elsewhere because of the poorness of their prospects, and I cannot but fear that this tendency will be accelerated under the new orders. I cannot lay too much stress on the paramount importance of bearing in mind that some of the Accountants will eventually rise to fill senior appointments in the Examiner's Office as heads of technical sections, and that therefore only good and promising men should be selected for Accounts Clerks.

(4) I would further beg to enquire whether the two Accounts Clerks now allotted for the Examiner's Office

should

should be nominated and appointed at once. If so, seeing that the clerical scale for my office provides for appointments on fixed rates of pay, whether 2 appointments in the Rs.50/ grade may be reserved for Accounts Clerks.

(5) Lastly, as regards the age limit - the present orders (para 8) raise this from 25 to 30 as regards future appointments of Accounts Clerks, and in para 5 direct that the next 6 vacancies for Accountantships shall be filled by the existing Accounts Clerks <u>plus</u> the additional one for the III. Circle, irrespective of age. In this connexion I feel it my duty merely to point out that one of the Accounts Clerks, T.K. Narainasawmy Mudliar who has been regarded by me as virtually ineligible for permanent appointment as Accountant by reason of his age (now about 49 years) will, under the rules in force, be required to pass the Divisional test examination before confirmation in the 8th. or last grade, and, in the probable sequence of events, be over 55 years of age before he can attain to even the 7th. (last but one) grade.

4. I would accordingly respectfully ask that the orders passed in G.O. No. I864 W dated 25th. July I898 may be reconsidered in the light of the above remarks.

10.98

Public Works (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 6806

From The Examiner, P. W.
Accts. Madras.

Order

No. 964 A/E

Dated 10. August 1898.
Received 12th Do
Registered 15.8.98
Enclosures /
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Reversion of certain temporary Accountants to Accounts Clerks — Verifying the —

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HC
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BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.
7348	29-7-98
2301 A W	3.9.98.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

No. 734

SDAY, JULY, 27, 1898. 5

Tinnevelly.

(From our Correspondent.)

23rd July.

Our Judge, Mr. R. D. Broadfoot, left here by the .M. Train. A number of the District Court ff, Vakils, and personal friends of Mr. Mrs. Broadfoot were at the station platform see them off. Mrs. Broadfoot especially is an iable lady of culture, of varied accomplishments, of an application to business, which, as the nirable writer to the *Hindu* on Home Life has ly remarked, would brighten and make happy oor man's home. Mr. Broadfoot was popular as udge, very patient, courteous to the Bar, endow- with practical good sense, and eager to do jus- . As a Judge of Sessions, his summing up was odel of neatness, simplicity, and absolute artiality. But unfortunately a good deal arrears had accumulated during the ten years, and the work of the Court is er heavy both on its civil and on its criminal . And it is not granted to all Judges to have capacity for work such as was possessed by late, unfortunate Mr. Ross. Yesterday in Court, E. Thomson, Barrister, on behalf of the complimented and thanked the Judge his courtesy, patience, and just ad- istration. But his speech disappointed the ectations which the profession had formed. Judge, in a few suitable words, thanked the acknowledged the assistance he had on many sions received, said he tried his best to dis- ge his duty, but sadly found that rather than id his work, he found his work did him.

e have but little to complain of our District ge going out on furlough. But we feel that he t have felt some regard for the Bar as a pro- on. He might also have afforded to rely less he did on his Sheristadar. One recalls at with melancholy and pleasure, Mr. Rama- y Aiyar, Sheristadar, who has no proper ssor to him.

. Manavadan Raja's appointment we welcome. we shall be pleased if he will add to the ex- t qualities of the man whom he succeeds, e more regard for the Bar and a little less dence upon the Sheristadar.

LOCAL.

E Quarterly Civil List.—We beg to ac- ledge with thanks the receipt from the ence Asylum Press, of a copy of the Madras terly Civil List corrected up to the first of month.

Bhaghavath Kalakshepam.—A Bhaghavath shepam on Rukkumany Charitram will be med by Mr. A. Sabbapathy Pillai of Ariya- ia Samajam on Saturday the 30th instant, at . in the Kshatriya Mahratta Caste Charity premises, No. 13, Veerappan Street, Naick's Pettah, Madras.

Chintadrepetta Christian Association.—A on behalf of this Association will be deliv- y the Rev. Frank Penny, B.A., LL.M., in the nadhan Memorial Hall, Chintadrepetta, on , the 29th instant, at 6-30 P.M. on the "The r. W. E. Gladstone." The Venerable the eacon of Madras will preside.

Deaths.—The return of births and the Municipality of Madras for the [illegible] as follows :—Persons —

of all Municipal cases is objectionable from every point of view and opposed to all principles of law and equity and that a Court of Bench Magistrates should therefore be constituted for the trial of such and kindred cases arising within Municipal limits as is the case in other Municipal towns." Carried unanimously. 5. Proposed by Marsaya Ibrahim Saheb and seconded by M. R. Ry. Murthi Chettiar Avergal, "That a memorial embodying the above grievances be submitted to Government through the Collector of Salem with a request to the latter to support these prayers with his kind recommendation." Carried unanimously. 6. Proposed by Chaylabbay Ibrahim Saheb and seconded by Sadekh Muhammad Hyder Saheb, "That a Sub-Committee consisting of certain gentlemen be constituted for the purpose of carrying out the aforesaid Resolution. 7. Proposed by Rasool Khan Saheb and seconded by Banghi Sahebju Sahib, "That a copy of these Proceedings be submitted to Government along with the memorial."

Season Telegram.

The following Season Telegram has been sent to the Government of India, for the week ending 23rd July 1898.—Rainfall heavy Circars and West Coast; good nearly throughout Deccan and Carnatic; scanty elsewhere. Water-supply under large rivers generally ample, elsewhere low except in wells. Recent rain has stimulated cultivation and refreshed standing crops, but more rain is required in Deccan, Carnatic, Central and Southern Districts. Some improvement in pasture reported and fodder generally sufficient. Cattle normal. Prices slightly easier Deccan and Circars, almost stationary Carnatic and West Coast, rather dearer Central and Southern Districts. Nellore relieved—281 men, 293 women, 91 children, total 665 workers; 1 woman and 27 children, dependants fed at kitchens, grand total 693 relieved. Loans disbursed Rs 1,388.

Weather Report.

To-day's weather report shows a rainfall during the past 24 hours of 0·05 at Diamond Island, 0·70 at Rangoon, 3·91 at Akyab, 1·06 at False Point, 0·28 at Saugor Island, 1·50 at Chittagong, 0·20 at Bellary, 0·02 at Wellington, 2·25 at Trivandram, 0·50 at Cochin, 2·62 at Calicut, 3·52 at Mangalore, 3·45 at Mercara, 0·01 at Bangalore, 0·35 at Hassan, 0·03 at Secunderabad, 4·23 at Belgaum, 0·12 at Bombay, 2·43 at Karwar, 5·01 at Marmagoa, 1·23 at Colombo.

The Weather.

Observations recorded at 8 A.M., *to-day.*

Station.	Wind. Pressre	Wind. Directions	Wind. Miles per hour.	Tempre. in shade. Max. of past 24 hours	Tempre. in shade. Min. of past 24 hours.	nfall. Past 24 hours.	nfall. Since 1st April up to date.	nfall. Average 1st April up to date.
Diamond Ind	29·728	s s w	8	84·5	78·4	0·05	55·06	62·84
Rangoon ..	29·730	w s w	9	85·7	75·4	0·70	54·27	48·02
Akyab ..	29·676	E N E	3	78·4	76·8	3·91	112·35	102·99
False Point	29·537	s w	17	82·4	77·1	1·06	15·62	25·40
Saugor Ind.	29·534	s s w	19	85·9	79·7	0·48	23·99	29·13
Chittagong .	29·601	Calm.	10	88·2	75·1	1·50	51·49	52·59
Gopalpore .	29·551	s w	3	85·[illegible]				15·67
Vizagapatam	29·574	[illegible]						10·95
Coconada	29·59[illegible]	[illegible]						12·93

herewith [illegible]

[illegible] called upon to

and, if necessary, explain are thos

refer to the reversion to Acc[illegible]

Privy Seal from 1846—52, and died in 1859 The Governor-General-elect of Canada and the third Earl is unknown to fame. If this appointment has any significance to India, it is that we may possibly get some personage as Viceroy of whom the world knows least.

THE July number of the "International Journal of Ethics" contains an article by Professor Macmillan, in which he tries to show that Professor Henry Sidgwick, Schopenhauer, and perhaps Indian Philosophy have by different routes arrived at what may be practically regarded as the same fundamental principles of Morality.

Calcutta Letter.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, *July* 19.

My last letter to you was written from Dacca, where I had gone to attend the last sitting of the Bengal Provincial Conference. It is a long time since then, and this unusual silence is due to general ill-health. Nor have I much reason to complain of this forced silence, for the last few weeks here have been very dull indeed. I really don't know how we should have got on at all, but for the activity of

OUR PLAGUE DOCTORS

in Calcutta. The column headed either "The Plague" or "The Sporadic Plague," in our newspapers is now the one only matter of any interest to the public, published by them. And even outside Calcutta or Bengal, I think this is the most important item of Calcutta news that people much care about. And I am glad, in one sense, that I had not health and spirits enough to write to you weekly letters for the last four or five weeks; because I really don't know how I could possibly have made them up, out of the monotonous plague figures week after week.

THESE PLAGUE FIGURES,

truth to tell, carry conviction to no one outside their authors, about the reality of the plague with which they deal. Personally I have always tried to have faith in our officials. I have always given them credit for good intentions. Nor have I any reason to believe that any of these cases are in any way cooked by anybody. That there have been a few cases of true plague in our midst none but the most obtuse and the prejudiced can refuse to admit. But still some mystery seems to hang about the whole business. If the reality of the plague in Calcutta be unquestionable, equally unquestionable is the fact that the nature of the Calcutta plague varies very materially from that of the Bombay disease. It is over three months now since the disease first appeared "officially" in Calcutta. I say "officially" because, even before then, it seems we had some form of what they call "Bubonic Fever," in Bengal, and presumably in Calcutta also. But taking the official date as the date of the first appearance of the disease, its course during the last three months has been very mild and dubious. The cases entered as plague cases in the official figures are suspected to be many of them no plague cases at all. Indeed, a recent official return in which a number of cases have been declared to be no plague cases, though originally taken to be such, tends to strengthen the conviction in the public mind, that what is called the plague in Calcutta, is after all no plague at all. There is a curious fact about this recent official return, which would go a great way to confirm our suspicion, that it is this that all these cases now declared to have been no plague cases, are cases of persons who have been discharged from the Plague Hospitals. And the question naturally arises, whether there were or were not such mistaken cases among those who have died in the Hospitals or elsewhere, from supposed plague. The whole thing needs

A SIFTING ENQUIRY;

and as long as such an enquiry has no been made, and the results made public, the present unrest and uneasiness will not die out. Unrest and uneasiness are generally due to ignorance and misconception; and as to the nature of this curious disease, we are all of us, in Calcutta and the Mofussil, absolutely in the dark. And the action and attitude of the Plague officials have helped to mystify us considerably. The Chairman of the Corporation, acting under the authority vested in him, I believe, by the Epidemic Diseases Act, refuses to take the representatives of the people into his confidence. The Health Officer considers it *infra dig* to communicate his professional knowledge of the plague to lay men, and the Bombay Plague doctors refuse to hold consultation with the best and most eminent of our physicians. We had expected, when we first read the announcements made on this subject by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, and His Honor Sir John Woodburn's own amplifications of that statement, that there would be a

MORE RATIONAL AND SYMPATHETIC PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION

in Calcutta than there had been in Bombay and Poona. But it seems we were doomed to disappointment. The lower officials do not seem to have entered fully into the spirit of Sir John Woodburn's Plague policy. And if that policy is to be carried out at all, the Government ought to revive the practically defunct

PLAGUE COMMITTEE,

and put the whole business into their hands. There can possibly be no objection to this. In the case of the Municipal Commissioners, who are mostly laymen, it may be said that they have no right to control and examine the work of the Bombay Plague Doctors. But the Plague Committee is a Committee, really, of experts. Its members are, with one or two exceptions, eminent medical men. And as the non-official element is fairly represented in it, its decisions will command greater respect and confidence. I think that is the only body which can dissipate any erroneous notions that the public may have now regarding the action of the Bombay Doctors, and the Calcutta public should press the question of reviving this body upon the attention of the Government. The decisions, whatever they be, of the Plague Committee, will be sure to command greater respect and confidence than what appears to be the *ipse dixit* of the Municipal Chairman or the Health Officer or the Bombay Doctors. But like every evil, in God's world, even this dreadful evil of the plague has got some compensatory advantages. In Calcutta, the plague has proved and called forth the

POWERS OF ORGANISATION AND SELF-HELP

that are in the community. We never expected that Calcutta would acquit herself so wonderfully well in the matter of organising private hospitals for the poorer classes of our citizens; nor had we any idea of the capacity for self-Government, that our Vigilance Committees have manifested during the past two or three months. I cannot say that all these Committees are properly manned, but where they are not, the fault lies not with the inhabitants of the ward, but with one or two blatant Baboos, who took upon themselves the work of organising them. In fact, these Vigilance Committees have only proved the metal of our Municipal Commissioners. Where the Commissioners of a ward are able and earnest men, really mindful of their own responsibilities and the serious nature of the work to be done, there the Vigilance Committees have been most active, energetic and well organised. But where the ward Commissioners are idle and selfish and incompetent, there the Vigilance Committees have been marked by idleness and incapacity. They are however, fewer in number than those that have been working with honesty, energy and intelligence. And among these all, the foremost is

HON'BLE SURENDRANATH'S COMMITTEE.

Our friend has been frequently charged with being a talker only. But he has proved this time, I hope to the satisfaction of his rankest enemies that in his case at least, talk and work may well be said to harmonise. While those who have been the loudest in their declamations against him, and who have been the readiest to deny him the character of the people's tribune, had af the sounding of the first note of alarm left the town. Surendranath remained at his post, despite the solicitations of his family and the importunities of his friends, *and he* did this at a time, when he was fairly entitled to take a few weeks' rest, after a year's unremitting labours. And while talking of the Hon. Surendra Nath, I am reminded of his able and fiery lieutenant—

BABU DWARKA NATH GANGULI,

in whom public life in Bengal generally, and the Indian Association in particular, has lost a worker whom it will be impossible to replace for many years to come. Babu Dwarka Nath's had been a most interesting, instructive and unique career, but time forbids a detailed consideration of it today, which, I must, therefore, defer to a future occasion.

"At it Again" the Madras D. P. W. Accounts Branch.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The article which was published in your issue of the 5th instant, under the above heading is indeed a timely one and one that should attract the attention of His Excellency the Governor. The *Fort St. George Gazette* of the last three weeks invites candidates for the D. P. W. Accounts Test as usual, and the Government should now consider the utility of conducting the same examination, when a sufficient number of passed men are available for appointments. As stated in the article above referred to, there seems to be 77 passed men left, and the vacancies that may be caused in the Accounts Establishment every year may be 2 or 3 the highest. While there are not brilliant prospects for men that have already passed this examination, would it be proper to invite candidates this year also and rob them of Rs. 10 per head simply to benefit the Examiners of this Test and to grant them a pass certificate which serves no better purpose than a white foolscap paper. I do not say that a candidate by this examination must be at once provided with an appointment in the Accounts Establishment, but I wish to know what chance there is for a passed candidate to become an Accountant severe[illegible] continued at all?

It is painful to find that out of the passed lists from the year 1892 to 1897 not one native was able to approach the Accounts Establishment. On the other hand 12 lucky Eurasians have been pitchforked as Accountants. What more injustice can be done to the native candidates? I am confident that the present Examiner who is considered to be a strict officer, will no more be misled by his Eurasian Deputies and Superintendents who, by trying to bring their own men into this department on some plea or other, would certainly bring a bad name to the Examiner. The present Governor is in charge of the P. W. D. portfolio, and Mr. DeWinton, the able Secretary, is the head of the D. P. W., and in these days there should be no room for injustice at all. Perhaps the Examiner is unaware of the fact that some European officers have been already censured and reprimanded for some fault of theirs.

It is a well-known fact all over Madras that Mr. Reynolds of the Engineering College keeps a class every year exclusively for the Eurasians studying for the D. P. W. Accountants' Test, and the subjoined statements would show how many Eurasians have passed from the year 1892 to 1897.

Year.	Total passed.	Eurasians passed.
1892	8	3
1893	17	9
1894	14	5
1895	14	7
1896	13	1
1897	21	9

The *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 12th instant notifies the reversion of 2 poor Accounts Clerks (Natives) from the Accounts Establishment to the Clerical Establishment and the retention of 2 Eurasian clerks in the Accounts Establishment as temporary and officiating Accountants. The two Accounts Clerks, Messrs. Ramaiengar and Kutumba Row who have risen from the lowpaid Clerkships of Rs. 15 have put in nearly 8 and 17 years' service in the P. W. D. respectively, and have had vast experience in the D. P. W. Accounts, both having been for a considerable time Accountants with independent charge of Divisions. These were also deputed for famine duty in the Bellary District where they worked hard day and night to cope with the unusually heavy work of famine. The Eurasian Accountants, Messrs. Humphreys and Perrett, are ordinary clerks on Rs. 20 of the Examiner's office and have had only 3¼ and 1½ years' service in the department respectively. These were made Accountants in May 1897 when the demand for Accountants for famine duty was very great, and with all the emergency of famine, the Examiner very kindly kept them at Madras. It is not known, under what plea the Examiner appointed the above Eurasian clerks as Accountants in preference to the trained Accounts clerks. If it is to maintain equal proportion of Natives and Eurasians, the ratio of the two is as 1200: 1 and how can he safely do it without dishonoring the repeated orders of Government that each class and creed should be proportionately represented in every public office?

I am certain that the absence of Mr. Dunhill on privilege leave will not at all be felt, as his work is being well managed by the Assistant Superintendent of the Section, and it remains to be seen what the Examiner is going to do this year with the Eurasian Accountants above 55 years, as pointed out by the "Impartial Observer" in the article above referred to.

Tinnevelly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

23rd July.

[illegible]our Judge, Mr. R. D. Broadfoot, left here by the [illegible]M. Train. A number of the District Court [illegible]rs, Vakils, and personal friends of Mr. [illegible]f Mrs. Broadfoot were at the station platform [illegible]see them off. Mrs. Broadfoot especially is an [illegible]iable lady of culture, of varied accomplishments, [illegible] of an application to business, which, as the [illegible]nirable writer to the *Hindu* on Home Life has [illegible]y remarked, would brighten and make happy [illegible]oor man's home. Mr. Broadfoot was popular as [illegible]udge, very patient, courteous to the Bar, endowed with practical good sense, and eager to do justice. As a Judge of Sessions, his summing up was a model of neatness, simplicity, and absolute impartiality. But unfortunately a good deal of arrears had accumulated during the [illegible] ten years, and the work of the Court is [illegible]er heavy both on its civil and on its criminal [illegible]. And it is not granted to all Judges to have capacity for work such as was possessed by the late, unfortunate Mr. Ross. Yesterday in Court, Mr. E. Thomson, Barrister, on behalf of the Bar, complimented and thanked the Judge for his courtesy, patience, and just administration. But his speech disappointed the expectations which the profession had formed. The Judge, in a few suitable words, thanked the Bar for the kind expressions received, said he tried his best to discharge his duty, but sadly found that rather than [illegible]id his work, he found his work did him. [illegible]e have but little to complain of our District [illegible]e going out on furlough. But we feel that he [illegible]ft have felt some regard for the Bar as a profession. He might also have afforded to rely less [illegible]he did on his Sheristadar. One recalls at [illegible] with melancholy and pleasure, Mr. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Sheristadar, who has no proper successor to him.

[illegible] Manavadan Raja's appointment we welcome. [illegible]we shall be pleased if he will add to the excellent qualities of the man whom he succeeds, a little more regard for the Bar and a little less dependence upon the Sheristadar.

LOCAL.

THE QUARTERLY CIVIL LIST.—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt from the Government Asylum Press, of a copy of the Madras Quarterly Civil List corrected up to the first of [illegible] month.

BHAGHAVATH KALAKSHEPAM.—A Bhaghavath Kalakshepam on Rukkumany Charitram will be delivered by Mr. A. Sabbapathy Pillai of Ariyapalayam Samajam on Saturday the 30th instant, at 8-30 P.M. in the Kshatriya Mahratta Caste Charity premises, No. 13, Veerappan Street, Seven Naick's Pettah, Madras.

SADREPETTA CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture on behalf of this Association will be delivered by the Rev. Frank Penny, B.A., LL.M., in the Sadrepetta Memorial Hall, Chintadrepetta, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 6-30 P.M. on the "The Late Rev. W. E. Gladstone." The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras will preside.

DEATHS.—The return of births and deaths in the Municipality of Madras for the week ending 23rd instant, is as follows:—Europeans and Americans 3, Eurasians 3, Natives—Hindus 325, Mahommedans 38, Other Persons—Christians 27, Hindus 359, Mahommedans 56, making a total of 458. From Cholera 30, Smallpox 1, Measles 12, Fevers 150, Dysentery 58, Diarrhœa 16, other causes 189.

NINE MURDERS.—A Correspondent writes:—"Nine murders are reported to have been committed by one person in the course of a few hours near Kangayam in the District of Coimbatore. The offender who was not given shelter even by his own sister has surrendered himself to the Police. But the motive with which he committed the atrocities is not quite clear. The chief victims were two young women, and the rest among whom were two children, seem to have been killed solely to prevent exposure of the crime."

"THE MAHAN STREE CHINGLEPUT SWAMIGAL AUDI PARUOTCHAVA SABAH," MADRAS.—The Audi Paruotchava festival to the Mahan Stree Chingleput Swamigal will be celebrated by the above Sabah at the Mahant's temple at Tiruvattoor on Monday the 1st August next at a very grand scale when the devout public are requested to be present. For the convenience of passengers returning after the festival, the Madras Railway authorities have been requested to run a special train from Tiruvattoor to Rayapuram at 10-30 P.M. on that day.

Vaniyambady Municipality.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The following are the proceedings of a General Meeting of the Rate-payers of Vaniyambadi held in the Neelikollai Madrasa on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M. 1. Proposed by Mr. Muhammad Habibullah Saheb and seconded by Methakar Ahmed Saheb, "That Methakar Zynul Abedeen Saheb be voted to the chair." Carried unanimously. The Chairman then briefly explained the objects of the meeting and called upon Mr. Muhammad Habibullah Saheb, Pleader, Vellore, to explain to the audience the different aspects of the subjects which were coming up for discussion that evening. He did so in Tamil. 2. Proposed by N Shumshuddin Saheb and seconded by M. R. Ry G. Perumaul Chettiar Avargal.—"That the rate-payers of Vaniyambadi in public meeting assembled, while thanking His Excellency the Governor, for having conceded to them the privilege of electing one-third of the total number of Councillors, beg respectfully to crave that they may be permitted to elect three-fourths of the total number, and also pray that the maximum strength of the Council be raised from 12 to 16 with a view to remove the invidious equality which now exists between this and other smaller and less important Municipalities." Carried unanimously. 3. Proposed by M. R. Ry. E. Candasawmi Chettiar and seconded by Baughi Sahebju Saheb, "That the privilege of electing its own Chairman be conferred upon the Council as time has now arrived for an enlargement of the rights and privileges of the policy of Local Self-Government in this town which is rising in population, mercantile influence and prosperity as there are individuals in every sense competent to discharge the duties of Chairman." Carried unanimously. 4. Proposed by Kose Khassim Saheb and seconded by Patel Meeruddin Saheb, "That the system now in vogue under which the Sub-Magistrate of this station disposes of all Municipal cases is objectionable from every point of view and opposed to all principles of law and equity and that a Court of Bench Magistrates should therefore be constituted for the trial of such and kindred cases arising within Municipal limits as is the case in other Municipal towns." Carried unanimously. 5. Proposed by Marsaya Ibrahim Saheb and seconded by M. R. Ry. Murthi Chettiar Avergal, "That a memorial embodying the above grievances be submitted to Government through the Collector of Salem with a request to the latter to support these prayers with his kind recommendation." Carried unanimously. 6. Proposed by Chaylabbay Ibrahim Saheb and seconded by Sadekh Muhammad Hyder Saheb, "That a Sub-Committee consisting of certain gentlemen be constituted for the purpose of carrying out the aforesaid Resolution. 7. Proposed by Rasool Khan Saheb and seconded by Banghi Sahebju Sahib, "That a copy of these Proceedings be submitted to Government along with the memorial."

Season Telegram.

The following Season Telegram has been sent to the Government of India, for the week ending 23rd July 1898.—Rainfall heavy Circars and West Coast; good nearly throughout Deccan and Carnatic; scanty elsewhere. Water-supply under large rivers generally ample, elsewhere low except in wells. Recent rain has stimulated cultivation and refreshed standing crops, but more rain is required in Deccan, Carnatic, Central and Southern Districts. Some improvement in pasture reported and fodder generally sufficient. Cattle normal. Prices slightly easier Deccan and Circars, almost stationary Carnatic and West Coast, rather dearer Central and Southern Districts. Nellore relieved—281 men, 293 women, 91 children, total 665 workers; 1 woman and 27 children, dependants fed at kitchens, grand total 693 relieved. Loans disbursed Rs 1,388.

Weather Report.

To-day's weather report shows a rainfall during the past 24 hours of 0·05 at Diamond Island, 0·70 at Rangoon, 3·91 at Akyab, 1·06 at False Point, 0·28 at Saugor Island, 1·50 at Chittagong, 0·20 at Bellary, 0·02 at Wellington, 2·25 at Trivandram, 0·50 at Cochin, 2·62 at Calicut, 3·52 at Mangalore, 3·45 at Mercara, 0·01 at Bangalore, 0·35 at Hassan, 0·03 at Secunderabad, 4·23 at Belgaum, 0·12 at Bombay, 2·43 at Karwar, 5·01 at Marmagoa, 1·23 at Colombo.

The Weather.

Observations recorded at 8 A.M., *to-day.*

Station.	Pressure	Wind. Directions	Wind. Miles per hour.	Tempre. in shade. Max. of past 24 hours.	Tempre. in shade. Min. of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st April up to date.	Rainfall. Average 1st April up to date.
DiamondInd	29·728	s s w	8	84·5	78·4	0·05	55 06	62·84
Rangoon ...	29·730	w s w	7	85 7	76 4	0 70	54·27	48 02
Akyab ...	29·676	E N E	3	87 8	76 8	3·91	112·35	102 99
False Point.	29·557	s w	17	82·4	77 1	1·06	15 62	25·40
Saugor Ind.	29·58[illegible]	s s w	19	85·9	79 7	0 28	23 99	29·13
Chittagong .	29·66[illegible]	Calm.	10	83·2	75·1	1 50	51·49	52·50
Gopilpore ...	29·59[illegible]	s w	20	88·5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vizagapatam	29·57[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15·67
Cuddapah ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 95
Cuddapah ...	29·655	s w	6	90·3	79·4	...	...	12·93
Nellore ...	29·686	w N w	6	92·8	81·4	...	2·81	3·24
Madras ...	29·627	s	7	99·6	78·0	...	6·08	8·24
Cuddalore ...	29·679	s s w	2	98·3	79·2	...	6·95	7·59
Vellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	29·718	s w	11	96·4	74·0	...	11·66	13·81
Coimbatore .	29·714	s	8	87·4	72·6	...	4·22	6·93
Wellington .	24·117	s w	6	67·7	59·6	0·02	12·12	13·74
Trichinopoly	29·684	w s w	4	98·1	82·7	...	6·42	7·50
Negapatam .	29·696	w	9	101·0	81·9	...	3·94	5·90
Madura ...	29·68·8	N N W	4	95·4	70·5	...	8·59	8·10
Pamben ...	29·638	w s w	24	90·3	78·7	...	1·57	7·02
Tinnevelly...	29·756	w N w	7	93·3	72·9	...	5·27	4·49
Trevandrum	29·795	N	10	78·5	?	2·25	27·40	33·84
Cochin ...	29·780	w N w	9	81·4	74·7	0 50	69·1[illegible]	65·70
Calicut ...	29·780	N w	8	7[illegible]·2	73·5	2 62	71 54	70·85
Mangalore ...	29·726	Calm.	4	78·5	73 4	3·51	76·11	76·12
Mercara ...	26·999	w	15	65·5	63·3	3·45	59·98	73·16
Bangalore ...	29·708	s w	15	78 7	66·3	0·01	7·65	12·43
Hassan ...	29·743	w s w	7	72 3	66·1	0 35	13·07	?
Secundrabad	29·590	w	12	86·1	73·0	0·03	18·72	12·86
Belgaum ...	29 641	s w	23	72 2	67 8	4·23	32·71	25·83
Bombay ...	29·5 5	s	20	85·0	77 5	0·12	46·00	45 43
Karwar ...	29 654	s w	9	79·6	75·5	2·43	82·90	76·85
Marmagoa ..	29·659	w N w	14	81·0	74·4	5·01	70 53	?
Colombo ...	29·809	n s w	9	84·0	75·0	1·23	46 39	36·27
Trincomallee	29 709	s w	22	91·0	79·0	...	8 29	?

Pressure has remained nearly steady in North Bombay, fallen slightly in Burmah, changed irregularly in Bengal, risen moderately to briskly over the Peninsula and slowly to moderately in Ceylon. Barometric readings are highest in South Ceylon, lowest in North Bombay and relatively low in West Bengal and the north of the Circars; about normal in Lower Burmah, in slight excess in Arakan and on the Bengal Coast, and in moderate to considerable defect over the Peninsula and Ceylon. The winds are fairly normal throughout the whole of the reporting area. Force has been fresh to strong in Bombay, the north-west and south-west of the Bay and moderate to fresh elsewhere.

The temperature has decre sed moderately at the head of the Bay and increased equally over the Peninsula. The mean ranges between 21·9° at Madras and 69·2° at Hassan, Maxima exceeding 100° were reported from Cuddapah, Nellore, and Negapatam, the highest reading being 102·8° at Nellore. The lowest minimum recorded was 66·1° at Hassan. The day temperatures were from 1° to 6° above normal at Rangoon, Cuddapah, Madras, Salem and Negapatam and from ½° to 6½° below at the other stations. The night temperatures were slightly cooler in Bengal, North Madras and locally at Madura and equally warmer in the other regions. Humidity has decreased generally and the sky is cloudy and overcast almost everywhere. Rain has fallen on the West Coast and in Burmah and Bengal, the heaviest amounts being 5·01 inches at Marmagoa. The weather is feebly cyclonic in Bombay and of ordinary monsoonish character elsewhere.

E. Isis Pogson,
Meteriological Reporter to the Government of Madras.

THE Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria, wife of the Archduke Charles Louis, and cousin-in-law to the Queen of Spain, is a marvel in accomplishing herculean feats of strength. Indian clubs, dumb-bells and calisthenics play an important part in her daily life. She is a splendid horsewoman, and one of her most noted adventures was her horseback ride from Reichenau to Guus and back, a distance of more than 100 miles, which she took without making a stop to the amazement and admiration of the empire. The Archduchess is a capable mountain climber, and has made remarkable ascents without professional guides in some of the most difficult mountains in Switzerland and the Tyrol. Sport is by no means the royal lady's only accomplishment. She is an artist of considerable ability, and as a Social leader has made her little Court one of the most brilliant in Europe—her beauty, wit, and ambition gathering about her the highest talents. She won much favour by rejecting the sombre styles set by the Empress Elizabeth and appearing as the best dressed woman in Europe.

Notice.

Tenders are invited for a loan of Rs. 45,000 (Rupees forty-five thousand only) on the Security of the Sedapatti Village in the Tirumangalam Taluq of the Madura District, belonging to one Devadu Seetharamier and purchased for Rs 69,925 by the Court of Wards on behalf of the Saptur Estate at the Court's Sale held on the 11th July 1898, in satisfaction of a decreed debt due by the said Seetharamier to one Subramanian Chettiar, Plaintiff in O. S. No. 32 of 94 on the file of the Sub-Court Madura West, and of a portion of the Saptur Estate. The rate of interest at which the loan is offered should be specified in the Tender.

2. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders made.

3 Information regarding the condition, &c., of the estates offered as security for the loans will be had at the office of the Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards, as well as at the office of the Manager of the Saptur Estate.

4. The following are the conditions of the repayment of the loan :—

i. The Estate will pay off the interest on the loan annually.

ii. Repayment of principal may be made at any time at the option of the debtor in amounts of not less than Rs. 10,000 after giving such notice as may be agreed upon.

iii. The whole debt will be repaid within a period of three years.

5. Applications will be received up to the 25th August, 1898.

J. G. D. PARTRIDGE,
Acting Collector.

24th July, 1898.

Acknowledgment.

The Manager of the *Hindu* begs to acknowledge with thanks, receipt of the following remittances (not exceeding Rs. 20) from Mofussil subscribers on the 25th and 26th instant :—

	RS. A.		RS. A.
M. R. Ry.		M. R. Ry.	
G. Williams ...	2 12	P. Narasimha Row ..	10 0
S. Ramakrishna Iyer ..	8 4	G. N. Narayanasami ..	10 0
M. Venkatesa Prabhu ..	4 8	T. R. Krishna Row ..	6 0
D. Ananda Row.	4 8	S. A. Saminatha Iyer ..	20 0
K. A. Ramaswami Iyer ..	18 0	P. Sambaya ..	15 0
R. Krishnier ...	20 0	T. Doraisamy Naidu ..	9 0
Adaki Jaganada Row ..	2 12		
M. Krishna Row.	5 0		

N.B.—Stamped Receipts are forwarded for remittances above Rs 20. 27*th July* 1898.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S AGENCY.

[FROM THE "MADRAS TIMES."]

THE WAR.

LANDING AT PONCE PUERTO RICO.
THE UNITED STATES AND HONOLULU.

LONDON, *July* 26.

A despatch from St. Thomas's Island has been received at New York, announcing the landing of American troops yesterday at Ponce Puerto Rico.

The United States Government has decided to fortify Honolulu, making it one of the strongest military ports in the Pacific. Barracks are to be erected for the accommodation of a large force.

CUBA.

INTERNAL DISORDERS IN SPAIN.
WANTED AN IMMEDIATE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.
"FAITH IN AMERICAN PLEDGES."
SURRENDER OF GUANTANAMO.

LONDON, *July* 25.

It is understood at Washington that President McKinley will welcome any overtures for peace, but if Spain desires the end of hostilities, she must plainly say so, and not attempt dilatory tactics. Troubles have broken out in Granada, and armed bands have appeared in several other districts of Spain. The causes of the disturbances are ascribed to local grievances, but they indicate a general disturbed feeling.

The Cuban insurgents have sent a petition to the Americans, which demands the immediate establishment of the Cuban Republic, while expressing faith in American pledges not to annex Cuba.

LONDON, *July* 26.

The Spanish garrison of Guantanamo surrendered to General Shafter on Monday.

CANADA.

LONDON, *July* 26.

Earl Minto has been appointed Governor-General of Canada.

THE SOUDAN.

GUNBOATS ON THE NILE.

LONDON, *July* 25.

A Flotilla of twelve gunboats is now patrolling the Nile, to Shabluka cataract, above which the dervishes are strongly posted.

A BY-ELECTION.

ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE DEFEAT.
RADICAL SUCCEEDS CONSERVATIVE.

LONDON, *July* 25.

A Parliamentary election for the vacancy at Reading through the death of Mr. Murdoch, Conservative Member, has resulted in a return of Mr. Palmer, Radical candidate, by a majority of 691, over Mr. Keyser, Conservative.

The voting was :—

Mr. Palmer	.. 4,600
Mr. Keyser	.. 3,906

A SEQUEL TO THE DREYFUS CASE.

LONDON, *July* 25.

Colonel Picquart has formally charged M. Paty Duclam with forging or assisting Major Esterhazy to forge a document in connection with the case against Dreyfus.

General News.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will be opened by the Viceroy on the 15th of August, and promises to be well up to the average.

THE marriage of Lady Elizabeth Bruce and Mr. Babington Smith has been definitely arranged for September 22nd.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan moved to Bigh-i-tula, his summer residence near Sherpur, on the 11th July, and it seems likely that he will not visit Paghman this your as usual.

THE cost of the new lines for the regiment of Native Infantry at Kohat, to replace those condemned, is estimated at Rs. 1,89,400. Sanction for the expenditure has now been accorded.

WE regret to announce the death by apoplexy, on the 15th instant, of Sir Anand Rao Power, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Maharaja of Dhar, at the age of 55. In him the Queen-Empress loses a loyal subject, and his many friends in Central India a generous host. There can be few officers, past or present, serving in Central India, who have not at some time or other enjoyed the hospitality of his guest-house, while shooting in the neighbourhood or visiting the far-famed ruins of Mandu, overlooking the Nerbudda Valley. He is succeeded by his nephew, whose adoption ceremony he completed on the day previous to his death.

THE man Luchman, who was committed for trial to the Hardoi Sessions for robbery from the railway carriage in which Mr. Cornwall, Postmaster-General, N.-W. P. and Oudh, was travelling on the night of 7th May, was tried on the 19th by Mr. Branson, Sessions Judge. Accused pleaded that he was under the influence of drink and had been put into the 1st class carriage by mistake by the Babu at Bheta Ghokul Station. He was found guilty, and admitted three previous convictions for similar robberies. The Railway representative pressed for a severe punishment, as these robberies were on the increase and were perpetrated by an organised gang to which the accused belonged. The Judge sentenced him to transportation for life.

Notice to Correspondents.

TRUTH, SYMPATHIZER AND ONE PRESENT.—Declined with thanks.

FAIR PLAY.—Write to the paper in which the letter appeared.

Correspondence.

THE RESULTS OF THE LAST FINAL EXAMINATION FOR HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDU."

SIR,—The results of this examination for the past so many years, have been cent. per cent. of success or sometimes one or two per cent. less. Though a technical examination by nature, yet the percentage of success, has been something very high. This is attributable to one of these following two reasons, viz :—Either the gentlemen constituting the Board of Examiners ought to have been very lenient or the examinees themselves ought to have been individually so clever, that only a very few of them fail in the examinations. The latter reason is impossible. This was amply illustrated by the fact, that the percentage of success this year, was considerably low (about 55 to 60 per cent.). Since there was a change in the constitution of the Board, Drs. Elliot and Leet-Palk, taking their seats newly as examiners, with the old President, Dr. Lancaster. It is highly advisable that such examinations ought to be as stiff and thorough as possible so that candidates who would otherwise prove dangerous to the society at large may be safely prevented from getting out of the College portals till they are considered fit to practise this life-and-death profession. It would also be very good and wholesome if the Board makes them undergo an examination in clinical medicine and surgery, just as we have for the University Medical examinations and College examination for Apothecaries, the passing of which alone, can test the real merits of a substantial man, more than many of the theoretical examinations both oral and written.

A HOSPITAL ASSISTANT.

THE TINNEVELLY COLLECTORATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDU."

SIR, It breaks one's heart to see the despotic way in which patronage is exercised by some Collectors. Your South Arcot Correspondent recently brought to notice how outsiders were being introduced by Mr. Wynch. Mr. Higgins, our usually good-natured Collector has, in an evil hour taken it into his head to believe that his subordinates are incompetent. Two Tahsilships are permanently vacant in this district. They have not yet been filled up. It is widely rumoured that Mr. Higgins has written to the Collectors of Madura and other districts to recommend competent men for these posts. We all wish that the report is false, but the delay in filling up the vacancies makes us believe the rumour. It is not known on what criteria our Collector holds that all his Sub-Magistrates are not fit for promotion. There are six B.As. and one M.A. in the grade just below Tahsildar and two of these are already acting as Tahsildars. Among non-graduates also there are a few of long service and efficiency. Unfortunately all the graduate officials referred to above belong to the accursed caste—Bramins. But of non-Bramins there are enough and there is also one Mahomedan Sub-Magistrate. Yet our Collector has an outsider in the brain.

Where is the guarantee that any outsiders that may be recommended by other Collectors come up to Mr. Higgins' criterion of efficiency? Each Collector has his own ideas of efficiency, and if Mr. Higgins accepts the nominees of other Collectors and afterwards finds that they do not suit him, he cannot send them back. In Madura, for instance, recent appointments to Tahsildarships were made solely on consideration of seniority, and one has not passed even the higher grade special Tests apart from his low general educational qualifications.

Any selection from a district like that must certainly be inferior to the local materials, and yet Mr. Higgins has thought fit to consult such Collectors. Some Collectors do not much care for reputation as nothing short of a conviction by the Sessions Court will satisfy them that a particular official has no character. I am sure that Mr. Higgins acts in the best interests of the service, and it is hoped that his selections from outside the district will more than compensate by special efficiency the heartburning and discontent which his procedure must necessarily create in his own district.

AN ON-LOOKER.

THE 7TH DIVISION MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDU."

SIR,—A leaflet exhorting the voters of the 7th Division to vote for Mr. Lodd Govindass has just now been placed into my hands. Various reasons are stated therein why Mr. Govindass should be elected. To discuss them all here I have neither the inclination nor the requisite knowledge of the merits and demerits of Mr. Govindass. But I am most surprised to find my name included in the list of the signatories to the leaflet. Looking into the list of voters I find that there is no other person of my name and initial in the Division. I therefore, believe, that those who are responsible for the leaflet must have put in my name intending it to be recognised as such. I returned here after the summer recess only very recently and have not interested myself on one side or the other in the present election. Under these circumstances, I hasten to declare for the satisfaction of my friends and of those who know me that I never authorized the inclusion of my name in the list of signatories to the leaflet.

P. TIRUVENKATA CHARI, B. A.

Triplicane 26th July

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDU."

SIR,—Some one was good enough yesterday, to send me two leaflets containing a few questions and some observations regarding Mr. Norton's antecedents : I believe that a similar compliment has been paid to others as well. The object, no doubt, was to show that Mr. Norton should not receive the suffrages of the voters of Triplicane Whatever may be the result of the contest which the Triplicane electors are at present engaged in, I think that all fair-minded men, whatsoever cause they may espouse, will agree with me that the tactics adopted by the authors of the leaflets already referred to, are such that no man of honor ought to countenance. I labour under one disadvantage. I have known Mr. Norton intimately for the last 12 years. In the present contest, I have taken his side. It may therefore be said that in a matter where Mr. Norton's antecedents are adversely criticised, I am not the fittest person to answer them. But none who has had less opportunities of knowing Mr. Norton can speak with the same amount of experience as I have had—and in addressing the residents of Triplicane I may not unmodestly lay claim to be able to represent matters truthfully and with fairmindedness.

In the first place, those gentlemen that have had the honour of receiving the leaflets may not know that the signatures are all pseudonymous. Not one of them has dared to give his real name and address, and more than one man having the name of the signature has denied all knowledge of its contents. The press referred to, so far as my inquiries go, is nowhere to be found. Such are the devices employed regarding the publication of the leaflets.

Secondly, regarding the contents of these leaflets, it is said that Mr. Norton, as a Municipal Commissioner has been weighed and found wanting. Is that an honest and truthful representation? Is it not just the reverse of truth?—During the days of his Commissionership, no man's voice was more often heard in the cause of truth, no Commissioner's services were more ably employed in the cause of municipal reform than Mr. Norton's. He has been charged with having called the Hindus a nation of liars—never was a more dishonest distortion of facts resorted to than in making this assertion. I challenge any one to quote from his speeches or writings any statement approaching to this allegation. In 1884, in speaking of his father in the Presidency College he admonished the Hindus to have moral courage and persistency in promoting a cause. This has been interpreted to imply the negation of what he asked us to cultivate. No human being has shown more self-sacrifice for the people of this country than Mr. Hume. How often has he scolded us for our shortcomings? Are we to regard him as our enemy and circulate scandalous and perverted mis-statements about him and his attitude towards us? A very disgraceful reference has been made to his domestic troubles. There is no man amongst us who has not known all about such matters. Not a single item of his misfortune was spared the public gaze. Then it was thought, that his sympathy for us, his advocacy of our cause and his championship of our rights induced a few of his countrymen to throw open to the public gaze matters which would otherwise have been veiled from our view. It was popularly believed that the prosecutions and persecutions would not have been so open and so persistent, but for his pro-native attitude. He has lived them all down. I do not want to gloss over it. He has paid dearly, more dearly than generally follows such steps. Though not legally bound to do so, he promised not to contest a seat in the Legislative Council, until he had married. That is all done now. Knowing people have said that this stipulation was extorted from him lest he should be in a position to advance our interests. With what result? Five years after these painful circumstances had all terminated, a few amongst us actuated undoubtedly by the meanest of motives and adopting the vilest of tactics have thought fit to rake them up. I heard a few Barristers say yesterday that such a course was un-English. In addressing my countrymen, I venture to say that it is very un-Hindu, that it is un-Mussulmanic. We are a grateful nation and we are a forbearing people. We can never forget how bravely, how disinterestedly, how sincerely Mr. Norton has laboured for us in the past. We cannot ignore how much he has suffered for us. Friend after friend among his countrymen fell off, because he never spared them in championing our cause. He stood by us and never wavered for a moment. It may be that some of us do not know personally what his father did for us all. But they are matters of history. It is such a man and such a father's son that is to-day being traduced in a cowardly manner, by sneaky seums of the society. I do not care how each elector votes on Saturday, but I appeal to all alike, whether they be friends of Mr. Norton or of Mr. Govindass to repel with indignation the mean, cowardly, ungentlemanly procedure adopted by a few to asperse the character of a gentleman for gratifying private spite and malice. I have already made this letter too long, or I should have liked to say a few more words upon some minor points contained in the leaflets.

T. V. SESHAGIRI.

Fort St George Gazette.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Mrry K V Lakshmana Rao Avargal, Diwan Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Cochin, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date of relief.

Mrry T Gopalan Nayar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Deputy Collector North Arcot, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from or after 1st August 1898.

APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY COLLECTOR

Mrry V Ramachandra Rao Avargal, Tahsildar of Cuddalore, is appointed as Sixth grade acting Deputy Collector during the absence of Mrry T Rama Rao Garu, Rao Bahadur, on leave, or until further orders.

POSTING OF A DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Mrry V Ramachandra Rao Avargal is posted to Bellary on General Duty, during the absence of Mrry T Rama Rao Garu Rao Bahadur, on leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Mr H H O'Connell, Executive Engineer, first grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 24th August 1898 or date of relief.

Mr A Joyce, Executive Engineer, first grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days with effect from the 25th July 1898, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr T W S Smyth, Executive Engineer in charge of the Periyar Distributory Works, to hold charge of the Madura division in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr A Joyce on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Educational Department.

APPOINTMENT.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE (MADRAS.)

Satur Swami Aiyar, B A, Provisional Third Assistant, Teachers' College Xth Class to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools Presidency Division, during the absence of Mrry A C Pranatartihara Aiyar on leave, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Captain P C Gabbett to act as professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

First-grade Assistant Surgeon Mr V J Staggs to be Lecturer on Experimental Physics.

JUDICIAL.

Extension of leave.—The undermentioned officer has been granted privilege leave of absence on half salary :—

Mrry N Sambasivaiyar Avargal, District Munsif of Sivaganga, in the Madura district, for one day, viz, 24th April 1898, in further extension of the leave already granted to him.

FOREST.

Confirmation.—J. A Daly, Ranger, Third Grade, sub *pro tem.*, in the Salem district, is confirmed in that grade with effect from 1st April 1898.

BOARD OF REVENUE

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers have been ordered :—

Mrry T G Subramania Aiyar, Assistant Inspector from the Palghat Circle to the Kattumavadi Circle, to join on relief by Mr J F DeRozario.

Mrry V Govinda Mudaliar, Inspector from the Madura Circle to the Sivaganga Circle.

Mrry K R Kuppuswami Aiyangar, Assistant Inspector from the charge of the Tirumangalam Circle to the charge of the Madura Circle.

Mr E D Laybourn, Inspector, from the Dindigul Circle to the Palni Circle.

LOCAL BOARDS.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of the undermentioned gentlemen as members of the specified District Boards by the Taluk Boards specified against their names :—

MALABAR.

Mrry K Narayana Menon Avargal.—Malappuram.

Mrry N N Sundaresvara Aiyar Avargal.—Palghat.

NORTH ARCOT.

Mrry T S Narasinga Rao Garu, and Mrry L A Govindaraghava Aiyar Avargal B.A, B.L.—Chittoor.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Mrry Appaji Reddiyar Avargal and Mrry Partasaradhi Aiyangar Avargal —Tirukkoyilur.

TINNEVELLY.

Mrry P Venkatasw mi Pillai Avargal, B.A —Tinnevelly.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be Vice-President of the Bellary Taluk Board :—

Mrry Rao Bahadur M V Chalapati Nayudu Garu.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Municipal Councillors for the Municipalities named below :—

ONGOLE.

Mrry P Pichayya Garu.

ANANTAPUR.

Re appointment.

Mrry C N Muthuswami Aiyar Avargal.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been duly elected Municipal Councillors of the Municipalities named below :—

BERHAMPUR.

Mrry J Lachayya Garu.

KUMBAKONAM.

Mrry C D Gopalaswami Chettiyar Avargal.

His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of the undermentioned gentleman to be the Chairman of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Tanjore :—

Mrry V A Vandayar Avargal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mrry S Lakshmi Narasimha Aiyar, a member of the Pollachi Taluk Board in the Coimbatore district, having, without sufficient excuse, neglected for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the said Board, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby removes him from that office.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the bridge over the Cauvery river near Bhavani which now vests in the District Boards of Coimbatore and Salem shall, from the date of this notification, vest exclusively in the District Board of Salem

The President, District Board, Chingleput, hereby re-appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Chingleput Taluk Board :—

Mrry Shunmukharaya Mudaliyar Avargal.

Mrry C Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar Avargal.

The President District Board, North Arcot, hereby re-appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Arni Taluk Board :—

Mrry C Gurumurti Ayya Garu.

Mrry O Srinivasa Rao Garu.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, hereby re-appoints the undermentioned gentleman to be a member of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.—

Mrry Palaniamuttu Odayar Avargal.

The President, District Board, Tinnevelly, hereby re-appoints the undermentioned gentleman to be a member of the Srivilliputtur Taluk Board, with effect from 13th August 1898 :—

Mrry W S Krishna Aiyar Avargal.

BACK PAPERS. FURTHER PAPERS.

MISS EDGER'S LECTURE IN COIMBATORE.

On Friday, the 22nd instant at 6-35 P.M., a lecture on education was delivered by Miss Lilian Edger, M.A., F.T.S., in the Coimbatore College Hall with Colonel H. S. Olcott in the chair. The hall was full to overflowing, the bulk of the audience being the student population of the town.

The Chairman in introducing the lecturer said that Miss Edger always evinced great interest in the education of the Indian youth, and that having been engaged in educational work for 14 years, she was in a position to advise and direct the students in regard to their improvement.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of an address to the lecturer on behalf of the students. This was followed by the reading of a sonnet by a student of the Senior F.A. Class.

Miss Edger on rising to address the students, spoke as follows :—

My brothers and friends,

I think I need hardly say that, after the two previous occasions, on which I have already met you, how glad I am to be here amongst you to-night and especially how glad I am to meet the boys and the students. I always feel in every place in India that I come to—and, of course, it is the same in my own country,—that it is the boys and students that are my especial friends. I love all the young people whether they be boys or girls. Now there is one difference between my country and this, that the chief part of my work in the cause has been amongst girls instead of boys. For, you see here there is ever so much more work to be done with boys than is yet done with girls. Now I have to thank all of you first for the very kindly welcome that you have given to me, and secondly to thank our brother who has expressed his welcome to me so poetically and with so much feeling and thoughtfulness. Now there are two or three things that I should like to say to you to-night. There is nothing peculiar in them. Just little things that very likely occur to you. But they are rather important and we want to try and to remember them all well in our work. I think you all know what the word education really means. It does not mean just going to school and learning a lot of things such as reading, writing, conversation, essays, working sums in Mathematics and so on. That is not education a bit. A boy may go to school and do ever so much in Mathematics and learn several things and sciences and spend ever so much time in reading and studying, but, at the end, when he leaves school, he is not a bit educated. Because you see education does not mean pouring something into an empty vessel. Education, as you know, comes from two Latin words that means to draw out. It is not pouring anything into you. It is drawing something out that is buried in you. Of course, we must think, what it is that is in us that is to be drawn out. Do not think that your education is going to stop as soon as you leave school. The time that you are at school is just the shortest and smallest part of your education. The real education comes in your life after you have left school and that is what draws out what is really in you—all the good parts and the nobleness of your character that come out in your life Your school is simply a preparation for the education of life which is going to follow. And that is one reason why it is not just the lessons you learn that make the education. When we come to consider and think [illegible] that wants drawing out, I [illegible] the Mathematics, Sanskrit and other things [illegible] have learnt. That you will have to leave behi[nd] you. The physical brain does not go on wo[rk]ing us into the next life. But there is some[thing] thing that does go on with the next [life] and that is all the faculties we possess [and] That is how we possess all our geniuses. So [oc]casionally times we happen to meet them too which is [ab]out better than simply reading about them Th[ese] geniuses that we read about do not begin th[eir] lives generally with a great deal of knowledge [and] they do begin it with such a faculty for thinki[ng] that they are able to gain knowledge a great [deal] more quickly than anybody else could do. [And] so we sometimes hear of these great men [who] when children of five or six years old, have [no] better knowledge which you must take 10 o[r 12] years to acquire, but they have brought over[from] faculty and the power of learning and thinking. So that you see in your lessons you want [to] think not so much of what you are really learning as of the power of mind that you are developing the faculties that you are forming. The best [way] of forming the faculties, of developing your [mind] or the power of thinking is not too much to th[ink] of the examination to which you are going [next] year (applause and laughter). You know what [I] do when you are thinking chiefly of the examinations You all try to learn the facts and all the [in]formation to store up to the last day of the exam[ination] nation. I talked with some of the students [about] but not about their College work. But sometimes the students in the north were talking about [their] College work. One of them said : "We [may] trouble to work until the last two or three [months] before the examination: We work for the [whole] eight or nine months one or two hours every [day] and then ten or twelve hours for the last two [months] three months. Thus you know that knowledge got in this way would not last very long." I [agree] no doubt that I feel it myself. Once I even [started] for a little while the plan of learning just at the last for the examination but it did not answer [very] and I very soon gave it up. In my school [and] College life I put by that plan and tried to [get] better training of the mind. Of course, I did [not] do it systematically but somewhat in that [direction] That is what I want the boys in India [to] thoroughly understand and practise. Because you know people say that Western education is spoiling you. It is your own fault if [it] let it spoil you. If you allow yourselves to be spoiled, it is not making education a [failure] but simply the means of passing examinations You cannot put the blame on your teachers, unless you put it out yourself and unless you understand what the truth is and try to help them and to work with them. No teacher can work to put it [in] you simply want to cram up a lot of information for your examination. The teacher is [quite] powerless with you if you are determined that education is to be your course of study. If the [system] education spoils you, it is because instead of taking it as education you treat it as a cramming [process] to get information for examination. Now as soon as we decide that examination is not the main end of our study, we must not grudge our time to learning from books. Books contain other people's thoughts. They are very useful doubt if you think for yourselves. If you do not think for yourselves, it would not draw anything from your own young minds. And it would develop any faculty of the mind except memory. Just see whether you think it is true or not [illegible] take everything that is in a book [illegible] selves so as to be thoroughly conversant with it. Suppose any body questions the truth of it and wants you to prove the truth of it, you would not be able to tell him why it was right. Look for reason in everything and having got the reason, try to apply it anywhere you can. Now, students have said to me that they have to read English books and they do not agree at all with the ideas expressed in those books, and that therefore it is a great waste of time to read them. One of them spoke to me about reading Milton's Paradise Lost. There is a great deal of religion about it. Of course, Milton thought that it was true when he wrote it. I don't think it is true and I don't think you will. Then the student said to me that he did not want Milton because he did not approve of it. And so I said : "Well ; it is much better for you to read things which you approve of." Sometimes you don't approve of certain books which you read but still it is necessary to read them to make you understand your own thoughts very much better. So that you want to take all your reading and all your study in that way. Try to develop your own power of mind, and then when you grow up you will be able to think on subjects and reason about them, and when you come back again in your next life, the power of thought and power of reasoning will ever so much be better than the one you have. We know that little by little we grow as we go and thus the building up of character is partly from the experience we get on earth and partly by the use we make of that. That is really a most important use. So always think over everything and give not more than half of your time to educating in other people's thoughts and let the other half go to making thoughts of your own. In that way you will get a mind that will be ever so much useful for the Eswara to manifest himself to you. During your school and College life you must pay great attention to this matter. This is one instrument of Eswara. But there is also another instrument—the moral character, the conscience and the religious life and you want in them to try and fit yourselves for the rest of your lives. You want to understand your religion and that is the most important thing. See that you think over it, think over all that is taught in it and all that you read and observe, see how it bears on your life and see how you can try to live upon it. I need not dwell much on this point because Mr. Olcott will speak about it. However, I will say something.

I was talking to a certain student who was at a Christian College. He said that his religion was attacked sometimes by the teachers there. I was very sorry to hear that, because no true Christian would ever attack any body else's religion (Hear, hear). And so I asked him what he did. He said that he was a great trouble to the teachers who wanted him to study Christianity. Then I said "Did you defend your own religion." He answered "I do not know anything about it." Now don't you ever get yourselves into such a position as that. First of all don't attack a thing that you don't understand. Do not attack Christianity unless you are quite sure what it is, and secondly, never allow yourselves to be ignorant of your own religion when any one attacks it. (Hear hear). That always forms a part of your work. You all have parents and fathers who can teach you if you are not taught in your school or some relatives or other persons who are older and wiser than you. Ask them about it. Get them to say it to you and then you will have a foundation from which you can build up your character and your moral life as well as your mind. Well, there is a great deal I should like to say to you but I do not like to keep you long. Only just remember two things. It is not what you learn at school but the qualities which you develop that ought to help you and in order to develop those qualities don't work merely for examinations. It is always a good plan to try to work for the development of your mind and your power of thinking. Then the examination will look after itself. A boy who acts like that will never fail in his examination. But let the other be the object that you want, *viz.*, that as you grow up you should become more and more worthy of the expression of Eswara who is within each one of you.

Colonel Olcott then followed with his address. He said that the lecturer very ably and sententiously dealt with the subject in a short time which was a proof of her great experience and familiarity with the subject. He had been in India for nearly 20 years and could bear testimony to the eminent services of many Theosophists in the cause of religion by English translations of Vedantic works and in other ways. The Theosophical movement which has spread all over India has created a love of religion and fostered its study. He wished that many more Theosophists would work heart and soul in the cause and hasten the development of India. There were boys' associations formed in many places in India through his exertions for the moral welfare of the boys. The Arya Bala Bodini started and conducted by him was to supply instruction to the Hindu youths from their own Shastras. He held up before them the ancient Aryan spiritual ideal, and wanted them to stick to it working for the good of India in all directions. Education must have for its object not only the training of the mind but also the training of the heart. The mental and the intuitive faculties have to be drawn out for all-round development.

Mr. T. Venkataramayya Garu, the District Munsiff, then thanked Colonel Olcott and Miss Edger on behalf of the public in a few well chosen words for their noble and disinterested efforts in the cause of moral and spiritual regeneration of India. He remarked that some thoughtful Hindus were of opinion that considerable good could be done to the educated Hindu community by those who propound Hindu philosophy with the aid of Western culture and education. He also remarked that Miss Edger was peculiarly fitted for the noble work of approaching the Hindu philosophy becau se she occupied professorial chair for 14 years, and also because she was free from sectarian prejudices. The theory of Hindu philosophy that human development entirely depends upon spiritual development, and that the latter can be best cultured by universal philanthrophy to all the objects of creation which are imbued in a greater or less degree with the rays of Eswara has been logically and consistently propounded by Miss Edger.

Miss Edger again.— I should like to say to you one or two words before going. We are always most sorry at parting. I have to say good-bye to you to-night, [illegible] very much hope that it will not be a good [illegible] ever become [illegible] shall be able at least to take a part of my w[illegible] India, and whether I am able to do that or [illegible] very large number of thanks of love and affection will come from me to you as to all other parts of India, and especially to the boys who are growing up, and my wish for you all will be that you may grow nearer and nearer to the spirit of your own religion so as to make India a much greater and better country than she is to-day. And so I must say good bye to you all for the present.

The Lecturer and the Chairman were then garlanded amidst loud cheers and applause and the proceedings were brought to a close.

DAMIANADINE,
is to a debilitated being as fuel to a drooping fire.
Rs. 2 per bottle
R. MACLURE, English Chemist
Mount Road, Madras.

THE CASE OF DR. COLLINS.

(THE "TIMES," MONDAY, JULY 4.)

The conviction of Dr. Collins for the manslaughter of Mrs. Uzielli by means of an illegal operation, and the circumstances of the case as they can be read between the lines of the evidence, throw a lurid light upon some of the consequences of modern luxury, and upon some of the standards of morality which are accepted in certain circles of modern life. Collins had been Surgeon to a distinguished regiment, and, on retiring from the service, he commenced medical practice in London with the introductions and the prestige which his former position would naturally afford. It is well known that such advantages are apt to carry with them corresponding temptations ; and that any man possessing them is almost certain to be approached, before very long, by women who desire to escape from the troubles and the responsibilities of maternity. The first step in the direction of yielding to such importunities is as easy as any other descent towards crime, and is scarcely less certain in its consequences. Collins became known by common report, after a time, as the favourite doctor of a particular set of women, some of them of high rank, most of them aspiring to be "smart." The grounds of his popularity were more than suspected, but his secret, if he had one, was actually known only to a few, and his career appeared to be successful and fortunate. All at once, he was charged with having committed forgery ; and presently a very ugly story was disclosed. He had been in attendance upon a gentleman of considerable wealth, a personal friend of his own, whose illness was described as being of a dangerous character, and of whose recovery Collins is said to have given little hope. Some relatives intervened, Collins was replaced by another doctor, the change was fortunate in its effects, and the patient was restored to health. Soon afterwards certain acceptances for large sums were presented to this gentleman, and he declared them to be forgeries. They had been negotiated by Collins, or were in some way brought home to him, and he was arrested and put upon his trial. He pleaded guilty ; but had the good fortune to be tried before a Judge who thought it not improper to exempt him from punishment, and who simply ordered him to come up for judgment if called upon. In due course, the conviction for felony was reported to the General Medical Council, and that body, in pursuance of the Medical Act of 1858, removed Collins's name from the Medical Register, so that he was deprived of the legal *status* of a medical practitioner. He could no longer give medical evidence in a Court of law, or recover charges for medical attendance, or sign valid medical certificates, in relation either to death or to any other contingency ; but he retained his degree of Doctor of Medicine, of which his University had no power to deprive him, and it was believed that he continued to practise on the same lines as before. He remained some portion at least of *clientele*, and he was able to find accommodating practitioners who consented to give certificates of the cause of death in cases which he had attended.

In the summer of 1895 one of these cases attracted a good deal of public attention. The patient was a widow lady on whose body an inquest was held on the 4th of July before the Coroner for West Middlesex, and who was shown to have been *enciente*, and to have died from the effects of premature delivery. Dr. Collins had attended her, and the certificate of the cause of death, which did not reveal the true cause as shown by *post-mortem* examination, was given by a medical man who had only been brought in when the fatal termination was manifestly impending. There was nothing to show that Collins had acted wrongfully in the matter, and the only issue of the case was to render the police observant of his proceedings, which continued to be of the usual character until the death of Mrs. Uzielli. In the meanwhile, although supposed to be in large practice, he was not prosperous in a pecuniary sense, and was compelled to become bankrupt. It was believed that his considerable gains were heavily taxed in order to purchase the silence of people who could have given evidence against him. The Medical Council made an unsuccessful endeavour to arrest his career by disputing his claim, after removal from the Register, to continue the use of the letters M. D., and their complaint, after having been dismissed by a Magistrate on the original summons, was set down for hearing before the High Court, the law on the point never having been settled by any authoritative decision. These proceedings, however, were suspended when Collins was arrested in connexion with the death of Mrs. Uzielli, and now are not likely to be resumed. With regard to the unfortunate Mrs. Uzielli, the evidence given before the coroner and at the trial could leave no doubt as to what had occurred. The fact of her condition was admitted ; and it is most improbable, Collins's reputation being what it was, that her visit to him could have been made with any object but one. The proceeding to which he resorted, like every other, directed towards the same end is attended by much danger to maternal life, as well as by the certain destruction of the unborn child ; and, although the former danger may to some extent be obviated by special precautions, yet these can hardly be practised in the secrecy which would naturally be sought as the veil for a criminal act. The *post-mortem* examination showed that a lacerated wound had been accidently inflicted, and that this had afforded entrance to some of the pathogenetic microbes which are now known to be the ordinary causes of septic inflammation. Collins is said to have been a man of distinguished ability, and although this ability had probably long been diverted into channels foreign to professional learning, he could hardly have been aware, from the first onset of unfavourable symptoms, that his patient's life was in imminent peril ; and he appears to have endeavoured to conceal the danger from the husband and from the nurses until it was too late to obtain any other professional aid by which suspicion might be directed to his own share in bringing about the result. Had it not been for the timely introduction of Dr. Stivens, it is more than likely that Collins would have been able, when the approach of death could no longer be concealed, to call in, under the guise of a consultant, some one who would have given a certificate by which such suspicion, if not removed, might at all events have been diminished or diverted.

Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the case has been the "recommendation to mercy" of the jury. There are crimes which it would be impossible to leave unpunished, but which, nevertheless, appeal to the universal weaknesses of human nature. Most men are conscious that in certain circumstances they might themselves be hurried into offences by jealousy, by passion, by hatred, or by the desire to take revenge for injury ; and it is therefore intelligible that those who yield to such temptations should, in some measure, be felt to be proper objects of compassion. The crime of which Collins was convicted was purely sordid. For a certain sum of money he was willing, as a matter of business, to destroy the life of an unborn child and to imperil the life of the mother. He could not do either one or the other without violating all the traditions of a profession which has the preservation of life for its main object. The one plea which can be urged in extenuation of his conduct is that he was tempted by the women who made use of him for their own purposes, and who, as Mr. Justice Grantham said in his summing up, would be equally guilty with himself. Even from this temptation a proper sense of professional dignity and responsibility would have preserved him. He must have known in what degree his calling was esteemed, or he himself as a member of it, when he found that his patients were as ready to honour him with their confidence after he had been convicted of felony as before, and that a trifle of this kind scarcely at all affected his position. How much they now care for the victim, as in a sense he was, of their selfish wickedness may be gathered from a story which is current, and which, if not true, is at least *ben trovato*. Soon after his imprisonment a lady of the class referred to was asked what she and her friends would do, now that Dr. Collins was no longer available. "Oh," was the reply, "we have found another man." All we can hope is that the "other man," if such there be, may not only speedily share the fate which has overtaken Collins, but that some of his patronesses may survive to stand in the dock beside him. Weak medical men may be induced to tread in the footsteps of Collins until a time comes when their would-be patients are made to realize that the law in relation to the murder of unborn children is no respecter of persons or of sex.

DAMIANADINE.
enriches the blood and increases the mental powers'
Rs. 2 per bottle,
R. MACLURE, English Chemist
Mount Road, Madras.

DAMIANADINE
increases the mental faculties of the most powerful thinker
Rs. 2 per bottle.
R. MACLURE, English Chemist,
Mount Road, Madras.

Notice.

Tenders are invited for a loan [illegible]
(Rupees forty-five thousand only) on [illegible]
of the Sedapatti Village in the Ti[illegible]
of the Madura District, belo[illegible]
Taluq of the Madura West, and of a por[illegible]
Devadu Seetharamier and purchased [illegible]
by the Court of Wards on behalf of [illegible]
Estate at the Court's Sale held on th[illegible]
1898, in satisfaction of a decreed debt [illegible]
said Seetharamier to one Subramania [illegible]
Plaintiff in O. S. No. 32 of 94 on the [illegible]
Sub-Court Madura West, and of a por[illegible]
Saptur Estate. The rate of interest at [illegible]
be had at the office of the Collector and [illegible]
the Court of Wards, as well as at the offi[illegible]
Manager of the Saptur Estate.

4. The following are the conditions o[illegible]
payment of the loan :—

i. The Estate will pay off the interest [illegible]
loan annually.

ii. Repayment of principal may be [illegible]
any time at the option of the debtor in a[illegible]
of not less than Rs. 10,000 after giving such [illegible]
as may be agreed upon.

iii. The whole debt will be repaid w[illegible]
period of three years.

5. Applications will be received up to th[illegible]
August, 1898.

J. G. D. PARTRIDGE,
24th July, 1898. Acting Collect[illegible]

Acknowledgment.

The Manager of the *Hindu* begs t[illegible]
knowledge with thanks, receipt of th[illegible]
lowing remittances (not exceeding Rs [illegible]
from Mofussil subscribers on the 25th [illegible]
26th instant :—

	Rs. A.		
M. R. Ry.		M. R. Ry.	
G. Williams ...	2 12	P. Narasimha Row	.. ..
S. Ramakrishna Iyer ..	8 4	G. N. Narayanasami	.. ..
M. Venkatesa Prabhu ..	4 8	T. R. Krishna Row	.. ..
D. Ananda Row.	4 8	S. A. Saminatha Iyer	.. ..
K. A. Ramaswami Iyer ..	18 0	P. Sambaya ..	.. ..
R. Krishnier Row ...	20 0	R. Doraisamy Naidu	.. ..
Adaki Jaganada Row ..	2 12		
M. Krishna Row.	5 0		

N.B.—Stamped Receipts are forwarded for r[illegible]
ances above Rs 20.

27*th July* 18[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S AGENCY.

[FROM THE "MADRAS TIMES."]

THE WAR.

LANDING AT PONCE PUERTO RICO.
THE UNITED STATES AND HONOLULU.

LONDON, *July* 2[illegible]

A despatch from St. Thomas's Island has b[illegible]
The United States Government has decided [illegible]
fortify Honolulu, making it one of the strong[illegible]
military ports in the Pacific. Barracks are [illegible]
be erected for the accommodation of a large for[illegible]

CUBA.

INTERNAL DISORDERS IN SPAIN.
WANTED AN IMMEDIATE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.
"FAITH IN AMERICAN PLEDGES."
SURRENDER OF GUANTANAMO.

LONDON, *July* 25.

It is understood at Washington that Preside[illegible]
McKinley will welcome any overtures for pea[illegible]
but if Spain desires the end of hostilities, she m[illegible]
plainly say so, and not attempt dilatory tacti[illegible]
Troubles have broken out in Granada, and arm[illegible]
bands have appeared in several other districts [illegible]
Spain. The causes of the disturbances are ascrib[illegible]
to local grievances, but they indicate a general di[illegible]
turbed feeling.

The Cuban insurgents have sent a petition [illegible]
the Americans, which demands the immedia[illegible]
establishment of the Cuban Republic, while ex[illegible]
pressing faith in American pledges not to anne[illegible]
Cuba.

LONDON, *July* 26.

The Spanish garrison of Guantanamo surre[illegible]
dered to General Shafter on Monday.

CANADA.

LONDON, *July* 26.

Earl Minto has been appointed Governor-Gener[illegible]
of Canada.

THE SOUDAN.

GUNBOATS ON THE NILE.

LONDON, *July* 25.

A Flotilla of twelve gunboats is now patrollin[illegible]
the Nile, to Shabluka cataract, above which th[illegible]
dervishes are strongly posted.

A BY-ELECTION.

ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE DEFEAT.
RADICAL SUCCEEDS CONSERVATIVE.

LONDON, *July* 25.

A Parliamentary election for the vacancy a[illegible]
Reading through the death of Mr. Murdoch, Con[illegible]
servative Member, has resulted in a return of Mr[illegible]
Palmer, Radical candidate, by a majority of 69[illegible]
over Mr. Keyser, Conservative.

The voting was :—

Mr. Palmer	.. 4,600
Mr. Keyser	.. 3,906

A SEQUEL TO THE DREYFUS CASE.

LONDON, *July* 26.

Colonel Picquart has formally charged M. Paty[illegible]
Duclam with forging or assisting Major Esterhaz[illegible]
to forge a document in connection with the cas[illegible]
against Dreyfus.

General News.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will be opene[illegible]
by the Viceroy on the 15th of August, and pro[illegible]
mises to be well up to the average.

THE marriage of Lady Elizabeth Bruce and M[illegible]
Babington Smith has been definitely arranged fo[illegible]
September 22nd.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan moved to Bigh[illegible]
tula, his summer residence near Sherpur, on th[illegible]
11th July, and it seems likely that he will not vis[illegible]
Paghman this your as usual.

The Hindu.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1898.

A DURBAR IN COCHIN.

At the Durbar held at Ernacolum the other day, Mr. J. D. Rees, the British Resident, made an excellent speech briefly reviewing the administration of Cochin since His Highness the Rajah ascended the *musnud*. We are glad that Mr. Rees is satisfied with the progress which the State has made in all directions during the brief period that the Rajah has been ruling the country. We have had abundant evidence in the last Administration Report of the progress that the State is making; and our only anxiety is that the progress may not take such a rapid or wrong turn as will harm the permanent interests of the inhabitants. We find that the foremost place in the programme of administrative reform is assigned to a new revenue survey and settlement. In British India our experience of revenue surveys and settlements is not of the happiest kind; and in the sister State of Travancore itself, where the supervising agency is native, considerable hardship has been caused to the ryot population by the illegalities and idiosyncrasies of inferior subordinates who cannot possibly be controlled in all that they do. Apart from this, there is the question whether there is any necessity for additional land revenue in Cochin. There is no lack of funds for carrying out administrative improvements, for improving the status and pay of Government servants and for all other needs of a civilized administration. If, therefore, a survey and settlement are to be undertaken at all, they must be for the purpose of securing an improved system of land records and land registration, and not for an enhancement of revenue as in British India. But we are not sure that this is the kind of revenue settlement that is now going to be carried out; and if they follow the British system of land assessment and scientific classification of soils, there can be little doubt that the people of Cochin will find themselves subjected to burdens which they cannot bear. We are told that a special officer, lent by the Madras Government, has just arrived in the State to begin the survey operations; and we have no doubt that another officer will be lent by the Madras Government when the time for the settlement operations comes. It is, however, clear that the number of special officers lent by the Madras Government is increasing. There is already a European Forest Officer employed in the State on a monthly salary of about Rs. 900 or so; and then there is the Sp[illegible] And that's accounts for Rs. 700 or thereabouts; of the amount of the new survey officer's salary we have no idea, but we find that Rs. 35,000 is provided for it in the budget of 1074. Above all these there is a special officer in the Dewan who is paid Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,250 by annual increments of Rs. 50. Is it right, we again ask, to burden a small State like Cochin with so many additional appointments at one and the same time. We do not think that even in Travancore reform was attempted or undertaken in this costly fashion. There are a good many well educated, young and intelligent men in the service of the State; and we cannot perceive how the Rajah and the Dewan failed to take advantage of the easy possibility of training a few of them in the British service for the performance of those duties for which special experience and special knowledge are indispensable. If such a course had been taken the advantage to the State would have been immense, not only because money is thereby saved, but also because the permanent accession of trained and experienced men to the ranks of public servants adds weight and importance to the service of the State. Sir T. Madhava Row received his entire official training in Travancore where he first went as Tutor to the Princes; and he at all events did not borrow the services of British officials for temporary periods for carrying out the mighty reforms he devised and carried out. We do not deny that Native States have much to gain from British India in the matter of enlightened administration. But the best way to permanently benefit the State is not to borrow officials for temporary periods and then send them away when their work is done. You thereby lose the experience they have gained in the State, while you have to pay dearly for their temporary services. If, instead of this, you get your own officials trained in the British service, so as to put them in places which require special knowledge and experience, you gradually have a body of experienced men who will be a match to any that you may get from the British service. There is no reason why a European official should temporarily be the Conservator of Forests in Cochin when there are natives of India holding the responsible position of District Forest officer in the Presidency who can be easily got even for a smaller salary. Further, as Mr. Rees himself said, there is no necessity for doing all things in the Native States in the same way as they are done in British India, and the paramount power does not insist on the existence of any such imperative need for uniformity as may render it necessary to impair the individuality of the interesting survivals of indigenous rule in India. And among the things we would see survive the modern craze for change, may be mentioned the lightness of taxation and the most unremitting sympathy for the people, which are the two chief characteristics of Native rule recommending it to the native mind. Mr. Rees congratulated the Rajah's Government for "possessing among its servants gentlemen belonging to the old Cochin families whose wealth and position in the State are valuable guarantees of good conduct, worthy of consideration as well as scholastic and academic qualifications," and then proceeded to refer, in indignant terms, to "the reptile writer of anonymous petitions" who, according to him, "flourishes at least as well all over South-Western as in other parts of India." We can well believe the British Resident in a Native State being flooded with anonymous petitions. There, unlike in British India, the number of authorities to be appealed to are very few. From the Tahsildar to the Peishkar, and from the Peishkar to the Dewan, these comprise the whole range of appellate authority. There is no public opinion influential enough to protect an injured man, who has sought justice in vain, from the irritation of his oppressors. There is no public opinion through which grievances could be ventilated. There is no method of calling the attention of Government to the grievances of the people which are not easy of proof. In circumstances such as these it is inevitable that the anonymous petition writer should flourish; and we would attach more importance and pay more attention to the contents of anonymous petitions than Mr. Rees is disposed to do, because we believe that they are indispensable under the existing circumstances in most Native States. Indeed, perfect caution is necessary in acting on anonymous petitions; but information furnished by the writer of anonymous petitions may occasionally lead to the removal of substantial grievances if it is acted upon with caution and circumspection.

THE MADRAS TENANCY BILL.

(Communicated.)

We have succeeded, we believe, in conveying an idea of the spirit in which the Bill under discussion has been framed. The Zemindar is no *persona grata* with the Government; but he wins in all material points, (provided he is prepared to submit to the combined annoyance and trouble) because the Government is or thinks that it is, forced to play into his hands in consideration of its own land revenue policy. We have seen that in this lies the explanation of the right now solemnly granted to the Zemindar by a statute to enhance rent and thus to appropriate to his own benefit, though only in part, the advantage of a rise in prices. We shall see that a similar concession he obtains in respect of the next two points which we premised as arising for investigation in regard to this Bill:—*viz.*, the questions in regard to waste lands and to mines. The latter, the right to minerals, is simpler, and we shall dispose of it in a few words.

Here again the restriction of the right of the tenant is due to the policy pursued by the Government in respect of its own ryots. At first, when our rulers were new to the country, they evinced sincere anxiety to walk in the footsteps of the Governments which they had supplanted. They were then prepared to be even more liberal in their administration than their predecessors, and were fully alive to their own ignorance of the ways of the land. Hence came into existence the Zemindars of the north. But the merchant-Government soon found out the mistake it had been led into by too wary a course of conduct. There was then, in consequence, a reaction from anxious generosity to an opposite state of feeling—a state of mind confirmed and intensified in recent times by the difficulties brought on by reckless expenditure in the North-East and in England. The dogma of the present race of Government agency is the undisguised assertion of its omnivorous rights to the produce of the land. We see in consequence a levelling down of the landowners in *mirasi* districts to the condition of the landowners in the districts which had lost somewhat of their privileges under Moslem influences. At one stroke of the pen the *Mirasidars* of Tanjore were, for example, deprived of their right to the buried wealth, if any, of their lands. They and their brethren elsewhere have been deprived even of their distinctive appellation of *Mirasidars*, and all persons holding land under Government have been brought under the opprobrious nomenclature of *kudi*.

We have in this a sufficient explanation of the provision of the Tenancy Bill that deprives Zemindari ryots of their right to the produce of mines. If the doctrine so ably put forth by Mr. Crole regarding the rights and privileges of the cultivator under the Hindu law is really the doctrine to guide the future conduct of the Government, and if it be true that from the date of Mr. Crole's enunciation of the correct principle, the false notions inherited from Mahomedan oppression have been renounced by Government as unjust and illegal, then may we demand of it a full and final rectification of the many acts of misappropriation in consequence of which its ryots have lost most of the privileges attached to the free ownership of land. And as a first instalment of this dawn of an enlightened land policy, the Government will do well to modify the definition of a ryot in the Bill and make him a full owner of the whole contents of his ancestral lands, including the right to work the mines in them, without an undue interference from the Zemindar.

Our remarks on waste lands may easily be inferred from the above. We are for the Hindu principle of land-ownership in its entirety. Lands lie waste either for want of persons to cultivate or because they should remain waste for the common use of a village for purposes of grazing, &c. The latter no one has a right to occupy. In the case of the former class of waste lands, he who brings them under cultivation becomes for that very reason their full owner. He may have to recognize his subordination to the sovereign, or it may be to the Zemindar as the agent of the sovereign, by the payment to him of a certain tax fixed in consideration of the circumstances of each case. The Bill now before the Council recognizes the force of this principle; but this recognition is at the same time given effect to in a halting and circuitous manner. The Government seems to be anxious to disarm the Zemindar, as far as possible, in the matter of ejecting his tenants from their lands, whether these tenants be such as have acquired the right of occupancy or not. In the case of the former class of tenants, those who have permanently settled down in a Zemindari, there is no difficulty. But in the case of those who take up waste lands for cultivation, there is a conflict between the alleged right of the Zemindar to them and the just claims of the population to the extension of cultivation wherever it may be possible. The Zemindar's right is regarded by Government, as remarked above, more than once, to run exactly on the same lines as its own right; and as the Government claims all waste lands as its own property, the Zemindar is also regarded as having proprietory right in them. But the analogy fails in an essential point. Where there is no individual owner, and where the waste land is not required for the common use of a village, it is certainly public property; and the Government is quite within its prerogative if it would dispose of it in the manner best adapted for public purposes. The Zemindar has no such right to the disposal of waste lands, simply because he can never be regarded as the conserver of public interests. The agency of the Zemindar cannot possibly be stretched to the extent of making him the absolute owner of the unoccupied areas in his estate. The Government would have done well if it had boldly gone to the root of the matter and denied him by statute what he has no right to in justice, even though case-law may have created an apparent right in him to waste lands. But as in other respects here also, the conflict between justice and accidental possession has been met by halting and questionable measures. A tenant who wishes to cultivate waste lands can do so only if the Zemindar permits him to do so. If once the tenant succeeds in securing possession of a piece of land, it matters not how, he cannot be ousted from it, if the Zemindar should have failed to take a registered lease deed from him. The Bill practically instructs the Zemindar to see that no tenant of his, who is not already in the enjoyment of occupancy right, is in possession of any land *in one and the same village continuously* for a period of 12 years; nor should he allow a registered lease to cover a period longer than six years. So long as he is wary in these several respects, no occupancy right can possibly be acquired by a tenant over lands now unoccupied. The Bill thus sets up the tenant against the Zemindar and makes him get by what looks like surreptitious means what he is entitled to in fairness, and what ought to be conferred upon him in a straightforward manner. Two opposite interests are recognised and sanctioned by the Bill; and means are also indicated by the legislature to both the opposing parties to catch each other asleep. This is certainly not a commendable feature of the legislation for any part of Her Britannic Majesty's Empire, much less for India where justice and fairplay have always been put forth as the corner-stone of the administration.

Instead of the provisions in the Bill in regard to the creation of occupancy tenants, so that persons who are now day-laborers and have but a precarious means of livelihood may be converted into cultivators of land with an interest in it, we would suggest such measures as would compel the Zemindar to grant waste lands for cultivation to applicants and make him also remain content with a fair and equitable rent in such cases. The Collector may be made the medium between the Zemindar and the would-be tenants; but the latter should have the liberty of taking up lands for cultivation on definitely known terms and without any heavy burdens such as would deter them from applying for lands or render it impossible for them to cultivate them unless they pay heavily for the privilege. Extension of cultivation is a necessity and must be encouraged in all possible ways. The Zemindar should not have it in his power to keep lands waste when there are people to take them up for cultivation; and the provisions of the Bill offer him on the other hand a positive inducement to keep lands waste. It is necessary to place a check upon an undue enlargement of the Zemindar's private estate, and it is equally necessary that he should be compelled by law to bring all cultivable lands under the plough. And for this, rules like the darkest rules of the Government must be framed by the Government; and Zemindari waste should be treated as the property of the persons who would raise a harvest upon it, subject it may be to some light payment to the Zemindar and also to the Government through him. We need not, we believe, repeat the principles upon which we lease these suggestions.

THE "PIONEER" AND THE FAMINE FUND.

We are indebted to the *Reis and Rayyet* for a piece of interesting information. In his press notes in July 1897, Mr. James, Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary to the Charitable Famine Fund, wrote:—

"Amongst the many kind services which have been rendered to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee is one which the public may perhaps overlook or forget. The Committee are anxious therefore to mention the generosity of the newspapers which insert their subscription-list gratis. By kindly setting apart a portion of its columns during a long series of months for advertising a charity a newspaper not only renders it a most valuable service, by keeping its claims before the public and advertising the names of those who have subscribed, but it incurs positive outlay and deprives itself of a return on its capital, all in this good cause.

Professional aid to charity is indeed not uncommon, and the Central Executive Committee of the Fund have received assistance of the kind from many quarters which will in due course be suitably acknowledged. The Committee are, however, desirous on this occasion of specially tendering their grateful acknowledgments to the proprietors and managers of the newspapers, as it has just come to their notice that the bill of one alone *Capital* would by this time have amounted to no less than Rs. 2,054. The proprietors of other newspapers, the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, *Statesman* and *Pioneer*, have been equally generous and always most obliging, aiding the officers of the Committee on every occasion. Did the rules of accounting permit, the actual value of the services so rendered might have been shown from time to time as a subscription. When, however, the Central Committee winds up its affairs, the amounts will be ascertained and publicly stated. Meantime the Central Committee can only thank the Press for the expenditure which it is constantly incurring on their behalf and the kind services which it is also generously rendering to the Fund."

One would suppose from the above that the *Pioneer* was one of those papers which circulated the subscription-lists gratis. But in the "Account of Receipts and Expenditure to the end of October 1897," appears on the expenditure side, the following entry: "By amount paid to the *Pioneer* Press for circulating the monthly Subscription Lists, to the subscribers to the *Pioneer*, Rs. 1,167-3-0." The *Pioneer* is apparently, the only journal that has been paid for this privilege. Why is this?

MR. NUGENT'S VISIT TO MR. TILAK.

Our Bombay Correspondent writes:—In writing to you of this incident in a previous letter, I told you I could not agree in the uncharitable view some people took of the visit. I find I was quite right in the view I was induced to take by my faith in the general character of Englishmen. The Honorable Member is going to England in a few days, and I have little doubt, that the visit was a preparation for it. No doubt some good will come out of it. Very likely, what I wrote to you some weeks before will happen. Mr. Tilak will probably be given the benefit of the rule framed last year, authorizing the Jail authorities to recommend for release any prisoner whose unexpired sentence is within six months and whose conduct is considered deserving of such indulgence.

All impartial men, whether Hindu of Christian, will agree that the enterprise or Christian Missionaries in India has proved an utter failure so far as the spiritual awakening of the Hindu mind to Christianity is concerned; and we are therefore not surprised that the *Times of Malabar*, a journal edited by a Christian gentleman, should express the opinion that "it is but natural that when the Christian Minister is trying to stuff Christianity down the throats of a people who have a great religious system of their own, they should resent the action of the Minister." Our contemporary adds:—"Men of even profounder learning than Dr. Barrows must be prepared to learn that their attempts to popularise even theoretical Christianity in India are not calculated, under all the many opposing forces that now bar the progress of Christian evangelisation, to produce the fruition that these earnest sowers of the seed would desire." There is much need for such outspokenness, especially when there are men who delude themselves that Hindus will take to Christianity as readily as to coffee and tea.

The *Indian Daily News* has added a new terror to the existing terrors of maltreatment at the hands of rowdy British soldiers. It is that the complainant in addition to being the victim of their horseplay may have to stand the risk of being defamed by partisan editors. Writing of the Barrackpur case, the *Indian Daily News* which is dissatisfied with the mild verdict of the Jury, and thinks that the accused should have been discharged, writes: "It is well-known all over Barrackpore that Dr. Sircar was in the habit of drinking." If the editor of the *Daily News* was convinced that his death was the consequence of his drinking and not of the murderous assault of the soldiers; his duty was to have gone into the witness-box and given his evidence to that effect before Sir Francis Maclean, and not to vilify a dead man who cannot answer for himself.

Dr. Raghavandra Row, who was elected by the Committee of the Tata Higher Education Scheme to proceed to England to read Medicine in general, and Bacteriology in particular, having obtained the Degree of M. D. of the London University in 1897, has, says the *Advocate of India*, now been elected to the Grocers' Company's Research Scholarship of £250 to proceed to Bombay to undertake an investigation on the typhoid fever bacillus. This is the first distinction conferred upon an Indian from amongst a large number of scientific English workers who applied for the Research Scholarship. Dr. Row will leave England early next month and will work in the Petit Laboratory.

Earl Minto whose appointment to the Governor-Generalship of Canada is announced by Reuter was born in 1845, and is therefore fifty-three years of age. The peerage was created in 1813, the first Earl being Gilbert Elliot, Governor-General of India. The second Earl, also Gilbert Elliot, was Lord

EXAMINER,
P. W. ACCOUNTS.
1- AUG. 1898
No.

No. 734 D.

Government of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Ootacamund, 29 July 1898.

OFFICE NOTE.

From W.

To C.

Please see the article xxx marked in green chalk in the accompanying copy of the Hindu dated 27th July 1898 and, if the facts are as stated, please be so good as to explain why the senior men in length of service are made to revert and the junior men retained.

W. 29.

Briefly

No. 964 A/Σ dated 10 August

To. W.

I take it that the "facts" (o properly speaking, statements) in t "Hindu" which I am called upon to and, if necessary, explain are thos refer to the reversion to Accoun

herewith returned

of Messrs Ramiengar and Kutumba Rao before Messrs Humphreys and Porrett.

2. As regards the appointment, originally, of the latter two in preference to the former two I have already explained, vide para 2 of my Office Note No.108 A/E dated 24th. January 1898, also para 2 of my Office Note No.615 A/E dated 18th. May 1898.

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25-7-98

3. Their relative dates of seniority by appointment (temporary) to the Subordinate Accounts Branch have thus all along been as under:-

(1)Humphreys 24th.May 1897
(2)Porrett 25th.May 1897
(3)Ramiengar 23rd.August 1897
(4)Kutumba Rao 10th.September 1897

Therefore, on the return of senior Accountants from leave and from foreign service, three of the above men i-e Nos.(2),(3) and (4) have had to be reverted to their substantive appointments in the inverse order. Therefore there is no cause for grievance, and the statements in the native publication in question are both inaccurate and utterly misleading.

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e whic
ts Clerk
of

C.