

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 15th June 1891:

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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>Bi-monthly.</i>				
1	"Ayul Veda Bhaskaran"	Madras	150	1st June 1891.
2	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	150	1st " "
3	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini"	Bangalore	125	1st " "
4	"Sukha Jivani"	Do.	250	1st " "
5	"Satya Vartamani"	Pasumalai	650	1st " "
6	"Sujanollasan"	Tanjore	100	5th " "
7	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	212	1st " "
8	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	275	31st May 1891.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
9	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	250	1st June 1891.
10	"Jananukulan"	Tiruvadi	100	1st and 10th June 1891.
11	"Pandia Nesan"	Madura	5,000	1st June 1891.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
12	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	30th May and 6th June 1891.
13	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,400	6th June 1891.
14	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	760	30th May and 6th June 1891.
15	"Nagai Nilalochani"	Negapatam	400	1st and 8th June 1891.
16	"Arya Jana Priyan"	Madras	1,000	1st " 8th " "
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
17	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	850	2nd, 5th, 9th and 12th June 1891.
TELUGU.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
18	"Hindujanamasamkarni"	Madras	544	9th June 1891.
19	"Suniti"	Rajahmundry	Between 250 and 500	13th " "
<i>Weekly.</i>				
20	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	12th June 1891.
CANARESE.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
21	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	1st and 8th June 1891.
22	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	20	6th " 13th " "
23	"Vrittanta Chintamony"	Mysore	1,000	3rd " 10th " "
24	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	1,500	4th " 11th " "
<i>Monthly.</i>				
25	"Sudarshana"	Udipi	400	April 1891.
MALAYALAM.				
26	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	30th May and 6th June 1891.
27	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	670	27th " " 3rd " "
28	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	1st and 11th June 1891.
HINDUSTANI.				
29	"Shams-ul-Akbar"	Triplicane, Madras	800	1st and 8th June 1891.
30	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapettah, do.	590	23rd and 30th May and 6th June 1891.
31	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	125	11th " 21st " 1891.
32	"Tilism-i-Hairuth"	Do. do.	200	25th May 1891.
33	"Khasim-ul-Akbar"	Bangalore	450	21st and 25th May 1891.
34	"Shoukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	19th " 30th April " "
35	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	9th May and " "
36	"Mahbub-ul-Khulub"	Do.	275	23rd and 30th May " "

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 1st instant, in an article under this heading, says that the British Government, although professing great aversion to extending their dominions, seem really bent upon adding province after province to their already extensive territories. This desire for extension of the empire has led to the annexation of Upper Burma and the recent capture of Manipur. The annexation of Manipur will lead to the annexation of Assam, since till now the kings of Manipur had been paying tribute to the kings of Assam, and now that Manipur has fallen into the hands of the British, the latter may assert their supremacy and refuse to pay tribute to the State of Assam.

While the attention of Government is thus drawn to the north-eastern frontier, the affairs on the north-western frontier are likely to be a source of grave anxiety if the Amir, who is now old and infirm, should die. There will then be a struggle for the throne between the son and accepted heir of the present Amir and Ishak Khan, who is now under the protection of the Russian Government. The two great European Powers, Russia and England, will then be confronted with each other as allies of the different parties.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

2. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st June, regrets to report that A high-handed police constable. constable No. 1086 of the Salem town police unjustly deprived, at 12-45 P.M. on the 27th ultimo, a poor woman of certain mango fruits which she was selling in the small agraaharam street, and that the editor was an eye-witness of the above incident, and remarks it to be a great scandal that the police force should be composed of such vagabonds.

3. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th June, writes:— Murders in the Tenkarai taluk. Within the past four or five months there have been four cases of murder. While Arunachala Panikkan, a resident of the village of Tirukoilur, near Tenkarai, was returning from the sessions court of Tinnevely to his native place in a transit, he was waylaid by his enemies near Saidunganallur, severely beaten, and cut to pieces with a sword. Although some of the culprits were arrested, they have been released, and no further steps have been taken to find out the murderers. Within one month after this incident took place, a laundress, aged eighteen, who went about the streets of Ponnangurichi, near Srivaikuntham, collecting dirty clothes, was enticed, by a Maravan, to a place behind the Engineer's office on the plea of giving his clothes to be washed, and was there murdered by him for the sake of the one hundred rupees' worth of jewels she wore. Although the prisoner was found to be in possession of the jewels and committed to the sessions, yet he has been acquitted! This incident has struck terror into the hearts of the people. This is not all. At 9 P.M. on the 3rd Vaikasi, a public prostitute named Muttammall, living in a house on the public road in Srivaikuntham, was murdered by her enemy. A dramatic company was performing very near her house. The number of persons who assembled to witness the performance would have been nearly 2,000. People were constantly passing along that way. The police station is very near the house. I do not know how, in the face of all these, such a horrible deed was allowed to be committed with impunity. The police have taken no steps with regard to this case. On the 6th instant, the body of a boy of sixteen was found murdered in the bed of the river at Alwartirunagari. Up to date no steps have been taken even with regard to this case. The police and other authorities seem to be fast asleep. People are terribly afraid, and do not know what further heinous deeds will be allowed to be committed.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
June 1st, 1891.

SWADESABHIMANI,
June 1st, 1891.

SWADESAMITRAN,
June 5th, 1891.

ask the S. H. H. to
if the statement is
true or not
24/6

KERALA PATRIKA,
May 30th, 1891.

4. [Correspondent.] The Police Department is most oppressive to the people. If a theft is committed, the police will, in conjunction with the offender, try to conceal a portion of the stolen property. In any other case, they will deal with the affair according as they get money or not. It is usual with them to make out true cases to be false and false ones to be true. It is from the ignorance and incapacity of the lower subordinates of the department that all this mischief arises. A better set of men should be selected for those appointments.

KERALA SANCHARI,
June 30th, 1891.

5. [Leader.] One Choton Raman committed suicide in a building belonging to the Vengayil Nayanars in Chirakal taluk. On this, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Hunt, arrested two members of the Nayanar family and kept them in custody and afterwards released them without any inquiry. Mr. Hunt also unlawfully took possession of a diary kept by one of these Nayanars and broke open in his absence a room locked up and secured by the latter; and a third member of the family was sent to Tellicherry against his will. This conduct of the Superintendent evidences want of forethought. The magistrates, who remanded the men into custody without sufficient cause shown, also did not exercise proper discretion. It is hoped that the Inspector-General of Police and the Government will pay particular attention to such cases.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
June 1st, 1891.

6. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st June, with reference to the late riot in Benares, remarks that the police administration should undergo a thorough change, as the policemen in the late riot did nothing to suppress the revolt, but were very busy in arresting the rebels.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
June 6th, 1891.

7. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 6th June, states that certain budmashes attacked a person who was passing by near the cricket ground in Chepauk. The editor attributes this to the famine now prevalent around Madras, and warns the police to be vigilant hereafter and to appoint more constables during nights on beat.

(b) Courts.

DESABHIMANI,
May 31st, 1891.

8. The *Desabhimani*, of Cuddalore, of the 31st May, impresses on the Collector of South Arcot the necessity of appointing an experienced High Court vakil as town magistrate in the place of the late Mr. Gouge, as a clerk who may be elevated to such a position is not expected to command the respect of the public and the bar, especially at the head-quarters station.

(d) Education.

SWADESAMITRAN,
June 9th, 1891.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th June, writes:—It is a matter for scandal that the amount of grant actually paid to a results school should be far below the estimate. There is a results school in the village of Kanjanur, Villupuram taluk. Although this school was entitled to a grant of Rs. 60 last year, it received only Rs. 25. The balance of Rs. 35 was not paid. This will simply result in the closing of many schools. Government seem to pay no attention to this anomaly. The Presidents of the several local boards do great injustice to the teachers. Primary education must necessarily decline on this account.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESABHIMANI,
June 1st, 1891.

10. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st June, reports that the whole district of Salem has been thrown into a state of commotion by the present Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, who has notified by beat of

tom-toms that vaccination is compulsory in the district, and that whoever refuses to allow himself to be vaccinated shall be sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 or six months' imprisonment. The paper thinks that vaccination will prove a total failure in the district until the present Deputy Inspector is transferred elsewhere, and Mr. Mir Mazar Ali, the previous incumbent, who tried to popularize vaccination among the people by kind words, is brought back.

11. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st June, reports that, although a resolution in favor of relieving the people of Salem from the distress caused to them by the scarcity of water was passed on the 14th ultimo by the municipal council of Salem, no steps have been taken to carry out the resolution, apparently for want of funds. It remarks that it is impossible to describe in adequate terms the sufferings of the people on account of the scarcity of water.

SWADESABHIMANI,
June 1st, 1891.

12. *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 1st June, complains of the insanitary condition of the Matharajah Mahal street and other streets of the town of Coimbatore.

KALANIDHI,
June 1st, 1891.

13. The *Pandia Nesan*, of Madura, of the 1st June, complains of the unequal proportion in which the water-tax is collected from the rate-payers of Madura, and calls upon the municipality either to abolish the tax altogether or to collect it impartially from all the residents by providing the whole town with the requisite pipes, as in Madras.

PANDIA NESAN,
June 1st, 1891.

14. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th June, reports that, while he was going from the Suramangalam railway station to Chinnakalrayan hill through Arisipalayam on the 30th ultimo, he was an eye-witness of the destruction by fire of sixteen huts in the Parachéri of Arisipalayam, and that the consequence was that a number of poor people were left destitute and houseless. He attributes this to the absence of water-supply, and calls upon Government and the local municipality to give relief to the distressed people. He also calls upon Government to grant those people free passes for procuring building materials from the neighbouring forests, as there is a provision authorising Government to grant such relief.

SWADESAMITRAN,
June 5th, 1891.

15. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dutan*, of the 6th June, complains that, owing to the floor of the Ootacamund market being slippery, people not unfrequently meet with serious accidents, especially during the rainy season. He calls upon the municipality of that place to have the floor of the market paved with granite, as in Trichinopoly.

VIKATA DUTAN,
June 6th, 1891.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th June, writes as follows:—Many miles of road still remain unopened throughout the presidency. The Government of India and the Secretary of State for India are interested in the extension of railways; the Local Government and the members of district boards should evince an equal amount of interest in the extension of local fund roads, owing to the absence of which the inhabitants of several villages are subjected to great inconvenience and loss in various ways. They find it difficult to export the produce of their villages to other places, and to import into their own villages the goods which they require from other places. Good roads are at present even more necessary than railway lines. There is a special tax on this account called the road-cess. Although thousands of rupees are collected under this head, the local boards do not utilize the amount for the opening and repair of roads. Government must direct the local boards to open roads to all important villages by supplementing the local funds from provincial revenues. There will be no fear of famine provided there is road communication throughout the country. The existence of roads will render the communication between different places easy. Our Local Government and district boards should pay particular attention to this.

SWADESAMITRAN,
June 9th, 1891.

SWADESAMITRAN,
June 9th, 1891.

17. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th June, complains of the insanitary condition of the various streets and roads of the town of Madura owing to the want of proper supervision on the part of the municipal authorities.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI,
June 1891.

Complaint against the new tax on stones and gravel in the Ceded Districts.

18. The *Hindujanasamskarini*, of the month of June 1891, complains that in consequence of a new tax on stones and gravel in the Ceded Districts poor people are unable to build houses.

Complaining that Mr. Wolfe-Murray is conducting the local fund affairs just as he pleases.

19. The same paper complains that Mr. Wolfe-Murray, Acting Collector of Anantapur, does not consult the local fund members and conducts the local fund affairs just as he pleases.

ANDHRAPRAKASHIKA,
May 30th, 1891.

20. The *Andhraprakāsika*, of the 30th May 1891, contends, in its review of the report of the Madras municipality for the year 1888-89, that the municipality is in want of funds because it spends a great deal of money on works recommended by Europeans, and because it keeps up an unnecessarily large establishment. Were it not for this extravagant expenditure the taxes could have been reduced to a certain extent. The municipal commissioners should be made personally responsible for the money they so lavishly spend. Instead of erecting, at an enormous outlay, a big market for the city of Madras, small markets like those in Chulay, Pudupet, &c., should be constructed. So long as there exist no proper drains, and the privies in the houses are not constructed on sanitary principles, the appointment of a Health Officer is useless and sheer waste of the rate-payers' money.

KERALA PATRIKA,
May 30th, 1891.

21. [Leader.] The opinion of Government, that the municipality (of Calicut) is not working properly, is right in one way; but it is doubtful whether the defect is so great as to justify the withdrawal of the privilege of election. The interference of officials in municipal matters has been great for some time past. If this interference is improving the condition of the municipality, well and good. But experience has shown that it is otherwise in the case of the Calicut municipality. It has now become a practice with some officials if they have to gain any object from the municipality to attend the meeting properly that day, then, gaining over some easy-going councillors to their side, they manage the business according to their wishes. An examination of the records connected with the case lately conducted against Mr. C. R. Karunakara Menon will sufficiently prove this. Not only does everybody believe that the said case was instituted at Mr. Chappu Menon's instance owing to the ill-feeling existing between himself and Mr. Karunakara Menon, but also the records prove it. It is not the practice here to give replies regularly to applications for permission to erect buildings. Some people erect buildings without even making any application. It is accordingly somewhat surprising to find a case in which there was a petition properly presented. It is needless here to enter into details of similar cases.

KERALA SANCHARI,
June 3rd, 1891.

22. [Correspondent.] For preserving the water of the Mananchira tank and for the convenience of the people taking water from it at night, the fixing of municipal lights in the four corners of the tank and the establishment of a police guard to watch the tank are suggested.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

JANAMITRAN,
May 9th, 1891.

23. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 30th May, writes as follows:—Already the mirasidars of the Tanjore district are struggling hard under the existing land tax, various other taxes and the results of unfavorable seasons. At this stage the settlement officers have made their appearance like cruel Death before the mirasidars,

whom these ruthless officers are determined upon impoverishing by the issue of an unjust and terrible notification which would simply make matters worse. Everywhere people are mourning in numbers over their future fate, and are shedding tears. They do not know who will deliver them from this oppression. O! noble Collector! unless you give them hope, they will even go the length of killing themselves in despair. The proposals of the settlement officers are as weak as a wall without foundation. They idly presume that the Tanjore land-holders are enjoying the halcyon days of plenty and pleasure. We do not know where they learnt their methods of classifying soils, of estimating the produce, and of calculating the average prices of grains and the cost of cultivation. Their action in having taken Tiruvadi to be the best portion of the district resembles that of a man who mistook his wife suffering from dropsy for a pregnant woman. How strange and unreasonable this is! Is it possible to expect the whole delta of the Cauvery to yield plentifully? Notwithstanding the exertions of the mirasidar by day and night, there is nothing left for him after deducting the land-tax and the cost of cultivation. Fully aware as they are of the miserable condition of the people of Tanjore, who are trying to migrate to foreign countries for eking out their livelihood, the settlement officers have mercilessly expressed their improper opinions in the notification with a view to either promote their own interest by showing gains to Government or to extirpate the people out of the district. What a critical moment is this? God forbid any further increase of the land-tax as proposed by the settlement officers. Is the adoption of such a measure just on the part of Government, who never swerve from the path of rectitude? What can the ryots do? How are they to pay the tax? The Government of Her Majesty is not a blind Government. Some may think that the prices are now higher. But for this the mirasidars would have already been reduced to an abject state of poverty and died of starvation. What was the rate at which provisions were sold when the land revenue was fixed at the existing rate? Compare the advantages and disadvantages of those times with the advantages and disadvantages of the present. What an amount of interest did the revenue officers take in the cultivation of the soil in those days? Compare the present with the past with regard to the price of cattle, their pasturage and the value of labor. In those days liberal remissions of revenue were granted in times of dearth brought on by excessive rainfall or its total failure. There were also numerous other advantages. At present all these circumstances have been entirely changed. Salt, which was formerly sold at 15 or 20 measures per rupee, is now sold at 6 measures per rupee. Ghee is now sold at 3, 4 or 5 seers per rupee whereas it was formerly sold at 12 or 15 seers. Cattle have been deprived of their pasture-lands by the conversion of all poramboke lands into reserved forests. Besides, they are being killed in great numbers every day for supplying the soldiers of Her Majesty's army with meat. When cattle are being reduced in number by these means, how can the country be expected to prosper? How are the ryots to plough the soil? Whence are the children to get their milk and the people their ghee? At present ghee and condensed milk are being imported into this country from Belgium, Turkey and other European countries. No further testimony of the deterioration of cattle in this country is needed than that the people are obliged to buy imported ghee and milk. Sriman Swami, in his lecture on the cow protection question, proved, by means of official statistics, that if cattle are allowed to be destroyed at the present rate, there will be no cattle left at the end of sixty or seventy years. A pair of bullocks which could be had for Rs. 10 in former years could not be purchased now even for Rs. 50. People formerly got free of cost from the forests the timber required for agricultural implements, leaves and shrubs for manuring their fields, and fuel for domestic consumption. But now they have to pay for all these. A small family, consisting of a husband and a wife, has to spend nearly Rs. 2 per mensem for fuel. Previously people had to pay only the land tax; but now they have to pay various other taxes. The mirasidars have now to spend much in the shape of court fees and registration fees. They have to depend upon European merchants for

articles of domestic use. The revenue officers of former days were always interested in the welfare of the ryots. Government now totally neglect the minor irrigation works. All the channels of irrigation have now been encroached upon; the authorities are deaf to all representations on the matter; and it is impossible to estimate the loss sustained by the ryots on this account. Labor was cheap in those days, but now the laborers migrate to other countries, partly because they could get higher wages there, and partly because they are unable to put up with the difficulties they labor under in this country. Others, again, have, under the patronage of the missionaries, become the enemies of agriculturists. And the consequence is that for the labor which at one time cost two annas only, the ryots have now to pay four or six annas. There is no such thing as remission in these days. Benign Collector! Is it just on the part of the settlement officers to ignore all the above facts, and try to raise the land revenue on the score of higher prices alone? Any one who carefully studies the advantages which the ryots formerly had, as well as the disadvantages under which they labor at present, will not fail to be struck with the present miserable condition of the ryots. As his expenditure exceeds his income, there is no gain to the ryot even though paddy be sold at Rs. 3 per kalam. If the ryots are really profited by their lands, why should they be sunk in bankruptcy? Why should they undergo the disgrace of allowing their lands to be sold by Government for arrears of revenue. This is proof enough of the ryots' inability to pay the present land tax. He alone deserves to be called a king, who protects his subjects without imposing unnecessary and unjust taxes on them. Otherwise, his dominions could be compared to nothing else than a forest. The subjects always look to the clemency of the king, and if he is merciless, they must merely run away to forests. We do not know where the ryots are to take refuge when, even under British Government, the fountain head of all mercy, it is proposed to levy such heavy taxes. Government are not at all justified in levying this cruel tax. Noble gentleman! We request you to excuse us for the liberty with which we put forth the above facts before you. We can represent our grievances only to you who have been appointed to rule over our destinies. We request you to take into your kind consideration all the facts which we have from time to time brought to your notice through newspapers and petitions, and to protect us from inevitable destruction by not raising the tax as proposed by the settlement officers. If we are to be reduced to the condition of starvation and destroyed by a stroke of the pen, whom are you to rule over after our death? There is an old saying that the fame of a ruler depends upon the success of his administration, which again depends upon the prosperity of the subjects. History furnishes numerous examples of rulers who owed their fall to the oppression of their subjects. We hope that our benign Government will not fail to consider the above facts. We can only pray for justice, we cannot compel you to be just.

JANAMITRAN,
May 30th, 1891.

24. Hearing that Mr. Stuart, who is up to date doing settlement work in Malabar, is to be appointed special officer for conducting the settlement of the Tanjore district on Rs. 1,800 per mensem with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 250, the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 30th May, remarks that this gentleman was so generous as to dismiss a clerk for the serious crime of having absented himself for one day, and that the appointment of such an officer for this work is most appalling.

KALANIDHI,
June 1st, 1891.

25. The *Kalanidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 1st June, writes:—About Rupees 90,000 seem to be still due to Government from the ryots of the Coimbatore taluk. The revenue officials are adopting coercive measures for collecting the same. Distressed as the ryots are by the failure of the monsoon, they have not been granted remissions to a reasonable extent. And it is a pity that Government officials take no notice of the complaints of the ryots on the subject.

(h) Railways.

26. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 30th May, does not approve of the practice of appointing police officers for duty at the several railway stations, but recommends the institution of a special department, called the Railway Police Department, in the pay of the railway authorities concerned. The members of the railway police should, according to this paper, be thoroughly conversant with the latest railway rules and regulations.

VETTIKKODIYON,
May 30th, 1891.

27. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 25th May, states that the extension of the Chaman Railway as far as Candahar is a very useful thing, and says that it should be in the possession of the British for the following reasons:—(1) Candahar commands all the serviceable roads leading to Afghanistan; (2) that its occupation by the British is politically important; (3) Candahar is a fortified city and a small army can hold it; (4) its climate is very salubrious and there is plenty of water; (5) it is a very fertile tract; (6) its inhabitants are less hostile. Besides this, labor can be had there in abundance. The editor remarks that, as the Amir is very anxious to spread western civilization into his territories, he would not be opposed to this plan. If the Amir loses this opportunity it will be difficult to construct a railway there hereafter.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR,
May 25th, 1891.

(k) General.

28. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th June, brings to the notice of the postal authorities the inconveniences and delays to which the general public, more especially the merchant class, of Nagore are subjected by the hours of arrival and despatch of mails being changed from 10 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. to 11-30 A.M. and 11-45 A.M. respectively on and from the 1st April last.

SWADESAMITRAN,
June 5th, 1891.

29. [Correspondent.] No notice is now given, nor publication made in the Gazette, of the attachment of land for arrears of land revenue.

KERALA PATRIKA,
May 20th, 1891.

(b) If the papers relating to the British and Cochin boundary settlement are intended to be issued with the Gazette, they should be accompanied by Malayalam translations also.

(c) The remissions granted in consideration of the late flood in Pálghat are ridiculously small.

(d) Can those already married register their marriages under the Malabar Marriage Bill? If so, how?

30. *Safir-i-Dakkhan*, of April, states that the Miranzi tribe is stoutly opposing the advance of the British army and many officers of the main column were killed and wounded the other day. It would be advisable for the British Government to have a clear and definite understanding with them.

SAFIR-I-DAKKHAH,
Apr. 1891.

31. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 18th May, states that a new law regarding the punishment of offenders has been lately passed in France, by which judicial tribunals are empowered to award punishment of imprisonment or fine against a person who may be convicted for the first time but to reserve its execution for a period of five years. If the criminal behaves well and does not commit any crime during the prescribed period, the sentence will be cancelled; but in the event of his committing crime within the specified period, he shall undergo the first punishment in addition to the punishment that may be awarded for the subsequent crime. The editor suggests to the British Government to legislate a similar enactment and to extend the above period to seven years instead of five years.

KHASIM-UL-AKBAR,
May 18th, 1891.

32. *Tilism-i-Hairuth* of the 25th May:—A newspaper writes that a conference is very necessary in this country, and should be formed to hold inquiries into the

TILISM-I-HAIRUTH,
May 25th, 1891.

unjust and unlawful procedure of certain district magistrates. That all cases of the above nature which may occur through the personal malice or hatred of a district magistrate during the year should be brought to the notice of the conference and the conference should, after due deliberation, submit a report on them to the Local Government in order that remedial measures may be adopted.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
June 1st, 1891.

33. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st June, with reference to the scarcity of grain in several parts of India, says with much surprise that the condition of the country will not be improved unless the articles exported are taxed.

34. The same paper states that it is the duty of Christian missionaries and the Government to better the condition of the low-caste people. If they do this, no doubt the condition of those low-caste people will be improved in a few days.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
June 6th, 1891.

35. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar* of the 6th June:—*Akbar Darussaltanath*, Calcutta, states that Lord Salisbury, in his speech delivered at Glasgow, said that the condition of Egypt and Persia is improving. The editor remarks that English policy did not yet find its way into Persia, but the British Government have full sway over Egypt and that its revenue has been improved by means of taxation which goes to fill the pockets of those European gentlemen who have settled there. The editor further remarks that, after the evacuation of Egypt by the English, no trace of European civilization will be left behind.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
June 8th, 1891.

36. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 8th June, with reference to the dismissal of Mirza Malcolm Khan, the Persian Ambassador, states that, though the agent in the court of the Amir of Cabul is a Mussulman, the English would never place any confidence in him as they would do in a man of their own nationality and creed. The same question is discussed with regard to the appointment of the agents at Herat and Balkh. Should occasion arise, British envoys will be placed on the frontier limits. It is owing to this difficulty that agents have not yet been appointed in many places. If the British Government appoint any Mussulman as their agent in any one of those places, the Amir will give his consent. It is desirable that the Persian and other Asiatic courts should act on the European rule.

III.—LEGISLATION.

KERALA SANCHARI,
May 27th, 1891.

37. [Correspondent.] The Malabar Marriage Bill Committee lately sat at Tellicherry to examine witnesses. Many people gathered round the district court building in which the meetings were held, and aired their opinions, some of which were as follows:—The object of the meeting is to change marumakkatayam into makkatayam; this would upset marumakkatayam; the Bill and the Commission are both uncalled for; there is nothing to fear so long as the Bill is not a compulsory measure; the Bill as it stands cannot be passed, &c.

KERALA PATRIKA,
May 30th, 1891.

38. [Leader.] In the evidence taken at Tellicherry the Nayars are for the most part opposed to the Bill. They say that there is no necessity for such a Bill; surely they can never deprecate the objects contemplated by it?

KERALA PATRIKA,
May 30th, 1891.

39. [Correspondent.] In reference to the provisions of the Bill, certain doubts are raised, viz., whether the supporters of the measure think that Malayali females have any privileges at present, or otherwise; whether

the existence or non-existence of those privileges is allowed by the sastras or sanctioned by custom; and whether the Bill confers, confirms, recognizes, alters or nullifies any privileges in the case of these women. At any rate, before the Bill, which may be expected to affect the condition of both males and females, is passed into law, the objections of the females, if any, should also be considered.

40. [Correspondent.] It is not fair that there is no member from Canara or from among Muhammadans. In taking evidence regarding the Bill, custom and procedure should not alone be considered, but the opinions of men versed in sastras and in religion should also be consulted. The attention of Government and the Marriage Bill Committee is invited to these suggestions.

KERALA SANCHARI,
June 3rd, 1891.

41. [Correspondent.] The Malabar Marriage Bill cannot be unfavorable to the people of North Malabar, inasmuch as all that it does is to provide punishment for offences against the present form of marriage there. Similarly, the people of South Malabar and Cochin and Travancore also cannot make grievance of being made to follow a form of marriage which is found best suited. The following suggestions are also made:—When marriage is solemnized in the present form in North or South Malabar, six or more respectable persons of the same caste as the parties intending marriage shall make a record that the marriage has been solemnized. On a petition made to Government by six persons as above described, that the custom of the country and the procedure now laid down have been contravened by any one, he shall be considered to have lost his caste until after the petitioners have reported to Government that he has amended his ways. If a like form of marriage is arranged for without interfering with the present one, it is believed that both sides will agree and that the Government can justly enforce it.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 6th, 1891.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

42. The *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 6th instant, says that, in March last, the two Chief Engineers of the Travancore State were driving in a dog-cart on the road from Cape Comorin to Nagercoil. At the bridge near Suchindram, some three or four miles from their destination, a scavenger had been placed on duty to warn off all low-caste people from the road as the 'swamy' or god was coming. No notice of such restriction of traffic had been given in the Gazette, and the road was part of the trunk road, the great highway of the country. The two Europeans therefore did not take any notice of the oral message of the scavenger. So they proceeded and very soon saw a crowd, evidently a procession of some sort. The tahsildar rushed forth in great excitement and insisted upon the gentlemen taking a bye-road although they knew of no such bye-road suitable for cart traffic. They therefore remained on the road in spite of the tahsildar while the procession passed by. The tahsildar reported the matter to the Huzur. The Dewan mildly censured the gentlemen for their conduct. The British Resident decided that they were bound to obey the tahsildar and assumed the existence of a bye-road. This imaginary bye-road was officially inspected and found to be 3 feet wide, and full of pits, utterly impossible for wheeled traffic. Nevertheless the British Resident holds that there is a bye-road and the gentlemen should have gone by it.

VRIJTANTA BODHINI,
June 6th, 1891.

Upon this the editor remarks:—"It is very evident that things are not as they should be in the self-styled 'model state.' Those who have lived there for some time and have seen behind the scenes know only too well how different the reality is from the representation given to the public. Probably this is true of most Native States. Travancore, however, seems to be taking, in several respects, decidedly retrograde steps. Religious toleration

is growing less and less every year, instead of the other way about, as in most civilized countries."

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIK,
June 8th, 1891.

43. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 8th instant, says:—We understand that there would be certain important changes in the administration of Mysore, by the side of which the transfer of the anche postal department to the British Government sinks into insignificance. The British police used to take cognizance of offences committed on the railway line from Bowring Bazaar to the cantonment, and the prosecutions were conducted by them before the cantonment magistrate. But between Mysore and Harihar the police officers and magistrates of the Maharaja's Government have been taking cognizance of similar offences. It seems that hereafter the police posted at the several places on the State Railway line will be done away with and their places supplied by the British police, and the police administration throughout the line will rest with the Imperial Government. Another change will be with regard to the irrigation works. Hitherto a large portion of the State had been set apart for purposes of irrigation and public works. But we now understand that, on account of the scanty supply of water for irrigation in the adjoining British territories, the Imperial Government has intimated to the Mysore Durbar that in future no dams or anicuts can be constructed across rivers, so as to impede or divert the stream, without the previous consent of the British Government. Mysore being situated on a higher level its rivers naturally flow through British territories to the sea. Instead of this, if the respective situation of the territories were changed, as is the case with the State of Hyderabad, we very much doubt whether the British Government would listen to a similar complaint if made by the Native State. We are sure they would say that they would do anything they like within their own dominions. Thus there is one law for the mighty and another for the weak. This is not the only instance in which the British Government has shown its power over Mysore. They have acted similarly with regard to the manufacture of earth-salt, cultivation of property and the imposition of frontier duties. The British Government directed the settlement of inams in the province under the rules in force in their own territories. The department has now been abolished. The introduction of such a department was quite unnecessary in Mysore, and further the benefits that have resulted from it in Mysore are not in any way adequate to the expenditure incurred. An office called excise commissioner was not long ago created and a large establishment was sanctioned, but before it is given a fair trial, the department, we understand, is to be abolished and the old system is to be restored. We only regret that this department has met with its end in its very infancy.

KERALA SANCHARI,
May 27th, 1891.

44. [Leader.] Gives a review of the reply given by the Maharaja of Travancore to a memorial submitted to His Highness by the people of that State complaining, among other matters, that a fair proportion of the appointments under that Government is not conferred on its own subjects. The Maharaja's reply is, on the whole, considered to be sufficiently considerate.

KERALA PATRIKA,
June 6th, 1891.

45. [Correspondent.] The present Dewan of Cochin has now rendered himself very unpopular owing to his neglect of work and his partiality for his own caste men.

KERALA MITRAM,
June 11th, 1891.

46. [Leader.] The Dewan of Cochin cannot be blamed for his selection of a man of his own caste (one Ramayya) as his Secretary when the Malayalis take up such a hostile attitude towards him.

SAFIR-I-DAKKHAN,
Apr. 1891.

47. *Safir-i-Dakkhan*, of April, suggests to the British Government to restore the State of Manipur to its rightful Raja after realizing all the expenses of the

expedition. If this is not done other native princes would be led to suppose that the Political Agent installed the rebellious Raja on the throne, with the approval of Government, with the ulterior object of creating a rebellion, and that they are the cause of it. If they had not installed the said Raja, a rebellion would not have taken place.

48. *Safir-i-Dakkhan* of the 9th May:—*Amrita Bazaar Patrika* writes that it was necessary for the Government to take Manipur for the sake of Burma, as was Pegu for Rangoon, and Rangoon for Burma, and the possession of Upper Burma compelled the Government to interfere in the State of Manipur. The rebellion of Manipur took place at an opportune hour. The Raja of that State was compelled to go to Calcutta to seek for help. The Government ought to answer why they did not avail themselves of this opportunity. The easy way of gaining influence and authority over Manipur was by rendering help to the Raja.

SAFIR-I-DAKKHAN,
May 9th, 1891.

49. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 1st June, with reference to Manipur affairs, states that Government should appoint such officers as Political Agents who are wise and who possess sound judgment and fellow-feeling.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
June 1st, 1891.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

50. [Correspondent.] Owing to scarcity of rain last year, crops have greatly failed in North Malabar. The condition of Kolath and Ayikot demands the special consideration of Government. The Collector or the divisional officer should soon inspect the places and ascertain the extent of loss; or the present tahsildar of Chirakal should be directed to report on the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI,
June 3rd, 1891.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

51. [Correspondent.] With a view to avoid the trouble and expense incurred in the periodical census operations once in ten years, the following suggestions are made:—The amsham adhi-kari of each village shall keep a register for each head of information required. Any person erecting a building shall, when the building has been completed, report the fact to the adhi-kari together with a fee of two annas in each case. Similarly also in the case of buildings pulled down. Each birth and each death shall likewise be reported with a fee of one anna and half anna, respectively. For these payments, receipts shall be granted as in the case of assessment. The amounts thus collected and the several registers maintained shall be forwarded along with the assessment collections by the adhi-kari to the tahsildar. Calculations may then be made with reference to the amount collected or the entries in the registers may themselves be accepted. The figures obtained by the present census will, with the necessary alterations, show the exact state of affairs. The fees above prescribed cannot press hard upon any one. The sums thus collected shall be liberally spent in the interests of each district in times of famine. The funds of one district shall not be applied for another. This measure would afford a great protection against famines, which threaten us from the increase of population. Government should consider these suggestions.

KERALA SANCHARI,
May 27th, 1891.

52. *Safir-i-Dakkhan*, of the 9th May, with reference to a resolution of the railway authorities in America to entertain in their service only those persons who promise to abstain from drinking, remarks that it is a good plan and that every country should follow it. If India were to adopt this example then all the people will get rid of the vicious and ruinous habit of drinking.

SAFIR-I-DAKKHAN,
May 9th, 1891.

Copy Conf. No.
343/189. Lodged.
15.8.91

D.O. 7. 21. 7. 91

My dear Stokes,

I am to ask you to report on the statements made in para. 10 of Report [No. 11] on Madras Native Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th June last.

Yours sincerely
(Sd) J. F. Pies

J. F. Pies Esq. } Despatched
Salem C. } 22/7

14/7
W
15 July
4 July

With reference to the Hon. Mr. Stokes' remark against para 5 of accompanying Newspaper Report, R. No. 614 J. 29. 5. 91 is submitted. The J. F.'s remark regarding Mr. Hunt to which the Chief Secretary alluded will be found at the place marked with red tape - A reference regarding another complaint made against the Asst. Super. of Police, Tirunelveli, Pollicherry, in para 19 of Newspaper Report for fortnight ending 15th April last [Conf. No 205] has been made to the J. F., but no reply has as yet been received. A reminder has been sent.

P.T.D. / I have written reminder and ask also present in the hand in the abstract for 5 June 91.
11/23 July.

The Colr. of Salem has been asked to report regarding the statements in para 10 of Conf. No. 290, and with reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Gorton's remark against para 3 the following draft. D.O. is submitted:-

M.
My dear Forbes, copied 29/7

I am to ask you whether the statements in para 3 of the Report [No. 11] on Madras Native Newspapers for the fortnight ending 15th June last are true.

Ref. by recd.
Lodged

C.S.
20/7/91

4 July

Newspaper Report

The Hon. Mr. Justice Col.

CONFIDENTIAL No. 290

Reference

The I. G. of Police is requested
to report on the matter
alluded to in para 5 of
the Report [No. 11] on Bhadrar
Native Newspapers for the
fortnight ending 15 June
1891.

29.7.91 (From order)
28 July -

cl/
29.7.

Reminded 29/11.

CONFIDENTIAL No. 206

CHIEF OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
Madras, 15 January 1892.

FROM

Colonel C. A. Porteous

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

TO

THE Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

SIR,

Enclosures. 4

I have the honor to submit in original
Mr. Hunt's explanation of his conduct
in connection with the arrest of two
members of the Nayanas family in
Cherakal Taluk, Malabar District,
which matter was alluded to in the Kerala
Sanchari of 30 June 1891.

I also forward Mr. Hunt's Weekly Report
in which I found fault with his procedure in
that case.

2. These papers were handed to me in
Madras by Mr. Hunt in person before I
started for inspection of Northern Districts and
were unfortunately mislaid with Mr. Muthuswami

Pillay's

Recd. in office
16.1.92

Pillay's papers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Chas. Fortescue Colonel
Inspector General of Police

Ct.

I hope it will be a warning of
it is not, and he will keep
his spirit, and have to be
removed from the force.

Judicial (1892) DEPARTMENT.

Confid 153
1891

H. M. & Co

FROM

Col Ca Porteno

INSPECTOR GENERAL

OF POLICE.

No. 206

Dated 15 January 1892

Received

CHIEF SECRETARY
16 JAN 92
GOVERNMENT

Four Enclosures.

No.

SUBJECT.

Submits, in original, Mr. Hunt's explanation of his conduct in connection with the arrest of two members of the Itayanas family in Cherakal St. Malabar St.

For Orders.
Routings
G.O. No. 946 of 9.9.91.
[Confid. No. 153] contains correspondence regarding the assault on a toll-gate keeper by Mr. Hunt which was recorded pending receipt of the present communication.

C.S.
16.1.92

16 Jan.

Craft

20 January

Nothing further mentioned as regards Mr. Hunt. He has been sharply censured & it is hoped that he will be warning others.

R. 1/2

Lagu

14/1

27/1/92

I hope it will be a warning. If it is not, and he still displays this spirit, he will have to be removed from the force.

C.S.
16 Jan.

16 Jan.

Order 73.2.92 No. 212
Recorded.

(From Order)

For Order

I.G. Police
(with four enclosures)
returned 1/2
IN M.S.

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1891, No.

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CURRENT No.

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OF 1891.

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3 FEB 92

IN M.S

[Despatch Abstract.]

Mr. G. Hunt. Recording
report by J. G. of Price forwarding
explanation of - Asst. Supdt
of Police in connection with
the arrest of two members of
the Nayyanar family in
Churakal Taluk, Malabar
Dist