

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th March 1892.

CHIEF SECRETARY
28 MAR 92
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Date of paper received and examined during the fortnight.
TAMIL.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Satya Duta"	Madras	5,000	Mar. 1892.
2	"Catholic Nesan"	Do.	100	Feb. "
3	"Swaya Arasatchi"	Trichinopoly	400	Jan. "
4	"Santhosha Seydi"	Pasumalai	930	Jan., Feb., and Mar. 1892.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
5	"Satya Vedanusaram"	Madras	150	15th Feb. 1892.
6	"Ayul Veda Bhaskaran"	Do.	150	1st Mar. "
7	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	200	1st " "
8	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini"	Bangalore	125	1st " "
9	"Sukha Jivani"	Do.	250	1st Feb. and 1st Mar. 1892.
10	"Satya Vartamani"	Pasumalai	560	1st Mar. 1892.
11	"Sujanollasan"	Tanjore	100	20th Feb. and 5th Mar. 1892.
12	"Dravida Nesan"	Do.	350	1st and 15th Oct. and 1st Dec. 1891 and 15th Jan., 1st and 15th Feb. 1892.
13	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	212	1st Mar. 1892.
14	"Porsattam"	Madras	1,000	15th Feb. and 1st Mar. 1892.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
15	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	250	1st, 10th, and 20th Feb. and 1st Mar. 1892.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
16	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	27th Feb. and 5th Mar. 1892.
17	"Vikata Duta"	Do.	1,500	27th Feb. and 5th and 12th Mar. 1892.
18	"Arya Jana Priyan"	Do.	1,000	16th and 24th Feb. and 1st Mar. 1892.
19	"Arya Jana Paripalini"	Do.	500	23rd Feb. and 1st and 8th Mar. 1892.
20	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	900	5th Mar. 1892.
21	"Jananukulan"	Do.	100	24th Feb. and 2nd and 9th Mar. 1892.
22	"Nagai Nilalochani"	Negapatam	500	29th " " 7th Mar. 1892.
23	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	275	27th " " 5th " "
24	"Tirusirapura Tamil Selvan"	Trichinopoly	500	27th " " 5th and 12th Mar. 1892.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
25	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	850	26th Feb. 1892.
TELUGU.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
26	"Suniti"	Rajahmundry	500	10th Mar. 1892.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
27	"Sanmarga Bodhini"	Bellary	320	1st and 8th Mar. 1892.
28	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	7th " 14th " "
29	"Sarada"	Vizagapatam	150	8th Mar. 1892. "
CANARESE.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
30	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	29th Feb. and 7th, and 14th Mar. 1892.
31	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	12th Mar. 1892.
32	"Vrittanta Chintamony"	Mysore	600	2nd and 9th Mar. 1892.
33	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	1,600	3rd " 10th " "
MALAYALAM.				
34	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	27th Feb. and 5th Mar. 1892.
35	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	600	2nd and 9th Mar. 1892.
36	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	450	1st " 11th " "
37	"Manorama"	Calicut	500	7th Mar. 1892. "
HINDUSTANI.				
38	"Shams-ul-Akbar"	Triplicane, Madras	800	29th Feb. and 7th Mar. 1892.
39	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapettah do.	570	27th " " 5th " "
40	"Tilism-i-Hairuth"	Triplicane do.	50	15th and 25th Feb. 1892. "
41	"Khasim-ul-Akbar"	Bangalore	562	25th and 28th Jan. 1892, 4th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, and 25th Feb. 1892.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 10th instant, says that there is a rumour that the Amir of Afghanistan intends paying a visit to India in a few days, and that he has already ordered preparations to be made for it, although he has not made his intention known to the Government of India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMONY,
Mar. 10th, 1892.

2. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 2nd March, notices that the Czarewitch has proposed to visit the famine-stricken districts in Russia.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 2nd, 1892.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

3. The *Dravida Nesan*, of Tanjore, of the 15th January, observes that, in Tanjore and its neighbourhood, robbers and burglars are doing considerable injury by pursuing a lawless course of life, and calls upon the police to be up and doing.

DRAVIDA NESAN,
Jan. 15th, 1892.

4. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st March, alludes to an accident in which a jutka pony collided against a single bullock cart that was stationed near the cart-stand in Salem, and asks why the magistrates of the town should not insist upon these carts being stationed in the carriage-stand set apart for them.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Mar. 1st, 1892.

(b) Courts.

5. The *Sarada*, of the 14th February 1892, publishes the rumour that the district munsif's court now at Chodavaram is to be removed to Anakapalli (Rajahmundry). This is a change for the better, as Anakapalli lies conveniently both for the court officers and the parties. It is besides a municipal town, is situated in a fertile tract, carries on a thriving commerce, and has a good supply of fresh-water, not to mention the fact that it lies on the railway line.

SARADA,
Feb. 14th, 1892.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th March 1892, states that the karnam of Betapudi, in the Bhimavaram taluk, (Godavari district), charged with misappropriating Rs. 1-8-0 out of the salaries of the village servants, had been remanded for six months. The Sessions Judge acquitted him, and remarked that it was a pity to have remanded him for so long a time. The Legislative Council should reconsider the sections of the criminal law concerning remand.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Mar. 12th, 1892.

7. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 3rd instant, remarks thus:—The murder of natives by European soldiers is becoming very common. Three soldiers, who were charged with murder, were lately acquitted by the High Court at Madras. They think perhaps that natives are no better than sheep. Sheep at least are killed for food; but natives are not eaten, why then should they be killed? Is it for sport, or by accident? Even supposing it to be mere accident, as is generally alleged, should they not take care when shooting that no human beings are within the range of their shot? The lives of natives, it would seem, lie at the mercy of the soldiers.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Mar. 3rd, 1892.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 27th, 1892.

8. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 27th February, says that out of the six new munsifs' courts proposed to be established shortly in the Madras Presidency, one should be at Pattambi; or, if one of these cannot be assigned to Pattambi, the munsif's court at Angadipuram should be re-transferred to Pattambi.

(d) Education.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 26th, 1892.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th February, after describing the delay that is occasioned in disbursing pay to the teachers of Local Fund primary schools in the taluk of Arcot, North Arcot district, writes that the system introduced from January 1891 causes more delay than ever before. The new system requires that the inspecting schoolmaster of the Arcot range should submit one bill for the pay of all the teachers of the taluk to the Sub-Assistant Inspector, who should send it on to the President. He sanctions the bill, and sends it to the taluk with orders that the pay should be sent to the teachers through the taluk peons. This system causes enormous delay in each of its stages in addition to the delay which is lastly made in the taluk cutcheri. Teachers, he says, draw their pay more than two months after it has become due. He also complains that if taluk peons are asked to disburse the pay to the teachers, they generally expect to be given or ask for a present, alleging that they have performed a service in coming to the village where the teacher is. He hopes that, as the tahsildar does not attend to this matter, the Director of Public Instruction at least will attend to it, and remove the inconvenience which Local Fund teachers labour under.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 5th, 1892.

10. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 5th March, notices with regret the abolition of the college, Calicut, regretted. and is of opinion that this will injuriously affect the higher education of people of low castes, the Tiyans, &c. It recommends that an effort should be made to endow a private second-grade college at Calicut.

(e) Local and Municipal.

DRAVIDA NESAN,
Dec. 1st, 1891.

11. The *Dravida Nesan*, of Tanjore, of the 1st December last, observes that though it is a duty incumbent on the municipality of Tanjore to put up lantern-posts in Thasthanmal lane, in the town of Tanjore, where the road is so crooked and so dangerous especially when the night is dark, yet they have taken no action in regard to a petition submitted to them requesting them to put up lantern-posts in the locality named.

ARYA JANA
PARIPALINI,
Mar. 8th, 1892.

12. The *Arya Jana Paripalini*, of the 8th March, invites the attention of the Madras municipality to the circumstance that on the western side of Viraraghava Mudali street, Triplicane, drain-water is allowed to run into the street, and that this may prove injurious to public health. It calls upon the municipality to attend to the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 2nd, 1892.

13. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 2nd March, invites the attention of the municipal authorities, Calicut, to the insanitary condition of the municipal market.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 5th, 1892.

14. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 5th March, notices with approval the withdrawal by the Palghat municipal council of its recent resolution reserving some of the bathing places in the Kalpatti river exclusively for the use of Brahmins.

The Palghat municipal council rescinds its resolution unduly favouring Brahmins.

15. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 9th March, says that, looking at the number of arrack and toddy shops within the Calicut municipality, and their close proximity one to the other, it may be considered that the abkari rules are not administered properly in the municipality. It takes objection in particular to an arrack shop and a toddy shop located near the public road in Alchavattam, as they are very close to two temples, a tank, and a water-shed there. It therefore urges the local inhabitants to petition the chairman or the Deputy Collector to have these shops removed.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 9th, 1892.

(h) Railways.

16. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 9th instant, says that the Southern Mahratta Railway Company has sustained great losses by accidents to trains owing to the European and Eurasian engine-drivers getting drunk while on duty. That it has therefore resolved henceforth to employ none but Brahmins and other non-drinking classes on their trains. This resolution, the paper says, is very good, but suggests that the Railway Companies may receive as volunteers such of the European and Eurasian young men as will pledge themselves never to drink and make rules inflicting severe punishments upon those who violate the pledge.

VRIJTANTA CHINTA-
MONY,
Mar. 9th, 1892.

(i) Salt and Abkari.

17. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 9th instant, says that a Bombay lady, Miss Sunderboye Power by name, has gone to England to point out to the British nation the evil results of the opium monopoly in India, and hopes that Englishmen will take pity and put a stop to it, if the wives of the victims to opium should thus take to pleading the cause of their husbands in earnest.

VRIJTANTA CHINTA-
MONY,
Mar. 9th, 1892.

(k) General.

18. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Paripalini*, of the 23rd February, referring to the irregular manner in which the sub-postmaster of Bazaar post office, in Maharaja Mahal street, Coimbatore, behaves, writes:—We cannot adequately describe the haughtiness and carelessness with which the sub-postmaster of Bazaar post office, Coimbatore, does his work. He has no conception of what civility is, and is rude and impertinent in his behaviour towards people. The hours of attendance at the post office are between 7 and 10 A.M. and between 12 and 5 P.M., but it is seldom that these hours are adhered to. On some days the office is opened earlier and on other days later. Disposed as we may be to put up with irregular attendance in the morning, as the morning is generally not the most active time with the public for postal purposes, yet we cannot see how we can tolerate any longer such irregular attendance in the noon. I have to go to this post office almost every day. It is but rarely that the office is opened exactly at 12. A number of people may keep waiting at the office with letters and parcels to be registered and money orders to be sent. The sub-postmaster, after a hearty meal, goes to office walking in a leisurely way, seats himself on the chair, and takes rest. He then makes a few entries, takes a few letters and money orders for registering, and tells others in a petulant tone that he cannot receive theirs because the mail time would not permit it. Many indeed are the inconveniences and annoyances caused by this postmaster, and any report of the matter to the Postal Superintendent has so far proved ineffectual. It is to be hoped that the inhabitants of this place will hold a meeting on this subject and memorialise Government.

ARYA JANA
PARIPALINI,
Feb. 23rd, 1892.

VETTIKODIYON,
Mar. 5th, 1892.

19. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 5th March, criticises the manner in which G.O. respecting officials of 55 years of age is put into force, and makes the following observations:—Though the rule requires that, whenever a Government servant attains the

age of 55, he ought to retire on pension, yet Government has the power of exempting any one it pleases from the operation of this order. Invariably this exemption is granted only in the case of high officials, such as High Court and Small Cause Court Judges, Magistrates, and others. The benefit of this exemption is seldom granted to low-paid officials, in whose case it may be supposed there is a good reason for the concession being shown, for they would receive only small amounts as pension. We hear that, contrary to the expectation of many, two Judges in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, are to be granted a further extension of one year. And we are aware that a Presidency Magistrate, who was physically fit for service, was compelled to retire some time ago on account of the 55 years order. We would strongly suggest the desirability of introducing a rule which would deal with all alike, and give no privilege to one class of people that is not given to another. If the limit of age is fixed at 60 years and then retirement from service is insisted on in all cases, not only would Government introduce a fair and impartial rule but it would also enable such as are physically fit to continue longer in the service.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Mar. 12th, 1892.

20. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th March 1892, regrets that the Raja of Venkatagiri is to sever his connection with the Legislative Council just at the time when the Zamindari Karnams Bill is about to be discussed.

VRITTANTA CHINTA-
MONY,
Mar. 9th, 1892.

21. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 9th instant, remarks thus:—The administrative machinery of India is so costly that the people are reduced to extreme poverty. This cannot be avoided unless the Englishmen who come out to serve in India agree to serve for a small pay and to live like the Indians and identify themselves with the natives; only such men as will agree to do this should be employed, and then and only then the people of India will become a nation capable of holding their own against other nations.

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH,
Feb. 15th, 1892.

22. *Tilism-i-Hairuth* of the 15th February:—The *Am* of Lahore, in writing of the Amir's attitude towards the British Government, says:—Turrah Baz Khan, Risaldar of the Amir's Cavalry, has been imprisoned on suspicion of communicating news to the British Government; and the hair of his head and his beard have been pulled out. It is said that Maulavi Abdur Rahman, Nazir of the British Agent, was, on one occasion, seen standing in the house of Turrah Baz Khan. On hearing this, the Amir issued an order to the effect that no person should visit the employes of the British Agency without his written permission. If such be the case, the editor observes, it is useless to have a British Agent at Cabul; and it is apprehended that many persons will be expelled from Cabul for being on friendly terms with him. It is also asserted that the Amir is not a friend of the British Government, otherwise he would not have imprisoned British subjects, would not have prohibited his people from paying visits to the British Agent, and the frontier bad characters would not have rebelled in Chakai Khurram, inflicting heavy loss on the Turi tribe. Moreover, the Amir is afraid that the Government will take possession of his country, and therefore he does not allow the extension of a railway line into his dominions. The editor further remarks that, since the Afghans have begun to wear English boots and costumes, it is absurd to think that they are not aware of the benefits that would arise by extending the railway into their country. The Amir is conscious that, if such extension is made, he will be prevented from holding secret communications with Russia. It is the opinion of some people that, he is not hostile

to the British Government because he was placed on the throne of Cabul by them. To this, the editor replies that Abdul Rahman owes the Amirship to the Russian Government, which succoured him while he was an exile in its territories. The British Government only pays him the annual subsidy for fear of his going over to Russia and making a common cause with her. It is also rumoured that the Amir has sent a commission to Russia to conclude a commercial treaty with that empire. Russia, it is alleged, intends to find a way through the Pamir leading to the Indian frontier, to enable her caravans to pass through it for the purpose of trade.

23. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 15th February:—A Muradabad paper bitterly complains that no check and control is maintained in that district over the native physicians, who, without knowing how to read and write, commence to practise as doctors, and kill one by one the patients who put themselves under their treatment; and states that the above quacks give any medicine to a patient without diagnosing the disease. It is a pity that Government is not aware of this circumstance. Does not giving a patient medicines without diagnosing the disease, and thus causing his death, amount to homicide?

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR,
Feb. 15th, 1892.

24. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 22nd February, on the authority of a correspondent, states that six European soldiers, while on a hunting excursion in a village near Dinapur on the morning of the 18th February, accidentally shot a lad, who expired shortly after being conveyed to the hospital. The case is now under the investigation of the police. With reference to the above, the editor remarks that though this homicide may have been accidental, yet effectual measures should be adopted to prevent similar occurrences, which are increasing in number day by day.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR,
Feb. 22nd, 1892.

25. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 25th February, writes that the Delhi newspaper controverts the opinion entertained by the English Press that the Amir is not friendly to the British Government, that he is secretly in league with Russia, that his annual subsidy should therefore be discontinued, and that he should not be regarded as a friend of the British Government. It remarks, with regret, that as the English papers fill their columns with groundless and untrustworthy accusations and reports against the Amir, he will really think that the English papers are not worthy of being trusted, inasmuch as they give place to any stupid canard in their columns, and that Englishmen are cherishing malice and jealousy towards Muhammadan rulers and chiefs, bringing their characters and that of their Governments into disrepute. The English Press is thus trying to create ill-feeling between the British Government and the Amir in order to provoke war and disturb the peace of both the countries. English journalists would not be able to sustain the charges made against the Amir if he called upon them for an explanation.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR,
Feb. 25th, 1892.

III.—LEGISLATION.

26. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 5th March, writes that as the trustees of temples in Malabar know that Government has on hand the Hindu Temples Bill, they are extorting from the tenants more than even hitherto. The correspondent adds that if Government do not either pass the Bill soon or drop it, it will go hard with temple-tenants.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Mar. 5th, 1892.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

27. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of Nagercoil, of the 20th February, remarks that the system of collecting kist newly introduced in Travancore, viz., that the kist which till now has been collected in ten instalments should be collected at once, causes much hardship to people, and that any

TRAVANCORE
ABHIMANI,
Feb. 20th, 1892.

reduction of expenditure which may be effected by the new system is only made at the sacrifice of the convenience of people, and calls upon Government, which is ever ready to redress grievances, to set right this terrible evil.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKKA,
Feb. 29th, 1892.

28. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 29th February, points out that there is great corruption among the amildars of Mysore, as they are generally men of poor attainments, and that no fixed principle is followed in the appointment of men to the office.

VRIJTANTA PATRIKA,
Mar. 10th, 1892.

29. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 10th instant, points out that the ceremony of weighing the Maharaja of Travancore against gold and then distributing the gold among the Numbudries is a device invented by the Brahmins to make themselves rich at the expense of the State, and calls upon the Maharaja to put an end to this useless and unjust custom, and do good not only to the Brahmins but to all his subjects from whose pockets comes the money spent on the tula-bharum ceremony.

VRIJTANTA PATRIKA,
Mar. 3rd, 1892.

30. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 3rd instant, says that the Maharanee of Rewah not allowed to choose her own Diwan. The Maharanee of Rewah, who is now a widow, lately sent a deputy to wait upon the Governor-General and to request permission to her appointing her own Diwan. The Governor-General seems to have refused the permission desired, on the ground that the late Raja did not confer upon her the privilege of doing so.

KERALA MITRAM,
Mar. 11th, 1892.

31. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 11th March, noticing that cholera has broken out in Mattancheri, invites the attention of the Cochin Sirkar to the necessity of putting a stop to the sale of jack-fruit and melons in the local bazaars.

32. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper says that as some of the third-class magistrates in South Travancore write judgments in English, parties are subjected to great inconvenience in getting these translated. The correspondent therefore suggests that these magistrates should be ordered to write their judgments in the vernacular.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DRAVIDA NESAN,
Feb. 15th, 1892.

33. The *Dravida Nesan*, of Tanjore, of the 15th February, after dwelling on the ancient fertility of this country and after quoting some epithets given to it indicative of its prosperous condition, inquires into the cause of the frequent recurrence of famines. Is it that the price of grain has risen, or that the grain produced is insufficient, or that a portion of the population has increased, or that taxation is oppressive, or that the population has can find nothing to do? How then, it asks, can these famines be accounted for? It thinks that much hardship is caused by permitting merchants to export to other lands that grain which if retained here and sold at a reasonable price will save millions of lives. It alludes to one or two instances of merchants having in store large quantities of grain to be exported, and concludes by suggesting that the Collector of the district should adopt measures to prevent exportation of grain beyond a certain fixed quantity.

JANANUKULAN,
Feb. 21th, 1892.

34. The *Jananukulan*, of Tanjore, of the 24th February, in a leader headed "Account of supply made to officials," observes that a palmyra leaf book filed by one Moothoosamy Mooppan, a witness in small cause suit No. 737 of 1891 on the file of the district munsif of Tiruvadi, Tanjore district, contains, with particulars of price, &c., a list of articles supplied by

the village munsif to the tahsildar and other revenue and magisterial officers on different dates. It then asks the question whether these articles were supplied gratis or were paid for. If the former, no further comment is necessary; and if the latter, it must still be observed that Government officials should not place themselves under any the least obligation to a village munsif. Or it may be that the account has been intentionally cooked up. Even then it thinks that the person who had the audacity to do so must be dealt with in an exemplary manner. It concludes by calling upon the Collector, the Board of Revenue, and our Local Government to attend to this matter, as in any case such a thing ought to be put a stop to.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th February, after describing how in Mysore, Bombay, Ajmir, Bengal, Behar, and Burma famine is prevailing owing to want of timely rains, and how the price of food-grains is rising, remarks that a good shower of rain within the next few days will alleviate distress to an appreciable extent.

Dwelling on the frequency of the occurrence of famines in India and comparing the number of famines that prevailed in this and the previous centuries, it infers that once in every four years there has been a famine and that the stronger the British power grows in India, the more frequent is the recurrence of famines. It observes that a European gentleman proves from figures that in Native States famine does not so frequently occur, and that another gentleman holds that Englishmen are responsible for the occurrence of these famines. Referring to the manner in which European journals write on the probability of a severe famine in India if the present state of things continues, it approves in high terms of eulogy the stopping by His Excellency the Governor of the annual exodus to the Hills, and hopes that much economy may be effected in as many directions as possible to protect the people against the evils of famine. It concludes by saying that Government ought to take measures to prevent the export of grain to foreign countries.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Feb. 26th, 1892.

36. The *Jananukulan*, of Tanjore, of the 2nd March, dwells on the condition of poor clerks in cutcheris, who, in spite of their domestic cares and anxieties, are obliged to work from day-break to 9 or 10 P.M. with only a short interval for attending to physical necessities, and who, for all the work they do, are paid nothing more than 10, 15 or 20 rupees; and remarks that when vacancies occur the claims of these persons are not taken into consideration because the head of the office has a predilection towards men of his own caste, and provides them with posts in preference to men in the office. It is no wonder, it goes on to say, if, in these circumstances, poor clerks yield to temptation and accept bribes. It points out that low-paid clerks of long standing in the service are generally kept down, while new men obtain promotion rapidly, and concludes by hoping that something may be done to better the condition of these unfortunate men.

JANANUKULAN,
Mar. 2nd, 1892.

37. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 3rd instant, says that one Udruma and his wife induced two boys at Gooty to accompany them by telling them that they would go to a festival at Madras and return. They then took the 7-30 P.M. train to Madras, but the parents of the boys soon coming to know of the disappearance of the boys reported the matter to the police, who arrested Udruma and his wife. These have since confessed that they intended to take the boys to Natal for sale.

VRIJTANTA PATRIKA,
Mar. 3rd, 1892.

38. The same paper makes the following remarks:—The news from Assam is not very creditable to Government. When the District Superintendent of the place was passing by the road he met a few poor people dressed in rags with baskets on their heads and loads on their shoulders. These people prostrated themselves at his feet and begged him to set them at liberty. They said that one Madan Biswas had purchased them as slaves and was treating them with great

cruelty. The Superintendent then took up the case and the employer of slaves was convicted. But what we wonder is how the Government could remain ignorant of the fact for such a long time.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 2nd, 1892.

39. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 2nd March, reviews a Malayalam novel written by one Kunnampu, second-grade vakil in North Malabar, and expresses a hope that as the book contains many matters which should be known by the governing powers, Government should cause the book to be translated into English. The hero and heroine of the story are Malabar converts to Christianity, the hero of a very low caste (Cheruma) and the heroine of a very high caste (Nambudri Brahmin). The object aimed at by the writer is to show that low-caste people can, by becoming Christians, enjoy many advantages and are freed from many difficulties. The services rendered to Malabar by the German missionaries are spoken of in high terms.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Mar. 9th, 1892.

40. A paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 9th March, notices a recent case in which the guardians of two pariah boys that by accident were slightly wounded by Mr. Stone, Principal of the Kumbakonam college, when he was shooting birds, were charged with attempting to assault Mr. Stone, Principal of the Kumbakonam college, and were sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The paper considers that it is warranted in asking whether it is owing to the difference in colour that Mr. Stone was allowed to go scot-free, while these men were punished.

41. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper complains of the unusual delay made by the contractor of the Kuyyali ferry, between Tellicherry and Nittur, in taking passengers across the ferry. The correspondent says that coolies and vegetable-dealers going to Tellicherry are unnecessarily detained at the ferry for hours together. Further, the contractor is represented to have under him a number of bad characters, who, it is alleged, carry on depredations in the neighbourhood, and that with impunity, as the local police are said to be conniving.

Lodged.

Office Note to Hon. Dept. at p. 6. x
H. S. M. M. M.

H. S. 1/4/92 H. S. 31 mar
Circulated

28 March

[Issued 28th March 1892.]

Om 680

Reference 7. 13-4. 92

The attention of Govt. has been attracted to a statement in the newspaper called *Andhra - prakasika* of the 12th March 1892 to the effect that the Karmam of Katapadi in the Shivanavaram Taluk charged with misappropriating Rs. 1-5-0 out of the salaries of the village servants ~~for~~ was "remanded" for six months & that the Sessions Judge ~~has~~ passed certain strictures ~~upon~~ in regard to the length of the remand. The D.M. of Godavari is requested to report the facts of the case. (By order)

12 ap.
13 April

To. The D.M. Godavari
13 APR 92
IN M.S.

Remanded 17/6

No: A

Godavari District
Magistrate's Office
Canaada 1st July 1892

CURRENT NO. 2809

From

A. W. B. Higgins Esquire

District Magistrate, Godavari.

To

The Chief Secretary

to the Government of Madras.

Judicial Department.

Sir,

In reply to the Under Secretary's
Memorandum no $\frac{680}{13.4.92}$ and subsequent
reminder dated 17th June 1892, I have
the honor to report the facts of the case
against the Curum of Beta pudi, Bhinavaram
Taluk.

2. The following complaints were received
in October 1890 against the Curum and were
enquired into on the Revenue side by the
Tahsildar of Bhinavaram who submitted
his report on the subject on 29.11.90 to the
Dy Collector at Narsapur:—

(1) That the Curman had forged the signatures and marks of the village servants in the pay bill for September 1890 and that he had misappropriated a portion of the money drawn on that bill.

(2) That he had misappropriated the amounts paid by certain ryots on account of the assessment due by them, and attached their property when no arrears were due.

and (3) That he did not credit in the accounts certain amount paid by one Pandurang Lingamurti - an Inamdar and attached his property when he was not in arrears.

3. The Dy Collector directed, on receipt of the Tahsildar's report on the complaints, that the Curman should be prosecuted under the Penal Code. The Taluk Magistrate therefore took the cases on his file on 16-3-91 as registered cases nos 2, 3 and 6 respectively; the first under Secs 409 + 465 I.P.C and the 2nd + 3rd under Secs 182 + 409 I.P.C; and issued on

the same day a warrant for the arrest of the accused. The Curman, however, absconded and could not be arrested till 13.8.91 (i.e.) until after nearly 5 months' search. It is regarding the 1st of these cases that Government has called for a report. Extracts from the diaries of the Bhimawaram Taluk Magistrate - Syed Vaziruddin Sahib and of the Narsapur Dy. Magistrate - Mr. J. Ramayya Garu - are enclosed, as well as their explanations for the delay in making the enquiry into the case. The following is a gist thereof:

Accused arrested on 13.8.91
Case adjourned for the perusal of the record by the Taluk Magistrate to 14.8.91
As witnesses had to be summoned, case posted to 28.8.91
8 witnesses were examined and documents taken on file on 29.8.91 + 31.8.91
Case adjourned for the evidence of the Taluk Sheristadar who went on leave and whose evidence was material, to 10-9-91
12-9-91
14-9-91
15-9-91
16-9-91
17-9-91
18-9-91
+ 24-9-91

He
note: Magistrate having returned from camp on 28/8/91 + having other work, could not take up the case on 28.8.91.

The accused having petitioned
the Dy Magistrate praying for the
transfer of the cases against him,
to any other Magistrate, for the reasons

(1) that the Taluk Magistrate held the
Rev. Enquiry & (2) that he was the
accused's personal enemy the
records were called for by the
Dy Magistrate on
and were sent to him on 17-9-91
23-9-91

The Dy Magistrate received the
records on 24-9-91.

and as he had not the powers
of a Sub-divisional Magistrate,
addressed the Dist. Magistrate
regarding the transfer of the cases on 7-10-91
District Magistrate's proceedings

dated 30-10-91 transferring all
the 3 cases to the Dy Magistrate
were received by the latter on 1-11-91.

The accused ^{was} produced before
the Dy Magistrate on 3-11-91

Sureties promised by the accused
but not produced on 4-11-91

* note - no reason given
for this adjournment.
The case was posted to 18-11-91

The accused's Vakil objected to
the Dy Magistrate (2nd class) enquiring
into the 2nd & 3rd cases and wanted the
1st case to be tried by the Magistrate
who tries the other cases, on 18-11-91

The Dy Magistrate addressed the
Dist Magistrate regarding the
2nd & 3rd cases, which ~~are~~^{were} not
cognizable by a 2nd class Magistrate
and declined to make any
reference regarding the 1st case
which, as a 2nd class Magistrate,
he had power to commit for
trial on 18-11-91.

All the 3 cases were adjourned
to 3-12-91 on 19-11-91

to give an opportunity to
the accused to apply direct
to the Dist Magistrate regarding
the transfer of the 1st case

The District Magistrate refused
to order the transfer of the 1st case

* The Dy Magistrate ^{but} on 2-12-91 transferred the
2nd & 3rd cases to the Hd Ass't Magistrate on 3-12-91
saying he was aware of this order.

on 5-12-91 on The Dy Magistrate being on his way
which date he was at Cocanada to attend the District

Board meeting on 3-12-91 to
which ^{date} the case was posted, the

accused was remanded by the
Taluk Magistrate of Narasapur
to be produced on 15-12-91

note: The witnesses
should have been
summoned earlier.
The summonses were
issued on 17-12-91
Case adjourned on 18-12-91 as
witnesses had to be summoned, to 21-12-91

Enquiry commenced on 21-12-91

& finished on 24-12-91

The accused was committed to the Sessions on 24-12-91 and was acquitted on 8-1-92.

4. From the above it will be seen that the Taluk Magistrate was responsible for the delay from 13-8-91 to 23-9-91 (i.e. from the date of arrest of the accused to the date of submission of the records to the Dy Magistrate, and that the Dy Magistrate has to account for the delay from 24-9-91 to 24-12-91.

5. As one of the offences with which the accused was charged, was non-bailable, and as he could not furnish sureties, probably because he had absconded for 5 months in the beginning, he was kept on remand all the time he was under trial. The repeated adjournments of the case by the Taluk Magistrate to secure the Taluk Sheristadar's attendance, and the non-issue of summonses to the witnesses by the Dy Magistrate from 1st November 91 to 17-12-91, as well as his recall from Head Quarters on 3-12-91, to

which ^{date} had been ~~was~~ adjourned, were irregular. If more energy had been shown by the Dy Magistrate, the case might have been sent to the December Sessions. In other respects

I think the Taluk and Dy Magistrate's explanations may be accepted.

6. A copy of the Sessions Court's judgment is enclosed for reference and favor of return.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant

C. S. Hegde

District Magistrate

2/30/6

Judicial

The Collector

Godavari District.

H. M.

Submitted with reference
to Honorable Member's query
against para. 6 of the Report [N.S.]
on Madras Native Newspapers for
the fortnight ending 15th March 1892
(withn/).

C.S.
8/7L
6 July.

Nothing else done but record

Order 7/19.7.92 No. 1302. M.S.

Recorded.

/ From Order /

C.S.
8/7.L
9 July

C.W.

Let the Collector (with
two enclosures returned) Des/d
20.7.92

Subject.

Reporting on the facts of the
case against the curuam of
Belapudi, Shinaravaram Taluk
and forwarding certain papers,
including the explanations of the
Taluk and Deputy Magistrates, for
reference and return.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

*Recording letter from Shri.
Godavari reporting regarding
the case of the Karmam of
Bellapudi in Bhuvanagiri
Taluk charged with misapprop-
riation of the salaries of
Village servants*