

ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATE 8.2.89
No. 126

When given for copying 5/2

[Despatch Abstract.]

Editors' papers for
the "Southern Star"
Tangier.

Please initial
on the brown docket
sheet for
distribution

6-12-89
a copy of the paper
to be sent to the
Tangier office

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 188

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 183

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT
188, No. MISCELLANEOUS

Supp 6/2/04 Manager, Southern Star Office, Ta

CURRENT No. 327

Circulate in original with
previous papers to depts. of the
Secretariat.
C/N: 4123, 209 & 4316

STATEMENT WITH DUTY.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A

STATEMENT WITH DUTY.

FORMS NOT FILLED UP, BRING KNANT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
F = Copy abstract only.
G = Copy heading only.

From

The Manager,
Southern office
Tanjore

No. 3

Dated 25/1/89

Received 25/1/89

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

States that
he will defray the postage
on copies containing editorial papers
sent to him & request that
they may be sent to him.

Order 6/2 February 1890 No. 126
Reply with supplied
Amount accordingly.

Manager, Southern
Office, Tanjore.
Circ. to all Deps with herewith paper.

No. 3

"The Southern Star Office."

The Tanjore National Press

No. 100, North Main Street.

CHIEF SECRETARY
27 JAN 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Tanjore 25th January 1889.

FROM

The Editor and Manager
The Southern Star
Tanjore

TO

The Chief Secretary
to Govt. Fort St. George

Sir,

In reply to your
reference to 4816 of
23rd January 1889. in the
Public Department.
I beg to state that I undertake
to defray the postage as stated
therein and request you to favor
me with the papers from time
to time

I beg to remain
Your most obedt
servt
P. R. S. S. S.
Editor for ~~the~~ ~~the~~

Pub. 23-11-88 No. 972 R

GOVERNMENT OF

[9]

DEPARTMENT.

Ref. 28 December 1888

The Manager, "Southern Star"
Office is requested to send
to this office a specimen
a back number of the
newspaper referred to and a
specimen.

From

The Manager,
"South Star" Office
Tanjore

To the Manager, "Southern Star"
Office, Tanjore -
Recd 8/11/88

No.

Dated 26/11/88

Received

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Asking for

official papers.

No. 21

"Southern Star Or"
THE NATIONAL PRESS
No. 103 North Main Street.

Tanjore 26th November 1888.



To the Chief Secretary
To the Madras Government
Madras

Sir, your no: 972 R of 23/11/88

I request you to place
at my disposal, all the
official papers, for publication
in the "Southern Star" which
is published once a week
here.

They remain
Sir
Your most Obedt Servant

B. Blinnia
Manager.

Order
of 20th January 1889

Copies of Govt orders laid
on the Editors' table will be furnish-
ed to the ^{Manager} ~~Editor~~ "Southern Star" office,
Tanjore, on his ^{undertaking} ~~agreement~~ to pay the
postage, as the papers ~~sent~~ will
be sent to him "service unpaid".

W. S. M.
16/1

From

The Manager,
Southern Star office
Tanjore

No. 30

Dated 13/12/88

Received

Enclosures

The Manager, "The Southern Star"

C. P. M. 21/1

Despatch 23/1/89

SUBJECT.

Stating that he
has sent a specimen copy of the
"Star" under a separate cover.

No. 30

"Southern Star Office."

THE NATIONAL PRESS

No. 103 North Main Street.

Tanjore 13th December 1888.

To the chief Secretary
To the Madras Government
Madras



Sir. With reference to your
No 4123 of 1888, I beg to state, that

I have sent a specimen
copy of the 'star' under a
separate cover, as requested.

I beg to remain
Sir
Your most Obedt Servt

W. P. Srinivas
Manager.

23/11/88 No 972 R.
Ch 11/23/88

CURRENT No. 209

[9]

DEPARTMENT.

From

The Manager.

Suntham Star Office

Tanjore

No. 1.

Dated 14/1/89

Received 18/1/89

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Reminder to

his letter asking for Editor's

papers

No. 1

"The Southern Star"
The Tanjore National
No. 108 1/2 North Main Street

Tanjore 14th January 1889.

FROM

The Editor and Manager
"The Southern Star"
Tanjore.

TO

The Chief Secretary to
Govt. Madras

Sir,

Adverting to the marginally noted correspondence, I have the honor to state that I have been sending copies of the Southern Star to your office as sample for some time past.

2. As no definite

This office letter to the Editor, 14.1.89, 14.2.89

24.1.89, 24.1.89, 13.12.88

Receipt of the sample copy, order 23.2.89, 1888, 1892, P.

24.1.89, 24.1.89, 13.12.88

Reply has yet been received
from you regarding my
request I again request
the favor of ^{your} enlisting the
Southern Star as one in
the list of newspapers at
whose disposal good papers
are placed from time to time

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedt servant
P. V. Randolph

Editor & for
Editor & Manager

clearly setting forth therein the prerogatives of the Native Ruler there, the rights and privileges of his Military Sirdars, the system extant there in conducting the different branches of the administration, the condition of its working and agricultural classes, the state of its irrigation and commerce, the general relations of the State with the British Government, and an exact detail of the power of supervision and control which Her Majesty's Government (under whose protection the State is) possess in the administration of the State, is a marked desideratum, and it should be the sole study of every patriot of that state to supply this long felt want, upon the accomplishment of which alone, any decided and specific attitude can be held, and reasonable help rendered, by the Public Press.

In the first place we do not understand what the curious compound "Dewan-Regent" means. The Regent is the Sovereign-ruler, who possesses the paramount powers of administration, and the Dewan is his subordinate, whose actions are liable to be checked, corrected, modified, or annulled by the Sovereign. To constitute, therefore, the self-same individual, at once, as the master and servant, is good, neither in principle, nor in practice, and is, besides, a contradiction in terms. The Government of Madras, in making this novel provision for the *ad interim* administration of the State, during the present minority of the young Rajah—who looks up to the Government as to his God father.—have decidedly committed a political blunder, which is intensified, when we call back to our minds the doleful results of an *alien* Regency to which Baroda was subjected some years back. By this proposed attitude, and remarks of ours, we do not mean to offend Mr. Sastriar to the least. On the other hand, we are extremely proud of possessing a fellow countryman of his stamp, with the ripest experience of the world, with the best and remarkably easy command of the English vocabulary, with a fund of humour, and an elegance of style that remind every English scholar of the master-pieces of a Lamb an Addison or a Goldsmith, and who if he only sincerely wills, will prove one of the happiest and the most successful bulwarks of our nation, the pole-star and the guiding-angel of all our national movements, in these days of difficulty and confusion. We are one of the many sincere admirers of Mr. Sastriar's talents and attainments, and will continue to be so all along. But our position of representing the public being a very delicate one, we may often be constrained to comment upon his public actions in justice to our position, and the cause we have espoused, and which, when viewed from the standpoint of the liberal statesman, will certainly be excusable; and our suggestions, dispassionate as they will be, will be worthy of every kind of consideration.

We have had occasions to peruse a few numbers of Mr. Seshiah's Administration Report, and we hold them to be very good in their own way. Mr. Seshiah, though a politician himself, occasionally lacks logic in his arguments; but with all that he man-

A POLITICAL DESIDERATUM.

THE Madras standing committee of the National congress could not have done better than hailing Mr. Eardley Norton back to Madras, thereby establishing publicly, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that he was one of their chosen representatives in England, who, at their instance, undertook to enlighten the British public, that the people of India were doing what they legitimately ought to do, and did not go astray or grow seditious or disloyal as the anti-congressionists represent them to be. Few Englishmen have ever done such a kind office gratuitously to India, and Mr. Norton's philanthropy, in this respect, stands alone without a parallel. In conjunction with the patriotic endeavours of our gifted countrymen Messrs Naroji and Bonnerji, and with the disinterested encouragement given them by Messrs. Bradlaugh and Digby in London, Mr. Norton has sown the seeds of a great and memorable change in the public opinion of England regarding Indian politics, which it is our sacred duty to nurture and prune to the best of our means. Among the several points which Mr. Norton touched in his speech at the Pachemp-pa's, the other day the most important was that of establishing a permanent agency in England for agitating Indian questions. A more momentous and useful question could not have been hit upon. India is undergoing, at present, a very grand political change. The present political outlook of our country bids fair to secure for us, liberty, equality and fair representation, the three invaluable virtues, which have built up the constitutions of every civilized country on earth. The National Congress is the best and the most unmistakable manifestation of our exertions, and its improving tone, year after year, is a sure demonstration of the gradual blending of the diverse races of this country into one homogeneous whole for achieving a political end, which, alike to the Hindu, the Mahomedan, the Anglo-Indian, the Jew and the Parsi, is a matter of common interest and benefit. All this and more of this kind, certainly show that we have done the highest we could do locally. But we must bear in mind that we are governed by the great English Nation whose fatherland and ours, are crossed betwixt them, by the distant main. Every peasant voter in England lays a very significant hand on the reins of the Indian administration. The mainspring of all our joys and sorrows, the making or marring of our destinies, lies broadcast in the magnificent fabric of the English Nation. It is to them that we should personally appeal, and it is at their doors that we should directly knock, for a redress of our grievances. "Knock and it shall be opened to you" is a good old Christian saying; and the truth of it, will, in all probability, be realized in the case of our country. All that we want at this, our crisis, is steady dispassionate agitation, both here and in England. This successfully carried on, success is surely, on her way to meet us. As for agitation in India we do not lack it. But it should be remembered that successful agitation in England is not an easy task. It is altogether of a different stamp, and it should be conducted agreeably to the taste and the custom of that country, to which we are perfect strangers. For achieving this object, we must secure the services of Englishmen in England, who have made Indian politics ever their study, who have been, hitherto, the warmest friends of their fellow-subjects in India unmasked and who have evinced, and continue to evince, a very great sympathy for our cause. The

a practical turn. We, the people the Congressionists in general, to put their sh for getting up the needft possible; and having got portion of the difficulty. literary portion of it will, plished by the zealous lea Congress.

TANJORE MUNICIPAL

1887—1

—o—

During the year under education in the Municip The number of children 15 per cent, of the male the percentage of children those of school-going age, schools and 71 per cent. Looking to the *classical* ing to caste, wealth and parents we may say th represented. The arts, crease of 91 pupils, over figures, which was 121. cent. of the scholars studi Hindustani and 149 took optional language. All th who learnt Hindustani. The physical education Municipality was well S. P. G. High School and were provided with a cor tic apparatus and with Some of the Middle and also the necessary appara either by separate gymn one of the Assistant Ma ciency in gymnastics. A in the town, especially management, have very even better than most of other towns of the Presi these schools have no lat Managers of schools will this subject on a san latrines should be mainta opportunity of suggesting not be allowed to com school compound or near two High Schools and have a large library in ea and masters have easy ac a Reading Room attac High School. In this c be out of place to state, t of the Native High Se energy, is making the ne for maintaining a Res beginning of the next ye be proud of a Teacher's branch associations have three suburbs of Manam Karanthatangudy, with held in the Normal schoo ceedings of the branch mitted for confirmation out. In our opinion that adopted by the should be introduced by ciation, if the President thing useful to th way of effect w shall be th

gisterial Circular dated 5th subordinate Magistrates are orders of adjournments in Re- them under section 344 C.P.C. rdered forthwith to the Sub- the form already prescribed ed are in custody. In other s of such orders should be the accused are detained in ct Gazette.

Intelligence.

SSIONS, TANJORE.
AWCET, SESSIONS JUDGE.
EMBER 1888.
KING AND THEFT.

and Nayagam, pleaded not ent charging them with theft. Mr. S. A. Sami- ment Pleader, prosecuted own, and the prisoners he following Jury were embu Sastrial (foreman.) Venkatsamy Naidu, Sub- . The facts of the case a the night of 26th Octo- puram street in Tiruvada- ed scalled the wall by the to the house of one Krish- ved a quantity of grain basket and walked away and two small red cloths, ard door, and apparent- of grain untouched in a clock, the same night andasamy Naik who met into custody on suspicion, account satisfactorily of lodged them in the Police information about them te. The next morning, went to the Police Sta- ment, recognized the pro- accused as his and rela- under which they were were placed before the committed them to stand Sessions Court. The ac- selves by saying, that they ice Station, with a view name as they committed mity existed between them to arrested them as well of Tiruvadamarthar sta- ble while at Mennargudy posed before the Collec- ate, that they allowed him ab-Jail, by receiving Ra. ad that they did not com- which they were charged. mming up, observed, that der the evidence for the they should believe it use as the witnesses told e first witness deposed ken into and the proper- olen. The prisoners were same time the theft is at night. It was for the ther they were to believe table, who did not say g in their possession ad also whether it was elderly constable to . Most proba- constable of

she told him not to come to her house. His Plea of guilty was sincere and His honor sentenced him to be hanged by the neck till he is dead, subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT AND CAUS- ING HURT FOR EXTORTING INFOR- MATION.

Veeraperumal Pillay, Station House officer, Chidambaram Pillay and Visvalingam Pil- lay, Police constables attached to Kuttalam Station pleaded not guilty to the following indictments charging them with wrongfully confining and causing hurt to Virasamy. Pach- ay and Papanasa Pattar of Mugalur with a view of extorting information to detect a theft case.

(1) At Mugalur on 3rd October last, Veera- perumal Pillai and Visvalingam Pillai caused hurt for extorting information to, Virasami, Pachay, and Papanasa Pattar.

(2) Veeraperumal Pillai and Visvalingam wrongfully confined both in Mugalur and Cut- talam, on the 4th October last Virasamy, and Pachay and caused hurt to them to extort information.

(3) Veeraperumal Pillay and Chidambaram Pillay on the 5th October last, wrongfully con- fined Pachay alone at Mugalur.

The facts of the case are briefly these. The constables arrested, Pachay, Virasami and Pa- panasa Pattar of Mugalur, without a reasonable cause and wrongfully confined them, and caused injury to them at Mugalur and Kuttalam. Virasami was wrongfully restrained for more than 5 days, Pachay for 4 days and Papanasa Pattar for about 2 days. They seem to have done these acts in their overzeal to do their business of detection. The Inspector of Police Mayaveram admitted that he gave orders to the Head constable to enquire into the case regarding the information and the constable naturally has exceeded his instructions.

The Assessors found the 1st and 3rd prison- ers guilty on the 1st and 2nd heads of the charge and the 1st and 2nd prisoners on the 3rd head of the charge. His Honor found the 1st prisoner guilty on the 1st and 3rd heads of the charge and sentenced him to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment on each Count and discharged the 2nd and 3rd prisoners as they only acted under the orders of the 1st prisoner.

We will give the full report of this case in our next issue.

The Sessions terminated on the 6th instant.

News.

The Maharajah Holkar has abolished the export duty on salt in his dominions.

The regret to note the venerable Dr. Canoz, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Trichinopoly, died somewhat suddenly on Sunday, the 2nd instant, at about 1-45 p.m. after only 2 days illness.

Lord and Lady Reay will spend Christmas at Gersoppa Falls. They will visit Carvar enroute to Honawar, where they will arrive about the 22nd. On the return journey the Governor will disembark at Marmagao and visit Dharwar and Hubli.

The Government of India has sanctioned

labels bearing the name of the donor be affixed to them. Mr. Ramiengar was a Trustee of the Pa- cheappa's Charities for several years.

Mr. H. A. Sim, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department, proceeds on fifteen month's furlough to Europe on the 6th proximo. Mr. M. Hammick, permanent incum- bent of the appointment, who is now on leave, is due at the latter end of that month, so probably no one will be applied to act for the short inter- regnum, the Secretary of either of the two other Departments of the Board taking charge of the Land Revenue Department in addition to his own duties.

Dhuleep Singh, has thus described the English race:—"A thieving, hypocritical, Christian na- tion, grabbing at what does not belong to them all over, the world! Let them wait a bit. In less than three years—in less than two perhaps—and my 250,000,000 fellow countrymen will have driven them out of India. I am working quietly, secret- ly, but none the less surely, and in the long-run we will see who shall prevail...I am the proud and implacable foe of England. Individually, I do not hate Englishmen, from whom, during the course of my thirty-two years' residence in their country, I received much kindness; but, as a Nation, I hate them. I am laying my plans for a grand coup."

This is the resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Madura on Mr. O'Shaughnessy's re- port on the water supply of the town:—"The Council feel convinced of the necessity for a com- plete system of water supply to the Madura Town and resolve to submit Mr. O'Shaughnessy's re- port to Government for consideration, with a re- quest that they will make a selection of a suitable scheme having regard to the question as to how far the Periyar. "Project may be utilised in carry- ing the scheme out. The Council, however, re- gret the state of their finances will not admit of their undertaking such a large scheme without substantial aid from Government. They therefore beg that the Government will be pleased to sanction the grant of a moiety of the amount required for the scheme and lend the other moiety at a low rate of interest."

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the National Middle School Hall Trichinopoly on Sunday evening for the purpose of electing dele- gates to the Fourth Indian National Congress to be held at Allahabad during this month. More than 500 people were present among whom there were several Mahomedans. Electors who were chosen at several public meetings held at Wor- yore, Tennore, Thiruvanaikaval, Lalgudi and Kuli- talai were also present. Mr. S. Krishnamachariar B.A. Govt. pleader was voted to the chair. Mr. S. V. Gurusami Sarma of Lalgudi gave a very interesting lecture in Tamil about the aims and objects of the Congress and severely condemned the views ex- pressed by our opponents. Mr. Amin-ud-din Sahab said that the absence of large number of Mahome- dans in such a large Mahomedan centre as Trichy was only owing to their ignorance and want of edu- cation among them and requested the Secretary of the District Congress Committee to take more care of their co-religionists. 16 electors were chosen for Trichy Fort. They with others from different places elected the following gentlemen as delegates:—Messrs. Kodigalam Vasudeva Ai- yengar, Natesa Aiyer (Lalgudi), S. V. Gurusami Sarma, B. Nilakanta Aiyer (Kulitalai), Amin- ud-din Sahab, P. T. Srinivasa Aiyengar M.A., P. Letchminarasu Naidu B.A., P. G. Sundresa Sas- triar B.A.

Notice to correspondents.

FAIR PLAY.—Declined with thanks.

LOVER OF JUSTICE.—Had better complain to the Director of Public Instruction.

ADVERTIZEMENT.

FOR ABILITY

prisoner bringing the chembu in his hand he asked him why he had not still taken his meals and that he replied him saying that he would go to his meals after making some entries in a book but in his cross-examination he made a statement quite to the reverse stating that the prisoner put the question and he made the reply and that he had not made the former statement. The first witness first stated in his cross-examination that the 2nd witness was holding a point on the western side of the Engine shed when they saw the door of the ghee carriage open; but he contradicted himself again stating that he was on the eastern side of the same Engine shed. The first witness says that the prisoner was arrested at the distance of about 8 or 9 feet from the Arkonam carriage; the 3rd witness says that he was arrested at the distance of one or two feet from a girder which on actual measurement was found to be at the distance of 285 feet from the Arkonam carriage. The 4th witness says that he was arrested at the distance of 2 or 3 yards from a water column there; the distance between the water column and the girder is 209 feet. The 5th witness says that the 1st and 2nd witnesses came to the place where he arrested the prisoner; the 2nd witness says that he and the first witness stood away at the distance of 10 or 15 feet from the place where the arrest took place.

14. Besides these discrepancies the station master admits in his deposition that there were some anonymous petitions sent against him to his superior which were received by him for explanation; that he tried to find out the writers of the petitions; that when Police Inspector Ramasamy Naidoo made enquiries about it, the prisoner mentioned to him the names of some persons as the writers of the petitions and that the prisoner had made the same statement to him also. The prisoners knowledge of the persons who wrote the petitions against the station master must have naturally made the station master to suspect that the prisoner also must have had a hand in the affair. The station master further admits that the prisoner applied for sanction to the District Traffic Superintendent to go to some other department and that he the (station master) recommended the transfer of the petitioner to some other place on the score of inefficiency. Besides this the prisoner was found in possession of a copy of a resignation of his post when he was arrested and his person searched by the Police station officer; this resignation has been forwarded to this court by that officer; the 6th witness for the defence swears that this resignation was written by the prisoner in duplicate on the morning of his arrest in his (the witness') house; the prisoner says that he delivered the original to the station master at about 8 A. M. on the same morning; the station master denies the fact; at any rate it is clear that the prisoner was prepared to resign his post before his arrest by the Railway servants as he could not have written it after his arrest; since he was in their custody from the time of his arrest. These circumstances clearly go to show that the prisoner was not in the good grace of the station master. All the witnesses for the prosecution are his own subordinates who will naturally try to please him by any means; the station master himself admits that the 2nd and 3rd witnesses are his own creatures and there is not a single independent witness

feelings with him and so he was keeping a resignation in his hand to give up his post: his carrying the stolen property in his hand such a long distance is therefore a story concocted solely for the purpose of enabling the other witnesses to state that they also saw him in possession of the stolen property. The Magistrate cannot therefore for a moment believe the direct evidence of the case.

16. Having thus considered the direct evidence of the case I now proceed to consider the effect of the confession stated to have been made by the prisoner.

17. The Station Master says that the confession is voluntary. The prisoner says that it had been extorted from him under the influence of blows inflicted upon him by the Station Master. The first and 2nd witnesses examined by the prisoner support his plea. I see no valid grounds for rejecting their evidence as false. I however set aside their evidence and proceed to consider the value of the confession circumstantially, independently of their evidence. A confession must be either voluntary or one obtained by some improper means such as threat or promise; if it be not one, it must necessarily be the other as there is no third kind of confessions. A voluntary confession is one made by a culprit to disburden his own guilty conscience and to make a clean breast of himself with a full preparation to meet the consequences of his confession. In the present case if the confession be not such a voluntary one it must necessarily fall to the other class; the prisoner from the very first appearance before this Court pleads his innocence and complains that the whole case has been concocted against him; he has been first brought before this Court by the Police on the 29th October (28th being Sunday). He has been in the custody of the Police (not in the Subjail) at the interim, who would not have allowed him to have any communication with others and who would rather encourage than discourage the making of the confession before the Magistrate; if so why he has not made the same clean breast of himself before the Magistrate as he had done before the Station Master; this can be explained only by the assumption that the motive which had actuated him to make the confession before the Station Master had ceased to have effect when he came before the Magistrate; this motive must have been either a threat or promise as they could only vanish as soon as he appeared before him (the Magistrate) and not a making of clean breast of himself which has no reason to vanish before the Magistrate; this is one of the circumstances which makes the Magistrate to think that the confession could not have been voluntary. Again the wording of the confession runs thus: "I took a chembu full of ghee from a load going to Negapatam". I humbly beg and fall upon your knees to excuse me this time and protect me from my caste for which act of kindness I shall ever pray for your honors long life and prosperity" These wordings make the magistrate further to suspect that this confession was not voluntary. If the prisoner really wanted to make a clean breast of himself he could stop with the first sentence itself. "I took a chembu full of ghee from a load going to Negapatam" and there is no necessity for his adding the latter portions which clearly show that his chief motive was to obtain an excuse

SUPPLEMENT

TO

The Southern Star.

TANJORE:—SATURDAY 8th DECEMBER 1888.

IN THE COURT OF THE 2ND CLASS

MAGISTRATE OF

TANJORE TOWN.

JUDGMENT IN CALENDAR CASE No. 537 OF 1888.

Regina Versus RAMASAMY IYEN.

Witnesses for the Prosecution.

1. Abdool Aziz.
2. Govindasami.
3. Savarimoothoo.
4. Pakirimohideen.
5. Moothoosamy Naidoo.
6. Goolammohideen Sahib.

Witnesses for the Defence.

1. Rengasamy Chetty.
2. Kondaya Bagavatha Chetty.
3. Rengasamy Sholagan.
4. Krishnasami.
5. Renga Rajoo.
6. Subramania Iyen.

Offence:—*Theft by Clerk or servant under Section 381 I. P. Code.*

Finding:—*Not guilty.*

Sentence:—*Acquitted under Section 258 C. P. Code.*

The first witness Abdool Aziz a shunter attached to the Railway station of Tanjore says, that on the 27th October last at about 12 or 1 p. m. when he was doing his work at the station, he saw the southern door of one of the loaded carriages of a goods train standing on the line open and ordered the 2nd witness Govindasamy who was a pointsman working close to him to go and see it; that when the 2nd witness was going towards the carriage, he also followed him; that the prisoner, who is a checker employed in the same station on a monthly salary of 10 Rs., then jumped down from the carriage with the chembu now before the court full of ghee, worth about 14 annas or one Rupee; and ran near the Arkonam carriage as soon as he saw them, that they also pursued him and desired the 3rd witness Savarimoothoo, another pointsman who was coming from the east to arrest the prisoner, that Savarimoothoo having done so they took the prisoner to the station and reported the matter to the station master who was at home; that as soon as the station master came to the station they handed over the prisoner to him, together with the ghee now before the court.

2. The second witness Govindasamy and the 3rd witness Savarimoothoo support the statement of the first witness.

3. The fourth witness Pakirimohideen

nam carriage the station master sent for him; that when he went to his room, he found the chembu containing the ghee now before the court placed below his table; that the station master then, told him that he was informed by the 2nd witness that the ghee had been stolen by him; that he then denied his having done so and replied him saying that he was getting up a case against him, as he had resigned his post on that morning; that the station master then abused him, fested him on his back and ordered him to make written confession of his guilt; that he first refused to do so but lastly wrote the memo A. as he had pressed him by fisting him again; and that the chembu now before the court is not his property but it belongs to the station master himself.

7. The prisoner examined 6 witnesses on his behalf.

8. The first and second witnesses state that one day about 20 days ago at about 2 p. m. when they had been to the Railway station at Tanjore to receive a female who was expected to come by the train from Cumbakonam and were sitting at the veranda near the flight of steps, they heard some body crying in a room in the station went there and peeped through the venetians of a closed window, that they saw then the station master fisting twice on the back of the prisoner telling him "confess and write, I would not leave you easily" that when they were talking about the subject the station master heard their voice and told them to go away; that they accordingly went away to the new passengers' shed, waited there till the arrival of the train took the woman who arrived by the train to their house and on their way home, went to the prisoners house and informed to his mother what they had seen in the station about the prisoner, as they had known him before that.

9. The third witness Rengasamy sholagan says that he has seen the chembu now before the court during the last 5 or 6 months in the hands of one Govindan when he was keeping milk in it and selling it in the platform and when he was bringing milk in it from the station master's house. He further says that he has used it for drinking water and identifies it by a mark of copper connecting the brass plates of which the chembu is made.

10. The 4th witness Krishnasami a Police constable who was examined by the prisoner to prove a different point, says in his cross examination that he saw the prisoner at the Railway station at about 1½ p. m. and that he

No. 126 in-apt. } to take & return

PUB DEPARTMENT.

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Manager -

Revenue Department

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Military

Dr -

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PR Dept

W Dept

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2nd & 3rd Dept

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The Southern Star.

Published Every Saturday.

Vol. I.

TANJORE:—SATURDAY 8th DECEMBER 1888.

No. 6.

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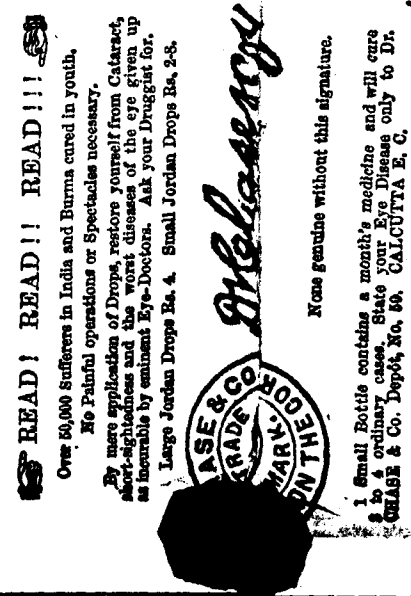
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WIT AND HOUR.

Always laugh at your own jokes. If you want anything don't do it yourself.

"As beautiful as a bust in your dresser's window" is a reporter's description of a lovely bride.

Nothing is so fatal to the success of a kiss as to have your girl sneeze at the very climax of osculation.

Before marriage he found meditative, and thought her the most pensile he ever met. Now he is married to her, his her the most expensive he ever met.

A Laughing philosopher: "If Galileo had only stood a champagne sup to his judges, he would soon have convinced that the world went round."

A little boy who had been to receiving his older brother's old toys clothes, recently asked:—

"Ma, shall I have to marry widow when he

"Mrs. Fangle is a homes-pathist, isn't she?" remarked an old lady, during a call on a neighbour. "No, I don't think she is" was the reply, "she's very seldom at home when I call."

"When they build a rail road in America, the first thing they do is to break the ground. This is done with great ceremony. Then they break the shareholders. This is done without ceremony."

A learned society offered a prize of 500 francs for the best essay on the following subject: "What is the surest method of destroying mice?" The prize was awarded to a doctor who sent in the following brief essay: "multiply the number of cats."

Child:—"Grandpa, how old are you?" Grandpa:—"I am seventy-seven years old, my little dear."

Child:—"Then you was born seventy years before I was?"

Grandpa:—"Yes my little girl."

Child:—"Low, what a long time you had to wait for me!"

"You have been here half a dozen times this year" said a magistrate, severely, to a local vagrant, who thus made answer:—

"Come now none of that. Every time I've been here I've seen you here. You are here more than I am. People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

A SONG OF WHISKY FOR MY JOHNNY.

Whisky killed my poor old dad
Whisky drove my mother mad.
Whisky caused me much abuse
Whisky put me in the Calabouse.
Whisky fills a man with care
Whisky makes a man a bear.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Acworth's interesting articles on the 'Railways of England,' which have appeared in *Murray's Magazine*, are to be collected and published in a volume.—*Publishers' Circular*.

Translations of 'Self-Help' are still making their appearance. The last two have been a translation into Siamese, by one of the Siamese Princes and a translation into Gujarati, by Mr. Irawadi, Deputy Educational Inspector.—*The Athenaeum*.

Messrs. Collins and Sons' Diaries and Pocket Books have, as usual, the distinction of being produced on light green sight-preserving paper, of somewhat fine quality and excellent surface. The pocket sizes are decidedly neat in appearance.—*Bookseller*.

Although the 'Life of the Emperor Frederick' is intended primarily for English readers, Mr. Scott, the publisher, has had sixteen applications from German publishers for the rights of translation.

lendriff, of Paris, for the edition in French, and with Messrs. Asher and Co., of Berlin, to produce the German translation.—*Athenaeum*.

In the new edition of Mr. Sydney Burton's 'Handbook to Political Questions,' which Mr. Murray is going to publish, the section on Home Rule, as well as those on Leasehold, Emancipation and Free Schools, have been entirely rewritten. The new subjects comprise "Compensation" to the Liquor Trade, Manhood Suffrage, Payment of Members, and the Returning Officers' expenses; and all the sections have been enlarged and brought up to date.—*The Athenaeum*.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford's new novel, 'Sant' Ilario,' the opening chapters of which appears in the *English Illustrated Magazine* (Messrs. Macmillan and Co.), promises to be one of the author's most successful efforts. The October Number of this periodical is the first of a new volume, and amongst other interesting items contains a poem by Algernon Charles Swinburne. The illustrations, as usual, form a strong attraction of the publication.—*Publishers' Circular*.

TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, 27th Nov.

The Emperor William is suffering from a bad cold, which keeps him indoors.

LONDON, 27th Nov.

Mr. John Bright has rallied.

LONDON, 29th Nov.

Sir Henry Aurlinr Blake, newly appointed Governor of Queensland, has resigned, owing to ob-

SUPPLEMENT

TO

The Southern Star.

TANJORE:—SATURDAY 8th DECEMBER 1888.

IN THE COURT OF THE 2ND CLASS

MAGISTRATE OF

TANJORE TOWN.

JUDGMENT IN CALENDAR CASE No. 537 OF 1888.

Regina Versus RAMASAMY IYEN.

Witnesses for the Prosecution.

1. Abdool Aziz.
2. Govindasami.
3. Savarimoothoo.
4. Pakiramoohideen.
5. Moothoosamy Naidoo.
6. Goolammohideen Sahib.

Witnesses for the Defence.

1. Rengasamy Chetty.
2. Kondaya Bagavatha Chetty.
3. Rengasamy Sholagan.
4. Krishnasami.
5. Renga Rajoo.
6. Subramania Iyen.

Offence:—Theft by Clerk or servant under Section 381 I. P. Code.

Finding:—Not guilty.

Sentence:—Acquitted under Section 258 C. P. Code.

The first witness Abdool Aziz a shunter attached to the Railway station of Tanjore says, that on the 27th October last at about 12 or 1 P. M. when he was doing his work at the station, he saw the southern door of one of the loaded carriages of a goods train standing on the line open and ordered the 2nd witness Govindasamy who was a pointsman working close to him to go and see it; that when the 2nd witness was going towards the carriage, he also followed him; that the prisoner, who is a checker employed in the same station on a monthly salary of 10 Rs., then jumped down from the carriage with the chembu now before the court full of ghee, worth about 14 annas or one Rupee; and ran near the Arkonam carriage as soon as he saw them, that they also pursued him and desired the 3rd witness Savarimoothoo, another pointsman who was coming from the east to arrest the prisoner, that Savarimoothoo having done so they took the prisoner to the station and reported the matter to the station master who was at home; that as soon as the station master came to the station they handed over the prisoner to him, together with the ghee now before the court.

2. The second witness Govindasamy and the 3rd witness Savarimoothoo support the statement of the first witness.

nam carriage the station master sent for him; that when he went to his room, he found the chembu containing the ghee now before the court placed below his table; that the station master then, told him that he was informed by the 2nd witness that the ghee had been stolen by him; that he then denied his having done so and replied him saying that he was getting up a case against him, as he had resigned his post on that morning; that the station master then abused him, fested him on his back and ordered him to make written confession of his guilt; that he first refused to do so but lastly wrote the memo A. as he had pressed him by fisting him again; and that the chembu now before the court is not his property but it belongs to the station master himself.

7. The prisoner examined 6 witnesses on his behalf.

8. The first and second witnesses state that one day about 20 days ago at about 2 P. M. when they had been to the Railway station at Tanjore to receive a female who was expected to come by the train from Cumbakonam and were sitting at the veranda near the flight of steps, they heard some body crying in a room in the station went there and peeped through the venetians of a closed window, that they saw then the station master fisting twice on the back of the prisoner telling him "confess and write, I would not leave you easily" that when they were talking about the subject the station master heard their voice and told them to go away; that they accordingly went away to the new passengers' shed, waited there till the arrival of the train took the woman who arrived by the train to their house and on their way home, went to the prisoners house and informed to his mother what they had seen in the station about the prisoner, as they had known him before that.

9. The third witness Rengasamy sholagan says that he has seen the chembu now before the court during the last 5 or 6 months in the hands of one Govindan when he was keeping milk in it and selling it in the platform and when he was bringing milk in it from the station master's house. He further says that he has used it for drinking water and identifies it by a mark of copper connecting the brass plates of which the chembu is made.

10. The 4th witness Krishnasami a Police constable who was examined by the prisoner to prove a different point; says in his examination that he saw the prisoner at the Railway station at about 1 P. M. and the

prisoner bringing the chembu in his hand he asked him why he had not still taken his meals and that he replied him saying that he would go to his meals after making some entries in a book but in his cross-examination he made a statement quite to the reverse stating that the prisoner put the question and he made the reply and that he had not made the former statement. The first witness first stated in his cross-examination that the 2nd witness was holding a point on the western side of the Engine shed when they saw the door of the ghee carriage open; but he contradicted himself again stating that he was on the eastern side of the same Engine shed. The first witness says that the prisoner was arrested at the distance of about 8 or 9 feet from the Arkonam carriage; the 3rd witness says that he was arrested at the distance of one or two feet from a girder which on actual measurement was found to be at the distance of 285 feet from the Arkonam carriage. The 4th witness says that he was arrested at the distance of 2 or 3 yards from a water column there; the distance between the water column and the girder is 209 feet. The 5th witness says that the 1st and 2nd witnesses came to the place where he arrested the prisoner; the 2nd witness says that he and the first witness stood away at the distance of 10 or 15 feet from the place where the arrest took place.

14. Besides these discrepancies the station master admits in his deposition that there were some anonymous petitions sent against him to his superior which were received by him for explanation; that he tried to find out the writers of the petitions; that when Police Inspector Ramasamy Naidoo made enquiries about it, the prisoner mentioned to him the names of some persons as the writers of the petitions and that the prisoner had made the same statement to him also. The prisoners knowledge of the persons who wrote the petitions against the station master must have naturally made the station master to suspect that the prisoner also must have had a hand in the affair. The station master further admits that the prisoner applied for sanction to the District Traffic Superintendent to go to some other department and that he the (station master) recommended the transfer of the petitioner to some other place on the score of inefficiency. Besides this the prisoner was found in possession of a copy of a resignation of his post when he was arrested and his person searched by the Police station officer; this resignation has been forwarded to this court by that officer; the 6th witness for the defence swears that this resignation was written by the prisoner in duplicate on the morning of his arrest in his (the witness') house; the prisoner says that he delivered the original to the station master at about 8 A. M. on the same morning; the station master denies the fact; at any rate it is clear that the prisoner was prepared to resign his post before his arrest by the Railway servants as he could not have written it after his arrest; since he was in their custody from the time of his arrest. These circumstances clearly go to show that the prisoner was not in the good grace of the station master. All the witnesses for the prosecution are his own subordinates who will naturally try to please him by any means; the station master himself admits that the 2nd and 3rd witnesses are his own creatures and there is not a single independent witness

feelings with him and so he was keeping a resignation in his hand to give up his post: his carrying the stolen property in his hand such a long distance is therefore a story concocted solely for the purpose of enabling the other witnesses to state that they also saw him in possession of the stolen property. The Magistrate cannot therefore for a moment believe the direct evidence of the case.

16. Having thus considered the direct evidence of the case I now proceed to consider the effect of the confession stated to have been made by the prisoner.

17. The Station Master says that the confession is voluntary. The prisoner says that it had been extorted from him under the influence of blows inflicted upon him by the Station Master. The first and 2nd witnesses examined by the prisoner support his plea. I see no valid grounds for rejecting their evidence as false. I however set aside their evidence and proceed to consider the value of the confession circumstantially, independently of their and evidence. A confession must be either voluntary or one obtained by some improper means such as threat or promise; if it be not one, it must necessarily be the other as there is no third kind of confessions. A voluntary confession is one made by a culprit to disburden his own guilty conscience and to make a clean breast of himself with a full preparation to meet the consequences of his confession. In the present case if the confession be not such a voluntary one it must necessarily fall to the other class; the prisoner from the very first appearance before this Court pleads his innocence and complains that the whole case has been concocted against him; he has been first brought before this Court by the Police on the 29th October (28th being Sunday). He has been in the custody of the Police (not in the Subjail) at the interim, who would not have allowed him to have any communication with others and who would rather encourage than discourage the making of the confession before the Magistrate; if so why he has not made the same clean breast of himself before the Magistrate as he had done before the Station Master; this can be explained only by the assumption that the motive which had actuated him to make the confession before the Station Master had ceased to have effect when he came before the Magistrate; this motive must have been either a threat or promise as they could only vanish as soon as he appeared before him (the Magistrate) and not a making of clean breast of himself which has no reason to vanish before the Magistrate; this is one of the circumstances which makes the Magistrate to think that the confession could not have been voluntary. Again the wording of the confession runs thus: "I took a chembu full of ghee from a load going to Negapatam". I humbly beg and fall upon your knees to excuse me this time and protect me from my caste for which act of kindness I shall ever pray for your honors long life and prosperity" These wordings make the magistrate further to suspect that this confession was not voluntary. If the prisoner really wanted to make a clean breast of himself he could stop with the first sentence itself. "I took a chembu full of ghee from a load going to Negapatam" and there is no necessity for his adding the rest which clearly show

Tinnevely, Messrs. Sivasami Godyar, a rich Shrotriendār, K. Ramachandra Row, B. A. Mirasdar, Neelamaga Iyengar, Editor Thanjaijanamitran, Mookkannasariar Artisan Municipal Councillor and a Mahomedan merchant of Mayavaram were unanimously elected delegates to represent the district in the ensuing congress at Allahabad. A Sub-Committee was then formed with powers to add to the number of delegates. A resolution was next passed that the Zemindari community of the district shall select a delegate of their own and communicate the same to the Secretary within a week. The meeting very much regretted the inability of Mr. S. A. Saminathier to proceed to Allahabad at the instance of the people of this District, owing to various inconveniences he labored under.

A late train.—On Sunday morning the Mail Train from Tinnevely arrived at Tanjore at 6 instead of 5 A. M. much to the inconvenience of passengers. Tickets however were issued at the usual time (before 5 A. M.) so that passengers had to wait for full three hours, exposed to the rigor of the cold weather. If tickets had not been issued so early many would have turned home in this chilly weather. Whoever is answerable for this mistake must be made to feel.

MAGISTERIAL CIRCULARS.

The explanations of delay in the disposal of cases given by the Subordinate Magistrates in Col. 8 of the annual statement are often prolix and obscure. In future the explanation of delay should be given in the form of a diary, with the briefest possible notes entered against each date of posting or hearing, as follows:—

- 5-88—Complaint petition received by transfer from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Notice to complainant for
 - 3-88—Complainant gave preliminary deposition. Parties and witnesses summoned for
 - 8-88—Prosecution completed, charge read. Defence witnesses summoned for
 - 8-88—Case closed.
- The Magistrate is not responsible for the delay in entering a complaint and explanation thereof need not be given by him, although the matter may properly be referred to in the judgment.

the school at Tanjore, spoke with a Brahmin the other day, who for the first time saw the prisoner before the Court. The constable said, "On his way to the Sub-Magistrate's house, I asked the 1st accused whether he was Subbaraya Pillay and that there is no doubt that the constable knew him to be Subbaraya Pillay, on his own admission, before at the school." The evidence before the Court was favourable to the defence, as well as the prosecution. Accused persons were in the habit of making various allegations against the Police right or wrong and it was for the Jury to consider whether they were probable. If the Jury had reasonable doubt, they might give the benefit to the prisoners and if not they should convict them of the offence.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty against the two prisoners, and his Honor sentenced the first prisoner against whom 3 previous convictions amounting in all to 3 years were recorded to suffer 6 years' rigorous imprisonment and the second against whom a previous conviction was recorded to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDER.

4th DECEMBER 1888.

Ramasami Aiyar pleaded guilty to the indictment charging him with murder under section 302 I. P. C. without any extenuating circumstances. The facts of the case are briefly these. The prisoner kept a woman, by the name of Kuppanni, with whom he apparently quarrelled, as she did not like his following her to a place wither she went. He caused her death by inflicting wounds by a sharp instrument, as

appointment of the Assistant Commissioner of the Madras Railway, on a salary of Rs. 850 per mensem, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 1,000, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Lord Dufferin has made a present to Mr. Gladstone of a large silver bowl inlaid with gold, and inscribed "From the Governor-General of India to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone." The bowl is adorned with designs representing notable episodes in Indian history.

It appears from an order of Government which has just been issued that the net income of the Administrator-General of Madras, including the Government allowance, during the half year including 31st December last amounted to Rs. 4,956 or Rs. 826 per mensem.

The richest woman in the world, Dona Isadore Causino of Chili, is going to New York city, and it is intimated that "if she likes the place she may buy it." Such little affairs as mines of various minerals, and a fleet of iron steamers are casually mentioned as among her belongings.

Female education in the Punjab has not, so far, made great progress, but the Government is hopeful for the future. There are now six secondary schools for native girls with sixty-two pupils, whereas five years ago hardly any girls had passed beyond the primary stage. The number of girls in the upper primary classes has also increased by about 25 per cent., and the willingness of the parents to send their girls to school is increasing, but in this respect the province is still backward.

In accordance with the wishes of his widow and administratrix, the library of the late Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramayengar, C.S.I., (retired Dewan of Travancore) has been presented to Pachappa's College. The only condition is that the books are to be kept in a separate part of the College Library, and that

A week's use brings the semen to its natural state. It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the Virile Powers. *Cure Guaranteed, Per bottle Rs. 4 Packing As. 4.*

Specific for Gonorrhœa.

Guaranteed to cure Gonorrhœa and Gleet in a week. It effects radical cure and there is no fear of relapse. In bottles Rs. 2 and Rs. 4. Packing As. 4.

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Guaranteed to cure cases of long standing. Warranted to be free from mercury or other injurious drugs. In post Rs. 2 and Rs. 4. Packing as. 4.

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MAIN STREET FORT.

ways, of course, lead to a generally good impression of the results of his administration. Until we have an authenticated and argumentative brochure lucidly explaining the flaws in the administration, we cannot exactly comprehend what the grievances of our Pudukota brethren are.

All that we can gather from the writings of the correspondent to the "Standard" is that the people of Pudukota are dissatisfied with Mr. Seshiah for certain administrative measures promulgated by him viz.: (1) Exorbitant assessment on lands (2) Too much expenditure in the D. P. W. for buildings and too little for works of irrigation (3) Disproportionately expensive judicial machinery (4) Sweeping rules in regard to enfranchisement of Inams (5) Refusal to satisfy the demands of the creditors of the late Rajah (6) The want of a well-qualified chief medical officer for the State. (7) Suppression of earth-salt manufacture. (8) Absence of State-help to the impoverished agriculturist. (9) Undue and unnecessary importation of foreign element into the administrative machinery of the State (10) Exclusion of deserving natives of Pudukota from responsible offices (11) The occasional hitches which the Dewan has with the members of the Rajah's family, and a few other minor matters.

We hope to discuss the *rationale* of these questions by and by, according as the amount of authentic information bearing on them, which may be placed at our disposal by those interested, may permit us to do.

of Mr. Digby is well-known in India; and it is through that gentleman that Mr. Norton has arranged for establishing the agency in question. Says Mr. Norton of Mr. Digby, "Without whose (Mr. Digby's) assistance, they (Mr. Norton &c.) should not have been able to do, what they had done. Mr. Digby had shown marvellous sympathy, and indefatigable energy on behalf of India, and was working for them gratis. But Mr. Digby was a poor man who had to make his living by his work, and if he was to continue in this cause, the people of India must put down a sufficient sum to make it worth his while. The sum asked was £ 1,000, a year everything told." A worthier and an abler man than Mr. Digby, could not have been chosen for this onerous task, and the choice is the best of its kind, having the general approval of the Indian population. The words of Mr. Norton convince us of the circumstantial inability of Mr. Digby, to devote his time and energy entirely to our cause gratis. Unlike his brethren in the Indian Civil service, Mr. Digby does not want to make a fortune by offering his services for India. His demand is very low, about Rs. 15000 a year, which, when divided equally between the three presidencies, will cost Rs. 5000 a presidency per annum. If we, with all our tall talk of patriotism and our present political thralldom, with all our aspirations for representative institutions and general political elevation, with all our Maha Rajahs, Zemindars, Mirasdars, and Sowcars, do not so arrange as to make up a fund that will perpetually yield Rs. 15000 a year to be allotted to this important enterprise, it is a downright disgrace to the noble sons of Aryavarta. The ensuing meeting of the Congress at Allahabad will be the best opportunity for mooted this important question and to give it

to allow a small of Grant-aid, to the Teachers Association, if he can conveniently do so, to improve its status and to the school going population. The foremost object of these Associations is to put a stop to the undue migration of pupils and to keep the members informed of the various departmental rules passed from time to time in connection with resultant. Boys should be made not to change schools as the procedure is detrimental to their studies, and to effect this we think that the members of the various schools should join together and pass a resolution to the effect that no boy who leaves one school must not be admitted into another except on special grounds. Departmental rules are to be thoroughly treated as ignorance in that respect may cost a great sum as in the case of His Excellency the Govr. of Madras who laid out Rs. 12,000 in a small sum our readers would admit, in the case of erecting a Racquet Court and a swimming bath, was at the point of making good the sum, out of his own pocket if the Government of India did not pass over the matter by coming to be more careful in the future. The amount of results grant drawn during the year was Rs. 28,46-9-0 and of this Rs. 263-3-0 was for 1886-87 drawn during 1887-88. The District Surgeon's remarks in his report about the construction of two cintrators, for burying the dry rubbish and the ashes thereof to be used for disinfecting the contents of the night soil depots as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner during his inspection in 1883, should be considered by the Council. The Commissioners should so their way to adopt this measure as it is of great importance in the way of preserving public health. We conclude our review with the hope that the majority of the Council

whom he worked for, being successful. The Gaekwar of Baroda undertook to pay him out of moneys which were allowed to him. There was an agreement in writing between himself and the Prince of Kandy. The agent of the Gaekwar of Baroda had written to him requesting him to defer his application here and to look to the Baroda estates. He had received £ 10 on account of the £ 150 which he had expected from the ex-zemindar of Palconda. The bankrupt was also questioned upon other matters, and his examination was ordered to be filed. All is not gold that glitters.

LORD CONNEMARA.

Indian Engineering of the 17th November under the heading "Superfluities in a Government House" remarks:—"The Government of India came down rather heavily on Lord Connemara, the Governor of Madras, by directing him to pay from his annual salary any allowance, the cost of a Racquet Court and a Swimming Bath that he had got erected at a cost of some 12,000 Rs. However on an humble appeal from the Government, or, pleading ignorance of rules, the Government of India let him off with a caution not to do it again." It seems strange that Lord Connemara should have been extravagant and we hope he will be more careful in future.

We learn that the shears are to be applied in regard to the appointments of Translators to Government in the various vernacular languages. These posts, now held almost exclusively by Europeans, are for the future to be held by natives of the country who, as such, must naturally be more conversant with the

tion says that on the day in question at about 12½ P. M., he saw the prisoner bringing the chembu now before the Court in his hand from east to west, which was then empty; that he questioned the prisoner about it, he told him that he had brought it for washing his feet; that at about 1 P. M. he saw the prisoner running towards the east with the chembu in his hand, pursued by the 1st and 2nd witnesses who requested the 3rd witness to arrest him. Stating that he had stolen the ghee and was running with the chembu containing it; that they all arrested him, took him to the station and reported the matter to the station master.

4. The 5th witness Moothoosamy Naidoo the assistant goods clerk attached to the same station says that on the day in question at about 12½ P. M. he saw the prisoner keeping the chembu now before the court in his hand, when he came to the Arkonam carriage and went out with it and was subsequently using it for washing his hands and legs at the water-shed.

5. The 6th witness Gulam mohideen sahib the station master of the Tanjore Railway station says, that on the day in question at about 1½ P. M. when he was in his house the 1st and 2nd witnesses came to him and told him that the prisoner had stolen some ghee; that he immediately came to the station when the 3rd witness produced the prisoner before him with the chembu containing the ghee now before the court in his (the prisoner's hand) that when he questioned the prisoner about it he confessed his guilt and fell on his (the station master's) feet and begged for an excuse; that he then told him to put in writing what he had done, that he then entered his office room and wrote the memo marked A. now before the court with his own hand and delivered it to him; and that he sent the prisoner to the station together with the memo.

6. The prisoner denies his having stolen the ghee and pleads that the Station Master is not in good terms with him since the last 5 months as he thought him to be an impertinent and suspected him that he had written some anonymous petitions against him and had recommended his transfer to Combakonam; that on the morning in question at about 8 A.M. he delivered a resignation of his post to the station master requesting to be relieved from his work within 24 hours; that at about 12½ P. M. when he was doing his work in the Arko-

been beaten by anybody.
11. The 5th witness Rengasami Rajah the head constable of the Tanjore station says that when the prisoner's person was searched by the station officer as soon as he was brought to the station a paper was found in his coat.

12. The 6th witness Subramania Iyen says that the prisoner wrote the resignation now before the court in duplicate in his (the witness') house on the morning of the day on which he was arrested and that he has told him that he has been in bad terms with the staff of Railway officials here and that he was trying to go elsewhere having resigned his present post.

13. In this case there are two kinds of evidence adduced on the prosecution side to prove the charge against the prisoner namely a direct evidence of some Railway servants and a confessional statement obtained by the station master himself. I now first proceed to consider the value and credibility of the direct evidence; the first witness says in his examination-in-chief that as soon as the prisoner jumped down from the carriage he (the prisoner) ran as far as Arkonam carriage with the ghee in his hand and that he and the 2nd witness chased him but he has contradicted himself in his cross examination, stating that the prisoner did not run from the ghee-carriage to the Arkonam carriage but was merely walking fast; this witness has further stated that as soon as the prisoner walked a distance of 10 feet from the ghee-carriage the 2nd witness caught hold of his hand and brought him as far as Arkonam carriage and then let off his hand on the promise of the prisoner that he would follow them; the 2nd witness flatly contradicts him stating that he never touched the prisoner's person until he came to Arkonam carriage, where he began to run. The first witness says that when he saw the door of the ghee carriage open he was working at the distance of about 25 feet and the 2nd witness at the distance of about 20 feet from it; when the Magistrate personally went to the spot and wanted this witness to point out the places where the ghee carriage stood and where he was working, the actual distance between these two places was found on measurement to be 460 feet, and in the same way the distance between the places where the 2nd witness and the carriage stood was 414 feet. The 5th witness for the prosecution stated in his examination-in-chief that when he saw the

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L REPORT FOR 888.

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We

will support the present Chairman in his
endeavours to improve the administration of
the town, as the Government would have it.

THE LATE DR. JESUDASEN.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that
we announce the death of Dr. N. Jesudasan,
M. A. M. D. Health officer of the Madras Mu-
nicipality. He is reported to have been sub-
jected to a severe type of pneumonia to
which he succumbed after all. During his
scholastic career, he was the most brilliant of
his batch. Soon after taking his M. B. and
C. M. degree, he secured an extensive practice
in the highest native circles at Madras. As
the Municipal Health officer of Madras for the
last two years, his services have been simply
indefatigable and astounding. The people of
this Presidency in general, and the Madras pub-
lic and the Native Christian community parti-
cularly, should feel his death the heaviest
stroke of the kind. He died at the very early
age of 31.

NOTES.

*We have published the Judgment of the
Town Sub Magistrate, on the Railway theft
case, in our Supplement and will review the
same in our next issue.*

The 'Madras Mail' learns that Mr. H. S.
Thomas 1st Member of the Board of Revenue
has applied to retire from the service from
the beginning of January next. Very happy
news, indeed to the people of the Tanjore
District especially! Mr. Thomas has immortal-
ized his name in connection with the Tanjore
remission Scandal and it is specially gratifying
to the people of this District to hear that their
avowed opponent, who as a rule was unpopular
wherever he went, is to lay down his weapon
of office. Well may the district population
congratulate themselves like, 'Tou. Davies
of Dr. Johnson, Thank God! We have done
with his inspections. Fishes may sleep on
unmolested, till another English Civilian rises
up to carry on a crusade against them. We
however, hope that Mr. Thomas after he is
relieved from his official turmoil will feel com-
placent that he has more time at his command
to benefit the world by his dissertations on
fishery and improved angling apparatuses.

MR. KAVANAGH, who will be remembered as
one of the army of counsel employed by the
late Gaekwar of Baroda, was before the Bank-
ruptcy Court at home a few days before the
last mail left. The bankrupt in the course of
his examination said that he attributed his in-
solveny to his inability to recover certain
moneys due to him in India. He was engaged
by the Gaekwar of Baroda in 1876, who died
in 1882, and his difficulties then commenced.
He had entered £1,084 in respect of book
debts, which he considered to be good, and
which were due to him as an agent and adv-
ocate. With reference to the Gaekwar of Ba-
roda, his claim was now under consideration
by the authorities at the India Office. There
were also debts amounting to £ 13,500 which
he looked upon as doubtful, and which had
occurred between 1882 and 1887. With re-
gard to the claim of £1,084, he considered
that it was good because he was employed by
the Indian Government. He denied that he
was only to receive fees from the persons for