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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Public DEPARTMENT

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

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(True Extract.)

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NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY ²⁹¹³

We supply Reports gratis & ^{some} papers; we have also refused to supply gratis some papers. ~~It is not possible to supply~~
The distribution lists of the Madras Manual of Administration and Malabar District Manual are put up. Application was made in the Rev Dept. by the Editor of People's Friend, for District Manuals, and it was refused ^{there} (please obtain the following from the Rev Dept. viz. 24.11.87 No 7204 and 7.11.87 No 7006) KSP
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1874

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which he occupies by right of birth as one of the wealthiest Zemindars in Southern India, it is not the wealthiest of them. The Rajah is about 32 years old and thoroughly understands the English language, which he speaks with an accent and pronunciation, very creditable to one so completely country-bred as he is; for, we think he never spent a long time in his town residence among us, nor has he enjoyed like his younger brother, the Rajah of Bobbili, the inestimable advantage of having a highly paid English tutor, like Mr. Marsh, to direct his youthful studies. The Rajah also has developed literary talent of a high order and has betaken himself to the study of all the well-known Telugu classics, and has published a few books in the Telugu language which show conclusively that his studies in that noble tongue have not been in vain. Ever since he assumed the management of his Zemindari, when his father resigned it to him some ten years ago, he has been anxious to do his best to promote the welfare of his numerous tenantry; though his efforts, owing to various causes, have not unfortunately been crowned with such success as could be wished. In short, the Venkatasagiri Rajah is a very promising young nobleman, such as the Zemindar class in Southern India ought to be proud of, and is entirely the product of that English Government and that English Education for which we all should be so thankful, and which have done such wonders in the course of their short history to change the aspect of the country in almost every respect. For the reasons above set forth, we think, we should congratulate the local Legislative Council and the Madras public on the happy action taken by the Government in appointing this high-born and intelligent owner of one of our most ancient landed estates to the vacancy created by the promotion of H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagaram to the Vice-regal Legislative Council. Constituted as the Legislative Councils in India are at present, we should be thankful to the Government when they make even tolerably good appointments. In this sense, the present appointment is unexceptionable, though the young Rajah cannot, of course, be expected to prove so useful a legislator as men like Mr. Chentall Row and Mr. Subramania Aiyar. But at all events, the Rajah cannot fail to properly represent the interests of the Zemindars of Southern India, who constitute such a considerable and important factor in the population of this country. It is a pity that the good Rajah G. N. Ganjapathi Row has not been reappointed, but his turn must come when the next vacancy takes place. A good representative also of the Native Merchants should be appointed to the Council, when the opportunity offers itself.

TRAVANCORE.

The Maharajah of Travancore is busy with his tour while his kingdom is said to be groaning under mal-administration. One scarcely sees the object of this gadding about. Does conscience make a coward of His Highness? Or is it a politic move believing that the dodge will hush the million grumbling voices in the Garden of the South and stop the tongues of criticism? We recently noticed the condition of Travancore and we have reason to believe that His Highness' administration is regarded with disfavour by the British Government. In all the four corners of India, the pamphlet by Pro Patria has circulated and several journals in the country have given wide publicity to the disgraceful state of Travancore affairs. The Government cannot help noticing matters. Nobody has said a good word for the Maharajah, or for Saravani, or for Mr. Watts, or for any of the Palace celebrities impaled by Pro Patria and by the author of the Autobiography of Saravani published in the *Madras Standard*. The Maharajah should look to himself soon, lest the sting of the wasps he molested prove fatal to any and every interest of his in the kingdom.

Editorial Notes.

A cheque for one hundred Rupees was forwarded to us the other day by Sir Savalal Ramisami Mad-lal for the support of our paper and Charity school. We need not say we offer the noble donor our hearty thanks for his seasonable gift. We want, however, many such donations from our leading men to enable us to improve our paper thoroughly and we accordingly call upon our wealthy supporters and patrons to follow the example of the generous Shroff.

Sir Charles Turner, our late Chief Justice, succeeds as Member of the Secretary of State's Council, ^{the} Mr. Henry Sumner Maine, whose death we have already noticed. Sir Charles has been long connected with India in high Judicial capacities. He distinguished himself in the N. W. Provinces as a Puisne Judge and then as the Chief Justice of Madras. Subsequently he was prominently engaged in the work of the Public Service Commission of which he was the President. His services in this capacity were recognised by the Government of India in a letter ^{of} being of a most arduous character, and the report was said to be extensive and bearing abundant evidence of the patience and ability which have been brought to bear on the intricate questions before the Commission. The public interested are well aware of the duties undertaken. Sir Charles has been popular wherever he has served and he possesses all the elements which constitute the popular man. We wish his connection with the Secretary of State's Council will be for many years, and that that Council will benefit by his connection.

The Maharajah Holkar is now under a cloud, and like his brother Maharajah of Travancore has taken to bad company. It is alleged that astrologers have worked such 'spells' on his royal brain that His Highness is afraid of the stars. Somehow these heavenly bodies are ever antagonistic to his reputation, as he is said to be at logger heads with his Dowager and with the British Government. Poor Maharajah Holkar! We wish the stars will smile compassionately on him and help him to get rid of his astrologers and to ~~house~~ in order. We fear the astrology of women's starry eyes is doing much mischief to his moral, mental, physical, spiritual and political state. We cannot blame the Great Holkar for placing not a single inkling influence. We are certain, although logical, proud and little that the sun, moon and stars have nothing to do with the hearts and heads of his sexless. Byron declared, (was it from experience) that there is a devil in the moon for mischief. If so, why not in the Stars? There is doubtless a great deal of naughtiness, especially under brilliant Italian starry skies, and perhaps under Indian starry skies too. Thousands are guided by Zundek's Almanac, and that has pretty close predicted events, at least some. The Maharajah only follows suit. When Doctor Johnson believed in the Cocklane Ghost, what barn in a Maharajah who never composed a Dictionary or the "Faith of Humbuggers!" We trust that the Stars will be generous to Holkar, and remove the danger against him, and make peace between him and Sir Lepel Griffin and the Government.

The application of the *Anjuman* for *Azhloq Islam* for a grant of Rs. 200 per annum was rejected on the score that it will form a precedent for other applications from other schools which would be a burden to the Municipality. As a remedial institution was imparting technical education to nearly two hundred pupils, the grant may have been sanctioned as a special case. The Islamites are so backward that they deserve some encouragement in their attempts to rise

above their surroundings, and regret that the school failed to be efficient, the grant, although a support to the Mobideen Sherif. The request, especially, was a large amount from Mr. Zaidi, Rs. 5,000 yearly. The rate will generally object to have their money handed over to a Technical Education, when that money could be otherwise used for the public benefit, and not be used exclusively. We think, however, 600 annually may well be given for object as a trial. The advice of a General's army was "Fire low". The one sure to be hit. The Moslem institution did do well not to fire so high.

LAS. took a few addresses re-
siding in a handsome house
a Missionary, whose career in
has been one of long devotion to
social and political advancing
the
Islamists. We refer to the Rev.
Persian and Hindustani scholars
the author of several works. This
time in this Province. The
Missionary. The followers of his
meet on the same platform with
unity which removes the question
that there can be no sympathy
between the two religions. We
but be of itself, and. We
therefore find the Islamists
grateful to their benefactors, even
the religion most beneficent
that the disciples of the cross
recognize those sweet and divine
teachings implanted in the
mind, in him, whether he be
or Christian, or Hindu. The
spirit of Mr. Sell has infected
the strong exclusive sectarian
note and transmits it to the
rank. The author of Urdu

Faith, fanatic faith, once we died
To some, dark falsehood, hags
This is not so now. Education
light has dismissed the darkest
races can now see what is true
false, and the difference between
and catholicity. The hearty
the missionary, the grandeur
ception, with all its fitting
circumstance, are evidence of
relationship of mutual confidence
ship and esteem, of a chaste
What Mr. Selt has done, say
others, and that of them too,
said by the Islamites, their pay
been marked by a sincere devo
advancement of the secular
the community. Mr. Selt
for their nation did improve
the Mr. Selt
and has left a name which is
a home-land name. His part
Madras Mohammedans will be
world round with pleasure at
of his labors, which will encoura
ates to follow in his wake.

Moscow. Both are nuisances
 to the year. Both seem jolly in
 to sleep and both seem trying
 val. The latter are more trying
 protect himself with a covering
 tautful insinuations of the for
 some grand diars, the Mos
 have his flourish of music befo
 But the flea has a knack
 in company, without any trum
 advance into your socks and
 playing Blind Man's Buff just
 around way. Pity the s
 trial to my rest
 From this tiny midnight p
 And I rise, across the p
 With a score of "G's"
 Which I vent upon the fle
 Thion, as a last resource,
 My linen dast, and p

Well, you retire once more night dress. In ten minutes, begins again, and you wonder they got their lodgings, and you re-dress they appear, no one to redress your womanly creature, if you have a mind, you can draw a pretty said some one, make up the existence. Shall the moral be or verse? We shall try the

If you can extract it, please,
What a mental flow, these fangs!
'Tis worries of the brain,
The sorrows and the pain,
Which gather in their train,
Robbing you of rest and ease
Spring chiefly from the world's fangs!
Your experience of life more or less will
tell you that this is the case all
the world over.

We have heard of hydrophobia being communicated by the bite of a rabid dog, or cat or other animal. But this is a world of marvels and we now read of this terrible complaint being transmitted to the human system by eating the flesh of a creature bitten by a rabid dog. It appears a whole family, who had partaken of a meal of roasted porcine creature so bitten, were, a week after their dinner, seized with hydrophobia, but under medical treatment were progressing. We cannot understand this. How did the gourmands know that meat from the pig and that the swine was they had not eating their meal, and that too after seven days had passed, was the cause of hydrophobia? There is no cure known, and all the reputed cures have proved the physician's myth. So is it with the cobra poison. It will be a vast benefit to humanity if a remedy could be found for both poisons. Rewards have been offered and large sums too, and yet no one has been forthcoming. The death from the first is accompanied by spasms of the head, suffocation, convulsions, and by a terror which can scarcely be imagined. Snake venom, on the other hand, acts rapidly and kills the patient with astonishing quickness. We hope discovery of a cure will be made, or if there is no cure, it will be revealed for the benefit of humanity.

CHINA'S Great Circus has commenced its performances and is drawing crowded houses. The gigantic scale on which they are carried out is somewhat marvellous. The menagerie alone is surprising for its collection of lions, tigers, elephants and other wild animals. The monkeys are so well trained that they out-bait the show which are exhibited at our doors.

CHINA'S Great Circus, is an all previous Circus. The Signor Chiericchi, is an

Any reputation is world-wide. Wherever he has gone he has drawn a reception equal to that given in Hyderabad from whence the Circus had arrived the other day, and the Signor has just come in time, as the Signor will steer them selves in April to the mountain heights, on their annual official ex-

It has been decided to remove the Printing Press to the building of the old Madras Mint where the Clothing Board Office is located, which change will take place in April next. This cannot facilitate the business of the Secretariat departments, which have constant references with the Press. In respect to the publication of the Fort St. George Gazette there will be very little obstacles, as appointments are made once at the eleven o'clock and are often changed. The Government would be close at hand and not separated by long and inconvenient distances from the Secretariat. The Superintendent has constant communication

with the Secretary and Under Secretary, and the removal of the Press men from the Government. Unless the proposition to keep the Gazette work and the printing of urgent G. Os. in the present premises is carried out, we cannot see the advantages deriving the Press to the Mint. Our opinion is that the large establishment is unnecessary and that much of the work can be distributed on the contract system to the respectable Presses in the town. There would be a saving by this plan, as often urged, and a trial is worth making.

The last report of the Quinac Asiatic Society, in the President's last to the Congress, was dated, but under the date of December, 1886, or more than a year after the date of the meeting. This is an extraordinary delay, and if all our Asiatic reports were to adopt this fashion, it would be better to draw away with their submission to the Government altogether. The value is lost. The trouble, the paper, the ink, the printing and binding is all a waste of labor and money. Of what use it now to tell the world that in 1886 the cases were larger and the mortality smaller than in previous years, that opium was not so alcohol, that narcotics or opium was not so common, that the mortality was not so great, that the cases were not so numerous, that the admissions, and that men, have contributed preponderated, and that the population of our largest number to the world. There can be no doubt that the only way to get the cases greatly cared for in respect to treat, that the mortality was not so great, that the cases were not so numerous. Many of them are the result of the use of opium and makers of mats and shoes and some are employed as cart coolies. The mortality was slightly larger than in the past year and deaths arose chiefly from pulmonary complaints, dysentery and diarrhoea. We should like to have seen some explanation as to the excess of cures and whether the new methods of treatment introduced in German have been adopted in the local hospitals.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1888.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. Macleod, Acting Head Assistant Commissioner
Anantapur, special leave for six months on urgent
private affairs from or after the 12th March 1888

Joint Magistrate, Meerut, during
absence of Mr. R. Sewell on other duty, &c.

un ~~Porter, D.~~ privilege leave for th

(Selected from the Daily Papers.)

10 American Fisheries treaty has be

th. their meeting held yesterday evening, a

MADRAS, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1885

Four per cent.	20/0	Dis	to 1 1/2	0/0
Four & half 0/0 1870(1885)	4	Pre.	to 1 1/2	0/0
Four & half 0/0 1873(1893)	4	Pre.	to 4 1/2	0/0
Four & half 0/0 1879	4	Pre.	to 4 1/2	0/0
Bank of Madras Shares	49	to 50	ex divide	
English Sovereigns	Rs. 14	4		
Australian Sovereigns	Rs. 14	4		
Rate of Interest and Discount at the Bank of Madras:—				
Loans at call on Government Securities	7			

:(00:0)-

(Original and Selected.)
(SATURDAY EVE., FEBRUARY 18.)

—THE Board of Revenue have, with the approval of Government, ordered the compilation of a Village Officer's Manual and a Revenue Inspector's Code, and have entrusted the work to Mr. H. R. Farmer, c.s., the District Judge.

Kurnool. The services of Mr. S. Annamalai Aiyar, English Band Clerk, Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, have, under the Board's order, been accepted at the special request of Mr. Forster.

—The Madras Municipal Commissioners at their meeting held yesterday evening, a

favorite—at one time it was Raja Lal Singh, the head of the Toshakhana, who had a close influence with her was deported to Dehli; then it was Sirdar Prerna Singh, Commandant of the troops of the Maharaja of Junagarh, who was likewise deported by Sir Henry Lawrence, and kept a close political prisoner for 22 years in the Fort of Allahabad. But as we have shown, these facts do not interfere in one iota with the main point, that is, the legal legitimacy of her son Maharaja Dhuleep Singh.

But at one point I am particularly astonished, whilst these Field Officers, the correspondents of the Standard, descend warmly on the character of the lion of the Punjab, and praise the fidelity with which he kept his simply pledged word, and in support of this well-merited praise quote the words Sir Henry Lawrence wrote concerning him:—"He, the Maharaja Ranjodh Singh,

was the wisest Indian Prince the English ever came in contact with, being the only one that stood to his engagements, yet they endeavoured to throw discredit on the legitimacy of Lakshmi Singh, and do not have that love which every true Englishman ought to have of fair play in their nature to point out the faults and grasping qualities of their own Government, who, on the death of their friend and ally, and on becoming the guardian and trustee of his sole heir, his recognised son, a helpless minor, not only recognised him as such, but Ranjit Singh, too, by doing so by treaty, if he himself managed to find a pretext, if he did it honestly was, as plundered and disposed of, and he was a minor's public, but likewise private property, compelling their ward not only to sign a deed of abdication of his throne in their favor, but for doing so they guaranteed him by the treaty of Lahore an income of 5 lakhs of rupees per annum. The real words of the treaty are as

income up to 5 lakhs of rupees: per annum, which, therefore, means 5 lakhs Rs. For, if I make an offer for an estate and say I am willing to give up to 5 lakhs of rupees for it, I mean I have a person making no offer. So in common parlance, the word "offer" should be con- sidered to mean 5 lakhs. Rupees.

Dhuleep Singh is precluded from so doing, as the Indian Government most honorably shelters itself under the plea that it is an "act of State," and therefore not cognizable by a Court of Law. Thus the Punjab was sold by a minor and ward to his guardian (not a legal contract according to the laws of England), who was well aware of the value of the property he bought for the sum of 5 lakhs of rupees per annum. This sum has never been paid in full up to the present date, but a sum of £3,000,000 sterling, principal and interest, on account of unpaid instalments up to the present date is due by the Government of India, and this sum they have misappropriated to their own uses throughout Sir Owen Tudor Bruce, the Political Secretary of the India Office, in lieu of the salary sum of £50,000 a year, a settlement in full for three millions. We do not approve of the foolish manner in which Maharaja Dhuleep Singh has been acting—he has been those rather of a madman, perhaps it would be more appropriate to say of a monomaniac; but his wrongs have been great and the injustice he has suffered, has been such as to excite the stronger minds than a weak Indian prince to reach the lap of luxury. Solomon says, "justice make a man mad, and the injustice and wrong-doing of an Indian Government towards Dhuleep Singh, have had this effect."

THE RACES OF INDIA.

Sir George Gampbell writes to the Times, 7th June 1906. It is certainly the case that Bengalis are more unwarlike. On the other hand, they have shown a decided preference for the English over the European social ideas; they are physically robust, and when I introduced gymnastic training in the schools they really exhibited great forwardness and aptness. *Per contra*, it must be said, that they show great backwardness in filling our schools of engineering, and that they seem wanting in mental energy. I see the Chairman of the East India Company, referring to the people of the extreme State of India, that the people of Bombay are ten times as energetic as those of Calcutta. In manufactures and trade the Bombay natives certainly are very much in advance, but I suspect this is in a great degree due to the presence of certain very energetic mercantile classes—such as the Marwaris—rather than to a very general superiority of the people of the Bombay Presidency.

At its apex, it had a population of 50 million. Griffith's address to the people of Gwalior, contrasting modern India with the British Empire, was "undoubtedly" a curiously out of place. I have administered a Marhatta country in the Central Provinces and taken a great deal of trouble to find out what is a Marhatta. Using "Marhatta" in the wide sense in which we use "Hindu" is not applied to the whole Maharashtra-speaking race of Maharashtra, the Marhattas are by no means a very warlike race, but rather the contrary. The Marhatta people are not a fine race or robust. It is notorious that many Bombay officers used to try to fill their regiments with Hindoostanee because they did not think the Marhattas a sufficiently fine raw material. The Marhattas connected with the royal house of Nagpore were not connected with that of Sivajee, used to insist that the term "Marhatta" could only be properly applied to the original small tribe from the Satwara country to which Sivajee belonged. The Marhattas are a hard core of misadventurers whom we encountered very miscellaneous mercenary horde comprising not only the outcasts but very many Malabarians from all parts of India. It is well known that neither Shivajee, Holkar nor the Gaekwar are Marhattas in any sense. The Marhatta requires a definition. Shivajee was a Marhatta in the army. Shivajee conquered the Gwalior territory, but there is not one indigenous Marhatta in it.

tata in all that country—it is a Hindoostanee country throughout. A certain number of Maharrattas (using the term in the widest sense) followed the original Scindia, but the great object of the late ruler was to get rid of all those having hereditary claims upon him, and the only Maharrattas who could have been among Sir L. Griffin's audience must have been a few effete pensioners. The Maharrattas who for administrative purposes would come into competition with the Bengalee Baboos are the Mahrattas Bráhmíns—a singularly acute, pushing, and distinguished race on the whole, rather superior to the Bengalees. But the people who are the great English educators of Bengalees, and what I may call "political bumpsteens," quite as much as the Bengalees—they have not the least reason to fear that they will be over-ridden by Bengalees.

In my opinion, what gives point to the remarks of Sir L. Griffin and Sir Syed Akmed is not any question between Bengalees, as Bengalees, and other races, but the question of filling the higher posts in India by means of competitive examinations, and giving an equal opportunity to all races, and to all social classes, to compete for them. It is not a question of a competition depending on a very complete knowledge of English. In that view I entirely sympathise with them. I think such a system gives an unfair and inexpedient advantage to the towmured youths of Calcutta, Bombay, Poona, and Madras, over the rest of India, and to the "Pundus over the Mahomedans. There is only one way of remedying this, and that is by patronage for the higher Civil Service of our natives—a system neither good in itself, nor consistent with native system, which in regard to office is exceedingly democratic. Under native rule high officials are almost always "selfmade men, who have risen by sheer marksmanship and ability. It is not, and must not be, that any system of selecting men and men guaranteeing to them the highest offices is radically wrong. We accept it in the case of the European Civil Service in India because of the necessity of the situation but it would not be thought in this or any other

RAILWAY TRAIN TELE

natives we do not run the risk of jobbery and nepotism which makes it so difficult to have them free in the case of Europeans. In my opinion, therefore, I think the natives should be appointed by the methods best calculated to secure the best youths, whether English-educated or otherwise, should not carry with it claim to office beyond that which attaches to appointments to the lowest grades. In our offices there should be no such thing as a native being appointed to as many positions as the highest officers; but I think that they should be selected for such promotion (as Parliament enacted) ~~and~~ believe, intention on the ground of "proved merit and ability" — that is to say something should be made central to the selection process, and that the natives should promote by public service and by public functions. I think that the Act of Parliament is not complied with by running in at the bottom of the Government Civil Service, under rules adapted for Europeans, a few young men, whether selected by interview or by examination, who are thereby limiting to them the prospect of future promotion we are narrowing our field of search in the most inexpedient and embarrassing way. Yet shall he far more likely to succeed if we take the whole of the immense native population into account than if we select from a small number of them. But I hope we shall not do our native judicial service ~~by~~ habitually selecting men from its Bar for the higher appointments, because it is not a bar. It is not so in other countries.

A ROYAL ROMANCE

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* gives "authentic particulars" of the royal romance which has culminated in the engagement of Prince Oscar Charles, second son of the King of Sweden, to a young girl of Danish nationality but not of royal blood. The bride is the daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, and a granddaughter of the Emperor William, had among her maids of honour a young Swedish lady, Miss Munck, known for her beauty, grace, and charming manner. Her father, a baron in Germany, she once attended with the Crown Princess of the Emperor William, who has always been a worshipper of the fair sex; but, although of noble birth, she was poor and an orphan. Her father, Colonel Munck, a well-to-do landowner of noble ancestry—all gallant soldiers—but very little money. Eventually Miss Munck, yielding to the pressing advice for her friends, accepted an offer of marriage from a wealthy young man, and was to have cracked the nut of matrimony and everything was prepared for the wedding. The day was fixed, the trousseau was bought, and presents had arrived, when suddenly Miss Munck broke off her engagement for reasons which convinced her father that she possessed the truest love of her father. She refused all attempts at reconciliation, and retired from Court for some time. When she returned, her former high spirits had gone, and her face bore an expression of melancholy, which, however, enhanced her beauty. Her father, who had been for the world in the royal Swedish frigate *Vanadice*. Shortly after his return his friends discovered that he was in love, and the fact likewise became evident to Miss Munck herself. She could not resist the suavity of the admiral, and was so captivated and charmed by him that she consented to marry him, and assumed the title of countess of Munck.

gish of a free will and the charities of the charity hospitals of the Oscar at last succeeded in this, and finally, after a long struggle from her the confession that she the brave girl refused to marry the man who had so cruelly deceived her. Queen had been moved to give her finally she yielded. But the King had yet to be obtained. In vain did at first plead that, as his brother Prince, had already two sons, he could not have a third; and that he had the right to consider the privileges of royalty as a private citizen; but at last the King saw his son would not resist this, and his Majesty was induced, partly owing to the entreaties of his wife, to give an operation in the case of a rupture. He then resist this, "I from his belief he feared he was going to lose, and first time for three hundred years Sweden will marry the daughter of a gentleman. In virtue of the Swedish Prince Oscar will lose his Swedish throne, the throne of Norway, and "Duke of Gothenburg," the young prince, by the Swedish Diet, and Stockholm. He will be fitting his "Bernadotte." He will retain his command in the Swedish navy, which earned fairly in the ordinary service of his country. He will be the happiest of men. His Royal Highness affianced bride will accompany him to Sweden to England, at the end of being her Majesty's intention to will take months at Bourges, and will for ten days either in the city of Bourges, or in the Church in their return. From their home, the couple will settle at Carlskrona, in the Southern Sweden, will be stationed.

RAILWAY-TRAIN TEL.

Telegraphing to and from trains is a method of communication previously unobtainable, and, at the present time, is the subject of a branch of science having, in a few years, been so powerfully developed, that the very great difficulties which, a few years ago, have defied all attempts at practical solution, under this most important branch of the art of telegraphy, have been richly rewarded, and the month of May, in which the experimental trials are to be made, will mark an epoch in the history of the progress of this wonderful science.

Like all the other sciences connected with the successful management of the railroad, during the past year, it is in champagne, and the wishes of man, this year, have been worked out by the Americans, whose labours in this particular branch, has a richer harvest than elsewhere, and we hear of a patent being issued to Mr. Smith, by the United States Government, for the practical experiments on the Hartford and Hartford Railroad, with remarkable success by Mr. M. Smith, and now, in 1857, we hear of the Philadelphia system working on the road over the Lehigh, and, lastly, the success of the Philadelphia system, in assisting the South, in the late war, against the army of such enemies as the British, the French, and Smith's late of the

carrying a message along a wire, or to carry it to a dining table in a remote part of a house, or to convey a message where a moving train, there can be no material wire, is little less than miraculous in its power. It is in fact, the possession of the electric current that makes this power possible. The electric current is the stuff of which the telegraph is made. When a message is given above, the message is carried by the telegraph wires to the receiver, a distance of more than a thousand miles. It is the manner of this transmission that is accounted for by the following simple language the electrician uses. Suppose a message is given by Phelps at 1235, which is not different from that now adopted. He laid out his insulated wire rails for the purpose of conveying the message to the receiver, and he connected each group of wires with terminals at the stations. In order to communicate between these terminals and the ones in the train, it was of course that a special telegraph car should be used. This car was provided with a lever inched above the wire rails, and was stretched a two inch iron pin, a continuous coil or circuit of wire, about eight and a half feet long, and this was connected to the rails and thence to the instrument in the car. Now, suppose a message is being transmitted along the wire between the rails, there is a current flowing along this wire axis into the telegraph car. A half-coil attached to the car. This message is conveyed to the car in the ordinary manner. The induced current set up in this coil, it follows, it requires to be in the wire before it can be turned to the wire. The wire in this coil as truly represents the message, as the wire in the telegraph car. The water represents an object in the air, and as the reflection of the object, so also, in this case, the induced or secondary current follows the primary. This strengthening process is accounted for by the fact that the electric current is a flux of a current of electricity from the flux at the

breeding station. The first current is but a tiny rivulet, the military current is a mighty flood, and the characteristics of the former, instead of being lost in the volume of the latter, are accentuated and magnified, and so the message becomes audible. To understand more clearly the action of the relay, the reader may be reminded that messages are conveyed by means of frequent interruptions of the electric current as it passes along the wire; the relay at every interruption receives a current cut off from the main current from the local battery, but admits it during the intervals between the interruptions, and thus the message is strengthened without being at all altered.

There are other instruments and arrangements besides those already mentioned, but we cannot describe them here. One, however, must not be omitted. It is called a "buzzer," from the buzzing sound it produces. It resembles to the ear the sound of a bee. It is a rapid, current-breaker with regular intervals, and is especially designed for the purpose by Mr. Phelps. Current-breakers are common enough in electric apparatus of various kinds, and the sound it produces is well known by the name of buzzer, the electric machines which come in the streets possess current-breakers; the thin coil of Ruhmcorff also possesses a current-breaker. Phelps's "buzzer" is similar in principle. The sound of the buzzer, although strong, is not very piercing, and the reverse of vulgar. The sound appears to be unbroken, but the currents are transmitted, the sound is broken, by means of the Morse key into the usual signals for letters; and the sensibly and irregularly interrupted sounds now find their way to a telephone, which, for the sake of convenience, is strung up in the air, so that the officer who interprets the words which reach him is not obliged to go him) familiar with the Morse alphabet.

Snob, then, is the outline of the Phelps's system of 1885. Time has effected many improvements on it, a few of which we will mention. In the first place, the wire laid between the rails is dispensed with, an ordinary telegraph line fixed on poles about sixteen feet high and eighty feet from the rails having been found to answer every purpose. The latter is of course much cheaper, and is less likely from its position to suffer damage. The second place, where the wire is of wire coiled in the two-inch pipe beneath the telegraph car, is rejected as a natural consequence of the preceding. Instead of it, the roof-sheathing of the car, which is usually of metal, is made to do duty; and when the metallic sheathing is absent, it is usually replaced by a board one inch in diameter, a tube or rod half an inch in diameter is turned on the ends the entire length of the train, is equally serviceable. On the whole, the improvements tend to increase economy and convenience, but do not at all interfere with the principle of the Phelps's system.

Already **passengers are being sent** by this means, the charge being only ten cents in addition to Western Union rates. Not more than fifty-five miles of the Lachine Valley Railroad are yet fitted with the necessary apparatus, and the system is being extended to the entire line as rapidly as possible; and other railway companies are making arrangements for adopting it.

The advantages of such a system cannot be overestimated. Not only can business men send their messages with the greatest of ease and security, but the traffic superintendent can be in constant communication with each other and the general of one train can signal to the guard of another. If only the number of serious railway accidents—which are becoming more and more frequent—could be reduced by the use of this simple and effective means of instantaneous brake-lining, the value of this new invention would be **immeasurably** increased.

It is **well known** with **what** may be its **importance** to the **public** that **the** **fact** of **its** **adoption** **has** **been** **accomplished** **as** **has** **been** **to** **electrical** **surprises**, that day's performance had been to him a revelation. —*Chambers, Journal.*

Rough on Rat

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, jack rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"Buchu-Patua.

Quick, complete cure. all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. At chemists and druggists. Follen, Gwynn & Co., Agents, Melbourne.

Wells' Hair Balm

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out, strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

Skinny Men

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. At chemists and druggists.
Felton, Grimwade & Co., Agts., Melbourne.

"Rough on Cor

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"Rough on Its

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

"Rough on Cats"

Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also, unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"Rough on Pile

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles.

Straps

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

mittances on account of the "People's Friend"
ed by post from 17th to 23rd February 1868.

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ed by post from 17th to 23rd February 1868.

No.	Ry.	one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten
1	ma Row Garu, Beltangady	...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	C Pinto, Trimalghery	...	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	stasawmy Row Ayl, Tiruvandam	...	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Saba Redly Garu, Induratt...	...	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	bba Row Garu, Pattambi	...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	enkatobellum Naidu Garu, cunderabad	...	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Mathasawmy Pillai Ayl, Dindigul	...	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	venesavara Row Garu, Ongole	...	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	S. Solomon, Tenkasi	...	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Breethara Row Garu, Anantapur	...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	loplol Row Garu, Tiratranipundi	...	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Tanumury Garu, Bhadrachalam	...	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Students' Union, Erode	...	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	I. Theagaraya Pillai Ayl, Vilemmand	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	reeramangar Ayl, Pooree Dt.	...	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Mahomed Roza Hoossain Sahib, riehangodu	...	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.		D. H. M.	
st. Quar.	5 0 47 A. M.	First Quar.	20 7 20 A. M.
w. Moon.	12 5 13 A. M.	Full Moon.	27 5 19 P. M.

Date and day	Remarkable Days, &c.	The		San		The		Moon	
		Rises	Merits	Merits	Altitude	Rises	Merits	Merits	Altitude
Feb. 26	2 nd in Lent	6 19	6 19	7 5	12	5 11			
on 27	Lanefellow born 1:37	6 19	6 19	7 6	10	6 2			
on 28	Nepaulines defeated 1316	6 19	6 19	8 7	15	6 32			
ed 29		6 19	6 19	8 8	15	7 44			
March 1	St. David	6 17	6 17	8 10	15	8 31			
i 2	Cardinal Jacobine died 186	6 17	6 17	8 10	15	9 20			
e 3	186	6 17	6 17	8 10	15	9 20			

Gentlemen—About Four thousand Rupees are now due to this office from Subscribers, old and new. Half of this is due from continuing Subscribers. If each of you, therefore, paid off his debt tomorrow, I can at once buy fresh types, and the paper can be put forth in much better trim than at present. Will you not under these

D. N. RASIAH,
Proprietor, People's Friend

The People's Friend.

SATURDAY EVE., FEBRUARY 25, 1888.
THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT. AND
THE PRESS.

ABOUT thirty years ago, Sir Charles Tevelyan, then the Governor of the Presidency, with the true instincts of the Statesman, introduced, for the first time, a system which gave the local Press information hitherto kept as secret in the archives of the Secretariat, which information had nothing of a confidential character in it, but when laid on the Editor's Table would invite public discussion and criticism and thereby help the Government in the solution of problems connected with the advancement and interests of the country over which he ruled. There was novelty in the system which was repugnant to the stereotyped ideas of red-tape prior to his Governorship, and the innovation was not favourably received at first by those who were supposed to be his advisers and guides. But Sir Charles was an experienced Civilian previous to his taking up the responsibilities of a Governor and had made his mark in the Indian official world for justice, liberality and comprehensiveness, far surpassing any of his contemporaries.

independence of spirit
of the Editor, and the exclusiveness
and conservatism which then prevailed
in the Journal. He largely assumed
charge of important State documents
and eventful reports were sent to the local
Press. A example was followed for a
long time by his successors, until the sectarian
spirit invaded the paper and developed its
self under Grant's rule when the frequent
content was that the Editorial Table
was supported with dry bones. Scarcely a
deputy appeared. With the excep-
tion of the Administration Reports,
the local press read literally nothing, and
what was read of the proceedings of our
rulers was rather scanty. The Editor obtained
or secured from the Library of the Club
over the town. The rule
laid down was that all Administration
Reports, District Manuals and other
useful literature, not of a confidential
character, were supplied to the local
press. The Editor made of the News-
paper a medium for them the People's Friend
and the Journal. This rule
was a tribute to local journalism,
and the acquisition of material for
criticism and suggestions.

he has considered the spirit of
 the act. It has constituted
 a committee to what journals should
 be and may be free and
 to purchase them. There
 is no charge for this departure from
 the ordinary rule of sale.
 should be supplied with
 such State documents
 The Government is to be
 the object of this is not
 should make more by
 a general diffusion of this
 information and what
 being done in the
 local journals (division
 the courtesy intended
 Charles Tively and
 and them and are dire
 cause where a copy
 At the
 wedding at his house
 Wanted a blind march
 Wanted to en the grove
 resort. Good to be
 required." This was
 by any means
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 they were

Under Secretary to the Education in the same month, and for the Kurriel D. Mammie, the G.O. was re-elected. Frederick Price, Secretary of the Education Department, in a letter to the Superintendent of the Kurriel D. Mammie, the G.O. was re-elected. Frederick Price, Secretary of the Education Department, in a letter to the Superintendent of the Kurriel D. Mammie, the G.O. was re-elected.

our light of uselessness around. Our journal has fairly criticised public measures and we claim for it the privileges granted to the local dailies and bi-weeklies. We have said sufficient to show that the *People's Friend* has not been treated with that civility which has been accorded to our brother journalists. We trust our remarks will meet the eye of Lord Connaught and that His Excellency will see fit to exercise towards us the same favor that is extended to our esteemed contemporaries. Perhaps, the Government is under the impression that our paper being a weekly and our subscription small, within the means of the poorest Clerk, our circulation is therefore small and our influence little. Accepting this as a fact for argument's sake, the Government should be more liberal to us and help us to proclaim their measures abroad with such views and criticism as the measures may call for. We, as a Native Journal, however, rank only next to the *Hindu* in this Presidency, as for every three issues of our contemporary we can only give one; but for independence of spirit, and moderation of tone in the disposal of public questions, we are sure that even the *Hindu* itself will give us credit, as also for industry and perseverance, for sincerity and courage and for ability to fight for the rights of the people.

which will act
Ché-Mé-té and E.
This district is considered one of the healthiest in this Presidency, notwithstanding that parts of it are feverish. The total area is about or almost eight thousand square miles. More than two-thirds of the district has been surveyed, the remainder being unsurveyed hilly and forested tracts. It has ten taluqs and a little more than a thousand five hundred villages, and is ranked seventh in size in the Presidency. Just twenty years ago, the Nilgiris, the happy annual rendezvous of our Government, were associated and formed into a distinct district. The large taluqa of Kollegal is filled with hills and forests which drain direct into the Cauvery. Some of the hills rise above three thousand feet. The other nine taluqs are an undulating plain. The Cauvery is joined by the Bhavani, Noyil, Anuvavati and Aliyar rivers, with their tributaries. The Cauvery irrigates about 5,400 acres in two taluqs and it is a deep and broad river in parts of the district. The animals are a lot of game and cover to magnificent heights.

healthiness. Elephants abound in the plains and the bison and ibex are not uncommon. Consequent on the difficulties of finding labor, the enterprising planter is not inclined to carry out schemes of coffee, tea, cinchona growing. Pollains and Muduga occupy the slopes and generally live by cultivation. They also collect honey and sale and are said to be notorious liars even to the former tribe. The other ranges are shared by panthers and tigers and other wild animals, and by tribes are a little superior to them in some parts and inferior in others.

For the first five years after its acquisition, the district was divided into North and South Coimbatore, the former attached to Salem and the latter to Dindigul. It is visited by periodical rains, except along the valley of the Coimbatore river. The average district rainfall is twenty-four inches in the plains and is distributed between the South West North East Monsoons. The seasons are very variable. The rains are often short, and partial, and rarely plentiful. Mr. Sullivan, in 1828, reported that the district was one, where the failure of rains was a misfortune of frequent occurrence; and since then the district hardly changed. Scarcity is common owing to the dryness of the district under these circumstances. The famine of 1878 was one of unparalleled disaster. Famines also are common and have been consecutive for eleven years, and some

the food of years were actual famine. This has been said to be scarce in this district, owing to the dryness of the country and its poverty of soil, which require enormous manure and industry for a livelihood. Only the two fertile spots near the river are irrigated by the canals, elsewhere are the finest lands. The Kammars are usually Brahmins, and in consequence it is no easy matter to get them to reside in the villages, or thoroughly inspect them, as they naturally gravitate to the agglutination of the nearest town. There are few Musais and Moniguns who are Brahmins, except in the irrigated villages. The general occupation of this class is as petition writers, stamp vendors, clerks in the government, and astrologers, and they gain but a scanty subsistence. The Chetties, the Vellalars, the Goundars, Kottungars and Pulavars are generally well off. The last class is supposed to be the depository of the wisdom of the world. Polygamy is permissible and occasional, with the first wife's consent. There is no space left for detailed notice of other varieties of castes and castings. Marriage

Education has made considerable progress in the district and there are thirty times as many females educated now as in 1871. Cholera has long been known in the district and so also small-pox; and the usual time for an outbreak of the former epidemic is from November to February. The greatest number of deaths of cholera in the years 1857, 1875, 1876 and 1877 when they amounted respectively to 12,383, 14,220, 12,693 and 12,528, and every one of these outbreaks was coincident with scarcities or famines. The earliest history of Coimbatore is lost in the twilight of myth. Little is known of the early condition of the people or of its Government. The constant ravages of war have left their traces in the district to this day. The Mysore kingdom, including Coimbatore, fell into the hands of Haider Ali and thence to his son Tipu. History tells us of fierce battles fought, forts taken and retaken, until the fall of Tipu brought Coimbatore under the influence of British rule.

of the new, as the old, which affects the ryot class. This is an important branch and merits special notice. Thomas Munro's ryotwari system almost corresponds with that of the district. Regarding trade, the chief articles are leather, cotton, silk, fibres, jaggery, cigars, coffee, &c. Since the Mysore State Railway has been completed, the traffic has been greater than years past. There is also very considerable cart trade. We shall here stop and resume our notice of the district in a future issue, when we shall review the trade and industries of Coimbatore and refer to its economic condition and general revenue administration. The Collector is the local head of the Revenue department and is aided by a Sub-Collector at Erode, a Head-Assistant at Pollachi, a Deputy Collector at Satyamangalam, an Assistant who is placed in charge of the head quarter taluk.

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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THE Local papers have for some time contained references to the claims of different individuals to a seat in this council. We were glad to notice that the young B. of Venkatagiri was one of those who thought worthy of the honor; for, we know him for years to be a well-known young nobleman, actuated by an ambition to adorn by his virtues, the proud position

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

THE Local papers have for some time contained references to the claims of different individuals to a seat in this council. We were glad to notice that the young Rajah of Venkatagiri was one of those who were thought worthy of the honor; for, we have known him for years to be a well-meaning young nobleman, actuated by an ardent ambition to adorn by his virtues the proud position

N^o 448

Madras 13th March 1888

215

From

The Manager,
People's Friend,
Madras.

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Madras Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

By desire of our Editor,
I have the honor to request that you will
be good enough to lay the accompanying
copy of the People's Friend dated 25th Februa-
ry 1888 before His Excellency the Governor
in Council and draw his Lordship's atten-
tion to the leading article headed "The
Madras Government and the Press". The
Government has it in its power to do what
ever it pleases in matters like this. But I
would respectfully invite the Government
to examine the whole case in view of the
grounds urged in the article alluded to
and cancel the orders recently passed
in the matter discussed in the said article.

2. The orders referred to are the

following

Gy. O. N. 7206 dated 17th November 1887 Rev. Dept. No 4/Res.
" 7204 " 24th " do " in Cal Dept. 11.
Feb 1888 281 " 10th February 1888 Education Dept.

3. I also beg to draw your attention and that of the Government to the following facts. The Government in their Order N. 534 dated 16th April 1881 Public Department, were pleased to say, "The Peoples Friend will be included in the list of newspapers to which Government proceedings and publications are supplied. And we have been accordingly supplied regularly with the ^{Tanjore} ^{Madras} ^{Palani}, ^{Chistna}, and other District, Dr. Caldwell's History of Tinianelly, the Public Instruction Reports from year to year and various other important publications they issued from the Government Press from time to time.

4. Under the above circumstances I trust that the Government will be fit to continue to supply the Peoples Friend with all their publications as hitherto and order to be sent to this Office of the recently published documents of Malabar, Kurava and other tributes as well as of the Report of Public

Instructions for 1886-87, all which have not yet been supplied to us.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
M. Thirunengada Mudr.
Manager Peoples Friend

Respecting the Commission
to supply the ^{British} Office in the
Publications as follows and
to forward the District
Institute of Cambridge,
Cambridge and Malabar
and the Public District
from Report for 1886-87.

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Respectfully to be
supplied with all Govt Publications

FOR ORDERS.

Public Dept.
SEP 1 1904

This rule sh^d I think, be
adhered to. It may be right
to make exceptions on occa-
sion, (and on my mind,
the Times (the Magazine
not unreasonable came
within the exception,) but
to cross the line must
be given somewhat to
the people. I need not say

There are cases in which
a Government work has
been very generally distrib-
uted as was the case with
the Manual of the Admin-
istration (G.O. Dec 1885
No 2913) which was
given to many newspa-
pers, the Editor's friend
included it.

A few of the leading
papers received the Ma-
nual of the Admin-
istration (G.O. Dec 1885
No 2913) which was
able that such a selection
should be made.

Reply of 2nd, in my
opinion, that the Editor's friend
had, as already ordered, be
supplied with such Govt
publications as are usually
supplied to the Press and
that no reason has been
shown in debarment in
this particular case from
the general rule under
which such reports and
other publications are
supplied only on payment.

It is rather difficult to understand
why this is not done with in the
Educational section from the
Public Dept. and it is not better
for the Public Dept. to deal with
all such applications & in that
case we have had to deal with
applications lately, following the

practice of the Govt of India &
principles which it has laid
down.

I have no objection to the
order proposed by my Hon. colleague
7/4/86
20/4/86

Note
It was dealt with in 2nd because the
only order emanating from the Chief
Secretariat, & was complained of
by the Manager of the People's Friend,
was passed in Edu.

24/4/86

13.

Edu. DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 215.

The Manager, People's Friend, 13th March 88.

FOR ORDERS.

In this letter the Manager of the People's Friend,
by the desire of the Editor, forwards a copy of the
paper of the 13th March 1888 & invites attention to
a leader entitled "the Madras Govt & the Press".
He goes on to suggest that certain orders of
Govt. should be cancelled & the People's Friend
supplied with all Government publications &
certain specified ones.

The question of the supply of Govt. publications
to the Press is somewhat difficult. Orders of
Govt. - as distinguished from reports, books etc -
are easily & conveniently given to any news-
paper that wants them, but the case is
different with regard to expensive books, such
as Macleane's Manual of Adm. or the
Manual of Malabar of Mr. Logan. G.O. 11th
April 85 No 74 & Public para 2 ruled that "the
practice of issuing such reports gratis on
application will be discontinued in future" but
this order has not been observed. In the first
place certain newspapers have continued to
receive Govt. reports & publications & furthermore
certain other papers have been since given the
same privileges. Thus the Christian
College Magazine, a publication of sectarian
character which hardly falls within the meaning
of the term "the Press" has been given all

21/4/86 R 21-4

Govt. public: a comparison of the distribution list of Maclean's & Wogan's Manual shows that several newspapers receive public while others do not. If it were practicable - which it is not - it would seem the proper course to cease all gratuitous supply of public. It is a mere question of money, not of publishing information, & there is no reason why newspapers should not pay for their books like any other private taxpayer. But the Govt. who hardly care to set the pens of all the newspapers in Madras or elsewhere at work to celebrate their disregard for "the formament of the Fourth Estate." So long as this is the case, a paper like the People's Friend seems to have some amount of genuine grievance, if they are refused publications which another paper, next door, gets. It would not cost much more to give Govt. publication to all bona fide newspapers, & to remove what is to a certain extent a grievance. It is only necessary to look at a Distribution list like that of Maclean's Manual to see that it is not easy to draw a line of distinction.

The calm impudence of the present applicant who whilst asking for a favour, forwards an article abusing the Govt. and its officers is amusing.

W. H. P.

I submit that there is very good reason for making a distinction between newspapers. We cannot supply Govt. publications to all newspapers, but we may do so to the leading ones. The People's Friend is certainly not a leading one. I submit that there is no reason to change orders or practice.

[5]

Public DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 188 , No.

Again G.O., dated " 188 , No.

Current No. of 188 , dated 13th from the Manager of the People's Friend

Current No. of 188 , dated from

order 30th 1884/55.

The People's Friend will, as already ordered, be supplied with such Govt. publications as are placed on the Editors' table. As regards reports & bulky publications, the general rule is that these are only given on payment, & the Govt. see no reason for making an exception in the case of the journal in question.

(From orders)

W. H. P.

The Manager People's Friend

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED *30/4/88.*
No. *455.*

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Application from the
the 'People's Friend' for copies
Govt. publications.*