

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"
Tanjore.

Please initial
on the brown docket
sheet for
distribution

[Signature]
A copy of the
document to be
distributed to the

AGENCY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT
188, No. MISCELLANEOUS.

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 183

Dep't 6/9/48, Southern Star Office

ART No. 327

REMARKS WITH DITTO.

REMARKS WITH DITTO.

REMARKS WITH DITTO.

REMARKS WITH DITTO.

IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

*Circulate in original with
previous papers to depts. of the
Secretariat.*

A A

A = Copy in full.
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CURRENT No. 327.

[9]

DEPARTMENT.

From

The Manager,

Sunthornster office

Tanjore

No. 3

Dated 25/1/89

Received 25/1/89

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Stating that
he will defray the postage
on copies containing editors papers
sent to him & he gives up that
they may be sent to him.

Order 6th February 1889 No. 126
Reply with affd

Ordered accordingly.

Manager, Sunthornster office, Tanjore.
Cd. to Mr. D. P. with his papers.

No. 3

"The Southern Star Office."

The Tanjore National Press

No. 1031 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
servant
P. R. S. S. S.
Editor for ~~Tanjore~~

Pub. 23-11-88 No. 972 R

3712 1774 178

[9]

DEPARTMENT.

Ref. 27 8 December 1888
The Manager "Southern Star"
Office is requested to send
his office a specimen
of each number of the
newspaper referred to and
specimen.

From

The Manager.
Southern Star Office
Tanjore

The Manager "Southern Star"
Office Tanjore -
Sept 8/11/88

No.

Dated 26/11/88

Received

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Asking for
official papers.

No. 21

"Southern Star"
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. Blinn

G. S. S.

AS

Order

of 23rd January 1889

Copies of Govt orders laid
on the Editors' Table will be furnish-
ed to the ^{manager} ~~editor~~ "The Southern Star" office,
Tanjore, on his ^{undertaking} ~~agreeing~~ to pay the
postage, and the papers ~~sent~~ will
be sent to him "service unpaid".

As per
16/1

From

The Manager
Southern Star office
Tanjore

No. 30

Dated 13/12/88

Received

Enclosures

The Manager, "The Southern Star"

Copy 2/1

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. P. P.
Manager.

23/11/88 No 972 R.
C 9 11/22 '88

CURRENT No. 709

[9]

DEPARTMENT.

From

The Manager.

South Star Office

Tamper

No. 1.

Dated 14/1/89

Received 18/1/89

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Reminder to

his letter asking for Editor's

papers

This Office Letter No. 1021, 1030
 24.11.88, 26.11.88, 13.12.88.
 Account of the Manager, order 23.12.88, Jan 1889, 1972 P.
 Public Dept. 3. — 26.11.88, Jan 1889
 1023.

No. 4

"The Southern Star"
 The Tanjore National Press
 No. 1081 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

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 Govt papers
are placed from time to time

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

Editor of the
Southern Star

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 Pachempati'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 unasked and who have evinced, and continue to evince, a very great sympathy for our cause. The

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

TANJORE MUNICIPALITY.

1887—1888.

During the year under education in the Municipality. 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 the represented. The art increase of 91 pupils, over figures, which was 121. guages studied by the per cent. of the scholars stud Hindustani and 149 took optional language. All the 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 appa either by separate gymna 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 a Reading Room attac High School. In this c be out of place to state, t. of the Native High S energy, is making the ne for maintaining a Roa beginning of the next ye be proud of a Teacher's branch associations have three suburbs of Maunant Karanthattangudy, with held in the Normal schoc 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 would ask th

gisterial Circular dated 5th subordinate Magistrates are orders of adjournments in Re- them under section 344 C.P.C. rarded 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- yed 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 ndasamy Naik who met into custody on suspicion, account satisfactorily of lodged them in the Police information about them te. The next morning, e went to the Police Sta- int, recognized the pro- accused as his and rela- under which they were were placed before the committed them to stand Sessions Court. The ac- elves by saying, that they ice Station, with a view name as they committed mity existed between them to arrested them as well e of Tiruvadamarthur sta- ble while at Mennargudy posed before the Collec- to, that they allowed him ib-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 e as the witnesses told e first witness deposed ken into and the proper- olen. The prisoners were ame time the theft is at night. It was for the ther they were to believe able, who did not say e in their possession e and also whether it was e elderly constable to e. Most proba- e 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.

Veera-perumal Pillay, Station House officer, Chidambaram Pillay and Visvalingam Pillay, Police constables attached to Kuttalam Station pleaded not guilty to the following indictments charging them with wrongfully confining and causing hurt to Virasamy, Pachay 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) Veera-perumal 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) Veera-perumal 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 Mayavaram 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 Carwar 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 incam- 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 as- sition 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 Kulit- 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 he 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 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 copy. } do like & return

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29th Sept

The Southern Star.

Published Every Saturday.

Vol. I.

TANJORE:—SATURDAY 8th DECEMBER 1888.

No. 6.

The Southern Star.

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A. T. MOOKERJEE,
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"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 were 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 extensive applications from German publishing houses.

lendorff, 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 Buxton's 'Handbook to Political Questions,' which Mr. Murray is going to publish, the section on Home Rule, as well as those on Leasehold Emfranchisement 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 Aurther 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. Pakirimoohideen.
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 a 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 that there is not a single witness who is not a creature of his.

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 direct 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 shows

Shrotriendār, K. Ramachandra Row, B. A. Mirasdar, Neelamaga Iyengar, Editor Thanjaianamitran, Mooknasariar Artisan Municipal Councillor and a Mahomedan merchant of Mayaveram 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 4. A. M. much to the inconvenience of passengers. Tickets however were issued at the usual time (before 4. 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 sent by the Subordinate Magistrates in Col. 8 of the tender 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.

- 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 A. who for the first time saw the prisoner before the Court. The constable said on his way to the Sub-Magistrate's house, he 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 whither she went. He caused her death by inflicting wounds by a sharp instrument, as

the Manager, 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 Pacheappa'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.

Wonderful Phosphorus Pills. The most powerful nervine tonic and stimulant. Guaranteed to cure all wasting affections, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Incapacity for study or business loss of flesh, Epilepsy, Nervous and General Debility, Impotency, &c. per box Rs. 5. Packing as. 4.

Cure for Hydrocele. 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.

W. ROODER & Co.,
SURGEONS,
CALCUTTA.

TANJORE:—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED by T. S. Disisamy Pillay FOR THE PROPRIETOR AT THE "TANJORE NATIONAL PRESS" Door No. 103, NORTH 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 of 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.

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 shewn 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 aid, to the Teachers' Association of Grant-Maid, 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 results. 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 Govr. of Madras who laid out Rs. 12,000 in erecting a Racquet Court and a swimming bath, was at the point of making good the cost, 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 his Rs. 263-3-0 for 1886-87 drawn during 1887-88. The Sanitary Commissioner's remarks in his report on the construction of two cinerators, for burning 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 majority of the Council

whom he worked in India in the event of 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 Tanjore, but not with the late Queen 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 sumptuary 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 Governor, 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

station master 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-

did not then complain to him about his having 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's) 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

the case.

Above all there is one strong circumstance in the case which makes the Magistrate believe the whole direct evidence in the case. The second witness says that when he got to the carriage he saw the prisoner throw the ghee in the chembu from a tin case and that he keenly reprimanded him for his felonious act saying "நல்ல யோக்கி அணியை சீக்கேழியறங்கு." after this the prisoner collected in the chembu the ghee that had spilt round there and went down from the carriage with the tin containing ghee in his hand in front of the witness; the magistrate cannot understand what the prisoner meant by doing this. He has no chance at all of taking the tin to his house as there are two strongmen at the door of the carriage ready to stop him with it: the natural course he would have taken if he had really stolen the tin was to pour the ghee back into the chembu and throw the chembu some where there he could try to run off; again if he had so much as got down from the carriage with the ghee in his hand what must have been the course followed by the 1st and 2nd witnesses? They would have arrested him then and there. The prisoner is stated by these witnesses to have ghee in his hand at the very door of the carriage as the 2nd witness says that he saw him at the spot when the prisoner, was at the spot of stealing ghee within the carriage. The 1st and 2nd witnesses have not allowed him to walk a distance of 749 feet from the place with the stolen property in his hand and then to run off with it. It is no business to allow him to go as far as the station and bring the Carriage as they could have arrested him and brought him to the station at once; the prisoner is stated by these witnesses not to have thrown the chembu anywhere in the meantime but quietly carried it to a distance of 749 feet until he was arrested by the 3rd witness and even when he was taken before the station master; I do not see what hinderance he had to throw it anywhere at the interim: he has no hope at all of taking it to his house as he was seen and pursued by 4 men at least while he was running: it was abroad day light and he was alone of the day; and there were so many passengers collected at the station that he could not travel by the trains which were shortly expected at the station at 2½ P. M. the prisoner knows that the station master is not in good

from the station master so as to avoid the risk of prosecution and to have a clean breast of himself and that the first sentence had been added simply as a means of obtaining that excuse. The prisoner would not have dared to add that suicidal sentence unless he had the strong hope that it would not fail to procure his desired object namely the excuse from prosecution and this hope could not have been created by any body else than the station master himself in whose hands the choice of prosecution rested. The station master's own evidence goes to show to some extent that such a hope had been impliedly given to him. He says in his cross examination that when the prisoner begged his pardon for the offence committed by him he replied him nothing but simply told him to put in writing what he had done and that he thereupon wrote the confession; the fair course for the station master when the prisoner begged for an excuse was to tell him in plain words that he had no power or mind to excuse him for the offence he had committed, and that he could put in writing whatever he wanted to say a confession taken under such a warning would have had a different value; without such a warning the station master was silent as to the request of the prisoner for the excuse; the silence might have been construed by the prisoner to be a consent for giving the excuse and created a hope in his mind actuating to make the confession. The utter untrustworthiness of the story related by the direct witnesses of the case has also the effect of influencing the mind of the magistrate against the voluntariness of the confession.

18. Under these circumstances the magistrate finds the confession in the case inadmissible under Section 24 of the Evidence Act as it appears to have been made under some inducement threat or promise proceeding from the station master who is a person in authority being the virtual prosecutor of the case.

19. The Magistrate therefore finds the whole evidence for prosecution in the case quite untrustworthy and unsatisfactory and acquits the prisoner under section 258 of the C. P. Code and directs that he be set at liberty.

TANJORE.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED by
T. S. Dossamy Pillay for the Proprietor At the
"TANJORE NATIONAL PRESS" Door No. 108, NORTH
MAIN STREET FORT.

languages of the country. The duties of Translators are in some instances to be amalgamated, one Translator being employed for two or more languages. This is very happy indeed. But the idea of appointing one translator to two or more languages is objectionable. The intention of the Government in making the reform is to secure the best available talent in each language; and it is natural for one to have a particular language only as his forte and a smattering of other languages. To have one Translator exclusively for every language is the best arrangement on principle.

AGREEABLY with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, Mr. Higginbotham, who was gazetted last night to be Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year, will be the last stipendiary incumbent of the office. Mr. Higginbotham is a deserving old citizen of Madras and his appointment is indeed gratifying. We hope he will do justice to his new office.

In the speech which he delivered at Edinburgh Lord Salisbury referred, to the candidature of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for Central Finsbury, and spoke of him as a black man, expressing his doubts whether things had yet got to the point when the English electors had sufficiently overcome their prejudices to return a black man to Parliament. It is wonderful to hear the argument of color stressed upon by Lord Salisbury. We have only to reply to him in the words of William Cowper "Skins may differ, but affection dwells in white and black the same."

Tanjore News.

Annual settlement.—The settlement of the several taluqs in the District for Fasil 1298, will be conducted by the Divisional officers as follows. Collector, Mayaveram and Pattukotta; Sub-Collector, Tiruturaipundi and Shialy; Head Assistant Collector, Kumbakonam and Mannargudy; Deputy Collector Patukota, Tanjore; Deputy Collector Tanjore, Nannilam; Deputy Collector Mannargudy, Negapatam.

Investure of Powers.—Under section 12 C. P. C. the Sheristadar Magistrate of Mayaveram is empowered to take cognizance of cases under Salt and Abkari Acts arising within the limits of the Taluq Magistrate's Jurisdictions.

District Board.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Madras Local Boards' Act (V. of 1881) and in modification of the Notification published in the Fort Saint George Gazette extraordinary, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the maximum number of members to be appointed for the Tanjore District Board shall for the time being, be 40.

Death by drowning.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Venketnarayana Row late a clerk in the Treasury Deputy Collector's office, who fell into a well in his house in Balloppa's lane and found a watery grave. He seems to have put an end to his life to avoid the grief that was caused owing to a series of calamities that befell him of late.

Congress Delegation.—A correspondent writes.—A general meeting of the electors of the Mayaveram, Shialy, Tanjore, Kumbhakonum, and Patukota Taluqs was held in the Porter Town Hall at Kumbhakonum, at 6 P. M. on Sunday the 2nd instant as notified. M. B. Ry. Pattamangalam Narayanasami Iyer was voted to the chair. The principal speakers on the occasion were Messrs S. Krishnasami Iyer B. A. Headmaster of the Town High School Kumbhakonam and Secretary to the District Congress Committee, S. A. Saminatha Iyer Municipal Chairman Tanjore, Neelamanga Iyengar Editor Thanjai Janamitran, P. V. Ramachandra Iyer, Representative of the Zamindars of Kallukotta and Papanad and Mr. Peter Paul Pillay B. A.

In modification of M. June 1883 No. 20 the informed that copies of gister cases recorded by should invariably be for Divisional Magistrates whether or not the acc than sessions cases cop forwarded only when custody.—Tanjore Dist

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COURT OF S BEFORE MR. G. W. 3rd DE HOUSE-BREK

Subbaraya Pillai guilty, to the ind house-breaking an natha Iyer Gover on behalf of the were undefended, empanelled. Messa Saminatha Chettiy barayer, and Subba are briefly these. ber last at Mahada maruthur, the acc backyard and got nasamy Aiyar, re from the store in with a brass chom by opening the ba ly leaving the ba hurry. At about Police Constabl the accus as they themselves Station aff to the Sub when the co tion to lodge perty found ted the circum stolen. The ac Sub-Magistrate, their trial before, cused defended th were taken to the of taking down th nuisance and that and the constable as the Head const tion, who got into as the first accuse tor and Dist.-Mag to escape from th 40 into the barga mit the offence w His Honor whe the Jury should prosecution well; intoto or reject the same thing. that his house wa ty before the Cou arrested at about said to have occu Jury to consider, the story of the that he found a when he arrested possible on the arrest both the

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will support the present Chairman in his
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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, Tom. 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 advo-
cate. 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