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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 15th February 1893.

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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	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	1,200	Jan. 1893.
2	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	100	" "
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
3	"Ayl Veda Bhaskaran"	Madras	150	1st Feb. 1893.
4	"Por Sattam"	Do.	1,000	1st " "
5	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	200	1st " "
6	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini"	Bangalore	120	1st " "
7	"Sujanollasan"	Tanjore	100	20th Jan. 1893.
8	"Kabhathriyanupalini"	Conjeeveram	"	27th " "
9	"Maha Vikata Vinathan"	Trichinopoly	"	30th " "
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
10	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	250	20th Jan. and 1st Feb. 1893.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
11	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	14th, 21st and 28th Jan. and 4th Feb. 1893.
12	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,500	28th Jan. 1893.
13	"Arya Jans Paripalini"	Do.	500	1st, 8th and 15th Jan. 1893.
14	"Nagai Nilalochani"	Negapatam	550	23rd Jan. 1893.
15	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	900	14th, 21st and 28th Jan. 1893.
16	"Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan"	Trichinopoly	500	21st and 28th Jan. 1893.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
17	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	850	20th, 24th, 27th and 31st Jan. 1893.
<i>Daily.</i>				
18	"Desapalani"	Madras	240	1st Feb. 1893.
TELUGU.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
19	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	4,000	11th Feb. 1893.
20	"Sunecti"	Rajahmundry	Between 350 and 450	8th " "
21	"Samrajya Pradayini"	Vellatoor	Not received.	7th " "
<i>Weekly.</i>				
22	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	7th and 13th Feb. 1893.
23	"Sanmarga Bodhini"	Bellary	320	8th " 14th " "
CANARESE.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
24	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	6th and 13th Feb. 1893.
25	"Vrittanta Chintamony"	Mysore	1,000	1st " 8th " "
26	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	1,500	2nd " 9th " "
27	"Mysore Desabhimani"	Do.	"	28th Jan. and 4th and 11th Feb. 1893.
MALAYALAM.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
28	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	4th and 11th Feb. 1893.
29	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	600	1st " 8th " "
30	"Kerala Nandini"	Cochin	650	27th Jan. and 3rd and 10th Feb. 1893.
31	"Manorama"	Calicut	500	30th Jan. and 6th Feb. 1893.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
32	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	450	1st and 11th Feb. 1893.
HINDUSTANI.				
33	"Shams-ul-Akbar"	Triplicane, Madras	800	30th Jan. and 6th and 13th Feb. 1893.
34	"Jaridab-i-Rongar"	Royapettah, do.	570	28th Jan. and 4th Feb. 1893.
35	"Oomdat-ul-Akbar-i-Shahi and Hakim-e-Madras"	Triplicane, do.	Not known.	25th Jan. and 1st Feb. 1893.
36	"Tilism-i-Hyruhi"	Do. do.	50	4th Feb. 1893.
37	"Khasim-ul-Akbar"	Bangalore	562	19th, 23rd, 26th, 30th Jan. 2nd, 6th Feb. 1893.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Sujanollasan*, of the 20th January, says that, according to the Russian spies at Cabul, the Standard, the spies sent by Russia, without the knowledge of England, with a view to make arrangements with the Amir respecting the territory of the Bahmos, are now at Cabul.

SUJANOLLASAN,
Jan. 20th, 1893.

2. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 28th January, referring to the thoughtless procedure of the Khedive of Egypt and to the evils arising therefrom, writes as follows:—

VIKATA DUTAN,
Jan. 28th, 1893.

Affairs in Egypt forebode the near occurrence of disastrous calamities in that kingdom. The Khedive, owing to the sudden death of his prime minister, was induced to nominate another in his place without the permission or even the knowledge of Lord Cromer, the British Resident at Egypt. The English are naturally dissatisfied with the Khedive for acting so hastily. On finding that the new prime minister was a staunch friend of the Turks, the British authorities have instructed the Resident to pass an order that the new prime minister should be dismissed within twenty-four hours. This order of the Resident simply tended to rouse the bitter feelings of the Khedive, and drove him to the necessity of devising plans altogether unfavorable to the English. The French, the Russians, and the Turks, taking advantage of these circumstances, spare no pains to prejudice the mind of the Khedive with tales of all sorts with a view to see the English and the Egyptians meet each other in the field. The French especially lose no time in persuading the Khedive to throw off the yolk of the English and to make himself an independent monarch. The feelings long cherished by the French towards the English are too well known to need any mention here. It is even rumoured that the French are intending to close the Suez canal, inasmuch as it was excavated by them and as it remains in their possession, in order to prevent British ships from passing through this canal. The French showed their jealousy and ill-will even at the time when the English fought with Hyder Ali by helping him with all the necessities of war. It is a matter for deep regret that the Khedive should take the counsels of the French for gospel truth. The second battalion of the Lancashire Regiment and the first battalion of the Black Watch Regiment have been ordered to go and garrison Egypt. The attitude hitherto presented by the Egyptians towards the English was more or less friendly and loyal in consideration of the timely help which the English rendered to the Egyptians in their attempt to recover Egypt from the hands of the Turks; but the objectionable conduct of the Khedive tends to wound the feelings of the English, and the information given by the Resident to the Khedive, namely, that Government is determined to strengthen its military force garrisoned at Egypt in order to save the English population at Egypt, sufficiently illustrates the attitude that the English have been forced to take in Egypt.

3. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 2nd instant, remarks:—Tarim, an uncle of the Amir of Afghanistan, having obtained the latter's permission to conquer the people of Buland Khil, made an expedition into their territories. These people had long been a quiet but independent race. The English, therefore, protected them against Tarim and sent the latter away with threats. This conduct of the English has to some extent enraged the Amir. We have yet to see what the outcome of all this will be.

VRIJTANTA PATRIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1893.

4. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 13th instant, says thus:—The Viceroy, having received no reply from the Amir of Afghanistan to a letter demanding a personal interview with His Excellency Lord Roberts, has sent an ultimatum stating that, if such a reply be not forthcoming within 15 days, the Government of India would be constrained to consider the question whether the Amir should be regarded as an ally or as an enemy of the British Government.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Feb. 13th, 1893.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Feb. 6th, 1893.

5. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th instant, says that the Amir of Cabul is inviting the Mullahs to preach a jihad against the English to be undertaken in March next.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Feb. 4th, 1893.

6. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 4th February, states that, in consequence of the Hazara rebellion, the Amir was not prepared to fix a date for the reception of the Jelallabad mission and informed the Government of India that a date would be fixed after the suppression of the rebellion, and remarks that the Amir should be compelled to fix a date when he could, without further excuse, be prepared to receive the mission, the rebellion being now virtually over.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 27th, 1893.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th January, draws the attention of Government to the evil practice on the part of the police at Lalgudi of taking bribes and to the inefficiency of its work in consequence, and hopes that steps will be taken to make the police do its work more honestly and efficiently.

KSHATHRIYANUPALINI,
Jan. 27th, 1893.

8. The *Kshathriyanupalini*, of the 27th January, is surprised to hear of the inability of the police to arrest the vagabonds that attempted to kidnap on two occasions a Brahmin girl near the Veppankulam at Conjeeveram, and hopes that the police will be on the alert and prevent the recurrence of similar incidents in future.

JANAMITRAN,
Jan. 28th, 1893.

9. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 28th January, referring to the case of a Brahmin that was waylaid and severely beaten by a gang of robbers at Vandampalai, near Tiruvarur, says that a police station in the said place is necessary, and hopes that Government will ere long open a police station at that place.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Feb. 4th, 1893.

10. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 4th February, regrets to note that, while the police constables at Negapatam do not then and there take to task the sewage contractors who fail to discharge their duties properly, they are ready enough in charging house-owners for having incomplete drains, and getting them fined.

(b) Courts.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 24th, 1893.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th January, is surprised to hear of the large number of cases committed to the sessions in Tinnevely, and says that the evil practice on the part of the constables of concocting cases against innocent people tends to increase the number of cases committed to the sessions. It hopes that the authorities will be pleased to take steps to put an end to the evil practice here complained of.

TILISM-I-HYRUTH,
Feb. 5th, 1893.

12. *Tilism-i-Hyruth*, of the 5th February, quotes an article from *The Victoria Paper*, of Sialkote, of which the following is an excerpt:—A certain inhabitant of Satara, who has been sentenced by the Bombay High Court to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for committing murder, applied to the Viceroy for a mitigation of the sentence but to no purpose. Subsequently he petitioned Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, who commuted the sentence into one of transportation for life. It observes that this is the first instance of a native of India applying to Her Majesty for a

mitigation of the punishment inflicted upon him, and of Her Majesty, in virtue of her prerogative, granting his prayer. It is believed that this precedent will in future give rise to numerous similar applications.

(c) Jails.

13. The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 1st February, says that, owing to the abolition of the district jails in Malabar, judgment-debtors imprisoned for debt are now sent to the Camanore jail, and, consequently, any decree-holder of South Malabar or of Cochin, on whose application a judgment-debtor is committed to jail, has now to pay a large sum for the travelling expenses of the judgment-debtor and the peon who takes him to jail. The sum disbursed by the decree-holder for the travelling expenses is added to the amount of the decree. This long journey not only increases the liability of the judgment-debtor, but, as he is unable from poverty to pay even the amount of the decree, it also puts the decree-holder to additional expense when he has no hope of even realizing the amount of the decree. The article says that, when there were district jails, there was not this unnecessary expense and inconvenience for both parties. It is, therefore, suggested that there should be a jail attached to each court that has power to commit a judgment-debtor to jail, or, if this is not possible, a jail should be established under the control of the district court so far as that court is concerned.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 1st, 1893.

Is this true?
I think not
Yes

(d) Education.

14. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 14th January, regrets to hear of the abolition of the native high school at Mayaveram owing to want of support from the public. He adds that the chairman still continues to appoint unpassed candidates as teachers whenever a teacher's post falls vacant in the school under the management of the union.

JANAMITRAN,
Jan. 14th, 1893.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st January, is surprised to hear that old men have appeared for the primary examination held at Ponneri and regrets to understand that Government frequently confers appointments, such as the munsif's post and the maniyamkar's post, on such infirm and incompetent people in preference to employing young and promising candidates that pass the examination.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 31st, 1893.

16. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th February 1893, regrets that the results of the university examinations, particularly those of matriculation, are unsatisfactory. The chief causes of the great number of failures are that the candidates must gain too high a number of marks and that no text-books are prescribed for the matriculation examination, while they are prescribed for the more difficult F.A. examination. Pupils and teachers should protest against the unnecessary raising of the matriculation standard.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Feb. 11th, 1893.

17. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th instant, remarks thus:—There has been an unusual slaughter in the recent matriculation examination of the Madras University, not more than 15 per cent. of the candidates that appeared having been declared to have passed. These unsatisfactory results are attributed to the recent changes in the bye-laws relating to that examination, requiring a higher minimum in the various subjects than before or than in the F.A. and B.A. examinations. Another change that is sure to operate injuriously is the abolition of text-books in English. This leaves the candidates entirely at the mercy of the examiners, who, having no text-books to confine their

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Feb. 6th, 1893.

questions to, will range over the wide field of English grammar, idiom, and literature, and frame questions to display their own learning rather than to test the candidate's knowledge according to the requisite standard. If the Government had a real desire that the people should get higher education it would not have sanctioned such mischievous changes in the university bye-laws.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

JANAMITRAN,
Jan. 14th, 1893.

18. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 14th January, speaking of the unsatisfactory administration of the Mannargudi municipality and attributing it to the indifference of the chairman and other executive officers, prays Government to set the working of the municipality on a satisfactory basis as early as possible.

JANAMITRAN,
Jan. 14th, 1893.

19. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 14th January, after giving due credit to the chairman of the Tiruvadamardur union, draws his attention to the following:—

(1) Travellers and carts suffer great inconvenience owing to the absence of lights in the streets.

(2) The conservancy department shows much negligence in removing the night-soil, &c., stored in lanes and other narrow and unimportant streets, and the late arrival of the conservancy carts is an aggravation of the nuisance.

(3) The wretched condition of many of the roads proves a source of danger to carts and travellers, and the union shows much indifference towards the repair of such roads though it cannot be ignorant of the fact that great attention is paid by the local fund authorities to the repair of the roads entrusted to their care.

(4) As the embankment wall of the Maruthakkudi channel was levelled to the ground and as this circumstance causes much injury to carts and travellers by making them liable to fall into the channel in dark nights, it is advisable to raise the surface of the said wall to prevent the occurrence of the accidents here referred to.

20. A correspondent, to the same paper, invites the attention of the president of the Mayaveram municipality to the offensive smell emitted by the human ordure exposed near the Kaveripatnam road—one of the leading roads of the place—and to the fact that this circumstance compels people to choose the Dharmapuram road.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 31st, 1893.

21. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st January, speaking of the unsatisfactory manner of the municipal administration at Ambasamudram and attributing the same to the incompetency of the chairman of the municipal union of that place, hopes that the authorities will be pleased to adopt measures to make the municipality serve the purpose for which it is intended and the chairman show more interest in the work he has undertaken to do.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 31st, 1893.

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st January, once more draws the serious attention of the Madras municipality to the horrible nuisance committed by the people in the public latrine that lies to the south of the tank at Triplicane and exhorts the municipality to lose no time in laying down a service-pipe in order to remove the nuisance here complained of.

BRAHMA GNANA
BODHINI,
Feb. 1st, 1893.

23. The *Brahma Gnana Bodhini*, of Bangalore, of the 1st February, draws the attention of the municipality of Bangalore to the mischief and trouble caused to passengers that alight at the railway station of Bangalore

by the officers connected with the levy of octroi duties, and hopes that the municipality will adopt remedial measures.

24. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 4th February, writes as follows:—The case that was filed by Thagaroya Chettiyar against the Madras Municipality for the recovery of Rs. 10-15-0 and of the court costs was heard by the judge of the city civil court and was disposed of in favour of the plaintiff. If the municipality should waste public money in litigation of this sort, what is then to induce people to believe that the municipality spends the money it collects in the shape of rates and taxes in a useful way?

VETTIKKODIYON,
Feb. 4th, 1893.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th January, reports that the coercive measures adopted by the tahsildar of the Tinnevely district in order to collect revenue from the ryots are insufferable. It adds that the tahsildar is indifferent to all complaints and appeals, and sneers at those that make a complaint and tells them:—"Prefer an appeal stating all your grievances." It hopes that the said tahsildar will show some kindness to the poor people of Tinnevely and will be less severe in collecting taxes from the people.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 24th, 1893.

26. A leader in the Malayala *Manorama* (Calicut), of the 30th January, says that the Settlement Officer, Mr. Moberly, has not understood the aims and objects of the Kerala Mahajana Sabha is evident from the speech he made the other day at a meeting held at Ponani. The purport of his speech was that it is unnecessary for the people to join the sabha or to contribute anything towards its funds and that, if people will ask him about any doubts they may have concerning settlement matters, he is ready to give explanation. At the meeting held at Palghat some time ago Mr. Moberly spoke clearly about the aims of the sabha and acknowledged its usefulness. He may have changed his opinion through the influence of some tale-bearers who think that it is derogatory to their position to take the sabha's counsel on settlement matters. The inhabitants of Ponani asked certain questions in connection with the settlement, but the Settlement Officer seems not to have given any satisfactory reply. People are not allowed to know the exact particulars of the survey and settlement and hence are in a state of alarm and there is ground for alarm, for Government has kept matters secret and has not given out the scale of settlement and other particulars though the people have requested Government to give this information.

MANORAMA,
Jan. 30th, 1893.

27. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 8th February, represents the new system of collecting land revenue by four kists as very oppressive and recommends that the old system should be reverted to.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 8th, 1893.

(g) *Forests.*

28. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 21st January, says that the severity of the Forest Department is a source of great trouble and suffering to poor villagers living in the vicinity of the forests. It adds that many poor villagers, from their inability to buy firewood and timber for building purposes, simply choose the alternative of living in the open field and thus run the risk of injuring their health. It concludes with the remark that if Government is pleased to show some kindness by helping those that cannot afford to buy wood, &c., for the erection of an ordinary shed, with wood and other articles, it would confer a boon on the people.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Jan. 21st, 1893.

(h) Railways.

TIRISIRAPURA
TAMIL SELVAN,
Jan. 28th, 1893.

29. A correspondent to the *Tirisirapura Tamil Selvan*, of the 28th January, while describing the difficulties that female passengers that go alone in the South Indian Railway experience in buying tickets from the ticket-sellers, suggests that, if the railway authorities be pleased to sell tickets to female passengers at the very places where first-class and second-class tickets are sold, the female passengers would find great relief. He further adds that, as high-caste people, such as Brahmans, do not like to sit in the same compartment with low-caste people, such as Pariahs, it is desirable to set apart one or two compartments exclusively for the use of low-caste people.

(i) Salt and Abkari.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Feb. 1st, 1893.

30. As another instance of the alleged oppression by abkari officers, a paragraph in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 1st February, says:—On the 18th January last, in the Chemmancheri amsam, of the Kurumbranad taluk, an affray took place between the abkari officers and some Tiyans and Mappilas. Serious injuries were sustained on both sides. Ten persons were charged by the abkari officers, of whom one is a Tiyar woman confined just two weeks before and still in bed.

The *Manorama*, of the 6th February, in alluding to the subject, remarks that in abkari cases similar cases are of common occurrence.

(k) General.

ARYAJANA PARIPALINI,
Jan. 1st, 1893.

31. A correspondent to the *Aryajana Paripalini*, of the 1st January, referring to the recent order of Government requiring all the village kanakapillais in the district of Trichinopoly to learn surveying, says that this unexpected order is a source of annoyance and trouble to the kanakapillais, who are totally ignorant of surveying. It is said that nearly 150 of these kanakapillais have taken leave with a view to evade this order. It behoves Government to be merciful towards these poor kanakapillais.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 20th, 1893.

32. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th January, dilating on the beneficial effects of the system of trial by jury, exhorts the authorities to adopt measures to improve the system rather than do away with it as in Bengal. He regrets to hear that Lord Lansdowne, Sir Phillip Hutchins, and Sir Charles Elliot are prepared to resign their appointments in case the Secretary of State for India disapprove of the abolition of the system of trial by jury.

JANAMITRAN,
Jan. 21st, 1893.

33. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 21st January, dwelling on the immense good rendered by the hospital at Devikottah, regrets to hear that it is under the contemplation of Government to reduce its establishment. It hopes that the authorities will be pleased to keep it up.

JANAMITRAN,
Jan. 28th, 1893.

34. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 28th January, while praising Venkataramier, the karnam of the Nannilam taluk, for the measures introduced by him to promote the public good, hopes that the said gentleman will be pleased to pay some attention to the water-works to save people of the dire effects of drought.

35. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st January, while rejoicing to hear the comfort and convenience which the people of Devikottah enjoy from the present system of appointing watchmen to guard the city, says that it is desirable that the authorities should nominate new watchmen every year for the security of the people of that place.

36. The same paper reports that the delivery of letters, &c., is very much delayed by the post office at Devikottah owing to the insufficient number of delivery peons, and requests the postal authorities to appoint another post man in addition to the one already existing.

37. A correspondent to the *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 1st February, rejoices to hear that the Government of India contemplate the passing of an order compelling merchants to use the same weights and measures throughout the length and breadth of India. He adds that this scheme is meant to prevent merchants from deceiving people by taking an improper advantage of the heterogeneous character of the weights and measures used in India. He suggests that, if the Government of India is pleased to adopt the plan in vogue in the North-Western Provinces of ordering that everything should be sold by weight, it will considerably reduce the evil now so widely prevalent.

38. A correspondent to the *Ayul Veda Bhaskaran*, of the 1st February, says that small-pox is making great havoc at Penang and that the hospital at that place, owing to the floor being daubed with chunam, greatly adds to the sufferings of the people attacked with small-pox and accelerates their death. He is surprised to hear of the reply made by the Governor of that place to the memorialists, viz., that the people should prefer to have their children affected by small-pox treated at home to sending them to the hospital.

39. The *Sanmarga Bodhini*, of the 28th January 1893, notices with pleasure that Her Majesty desires to visit India, and, as no English sovereign has hitherto visited this country, she will be the first to do so to the great delight of the people.

40. In a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 4th February, the irregularity in delivering letters, &c., in villages is again complained of. The article says:—

As there is only one village post peon attached to a branch post office, letters are delivered in villages only once a week, and even this one delivery is not regularly made. Sometimes letters are delivered two or three weeks after they have been received in the post office. If complaints are made to the post master, the reply will be that, when the peon visited the village, the addressee was not found and that consequently the letter was not delivered. To prove this statement, the peons have a book in which they have obtained the signatures of some village official or other principal inhabitant of the village. To obtain such signatures the peons need not necessarily go to the village. To avoid the trouble of going round the village, peons generally return letters, &c., stating that the addressees refuse to take them. We, therefore, suggest that the postal authorities should increase the number of village post peons, cause two deliveries to be made instead of one, and issue strict orders to the effect that invariably when letters are delivered the signatures of addressees should be obtained in the book.

41. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 11th February, in referring to the jury question, remarks to the following purport:—

The jury question has not yet been decided; but it is certain that the authorities in England will not approve of the inconsiderate policy of the

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 31st, 1893.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Feb. 1st, 1893.

SANMARGA BODHINI,
Jan. 28th, 1893.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Feb. 4th, 1893.

KERALA MITRAM,
Feb. 11th, 1893.

42. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 26th January, states that a general Muhammadan meeting was held in Calcutta recently in honour of Shaikh Muhammad Russel Webb, a convert to Islamism. This meeting was held outside the Calcutta college premises in consequence of the principal of the college having refused to allow the college hall to be used for the purpose of the meeting. Maulavi Kabiruddin Ahmad Sahib, an additional master of the college, apologised to the members of the meeting for the inconvenience occasioned thereby, and Maulavi Abdul Karim Sahib, Assistant Inspector, seconded him. The proceedings of the meeting were forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the principal with certain remarks, whereupon the Lieutenant-Governor issued an order suspending Maulavi Kabiruddin Ahmad Sahib for one full year and reprimanding Maulavi Abdul Karim Sahib for his conduct. With reference to the above proceedings, the *Khasim* observes that, as this order will rather tend to wound the feelings of the Muhammadan subjects of the Government than to produce any good, and will, moreover, reflect seriously upon the principle of British tolerance and justice, it behoves the Bengal Government to reconsider the case and cancel the order.

the order.

43. *Tilism-i-Hyruṭh*, of the 5th February, states that it is the opinion of *The Victoria Paper*, of Sialkote, that titles and honours are granted indiscriminately. No due Bestowal of titles. and careful attention is paid by Government to the position and status of the grantee. It has often been found that titles do not suit the position of their holders inasmuch as the same title that is given to the Secretary of a Local Government or to an extra Assistant Commissioner, &c., is also given to an officer of low rank. After commenting upon the subject at length, it suggests to the Government of India that titles corresponding with the position and status of the grantee should be conferred only on deserving and influential persons and on officials of high rank and position in order that men of different grades of life may not be classed together. Officials of inferior grades should, it is suggested, rather be rewarded by promotion in their department or be granted handsome gratuities in recognition of any meritorious or benevolent act than be given the same titles which are bestowed upon noblemen and officers of rank and position.

44. The *Karnataka Prakashika*, of the 13th instant, says that, in a village called Malapuram, in the district of Malabar, a Mappilla having killed a tiger with his father's rifle, presented its skin before the Assistant Collector and claimed his reward, but the Assistant Collector not only refused to grant

him the reward, but also fined him Rs. 5 for violation of the rules under the Arms Act by using a rifle for which he had no license. The paper remarks upon this that, if such gentlemen be at the head of every district, the people would be very unhappy indeed.

45. The *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 23rd January, after giving due credit to the Diwan of Pudukôta for his laudable services, regrets to find that the minor Raja does not seem to care a straw for the well-being of the State, and makes it the highest business of his life to please his European friends. It says that it is the duty of Government to check a Hindu prince from indulging in expensive luxuries.

46. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 4th February, referring to the memorial submitted by the Eurasian community of Whitefield, requesting Government as well as the municipality of that place to support the institution that was started with a view to impart education to the children of the Eurasian residents of Whitefield, says that it is desirable that Government should be pleased to offer some help to the institution above referred to. It adds that an attempt to increase the rate of fees will be of no avail inasmuch as many Eurasians are unable to pay even such a small sum as annas six.

47. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 4th instant, in a leading article, deprecates the idea, suggested by the *Hindu*, of giving the Diwan of Mysore a jaghir for his meritorious services in the administration of Mysore, and says that, unlike his predecessor, the present Diwan has been drawing a salary of Rs. 5,000 and has filled the public offices of Mysore with his relations, friends, and dependants, to the prejudice of the natives of Mysore, and that, therefore, he does not deserve any such reward.

48. The *Karnataka Prakashika*, of the 6th instant, remarks thus :—We are very sorry to find that the administration of Affairs in Hyderabad, the largest and wealthiest Native State in India, is so very unsatisfactory. The recent scandal pamphlet case has disclosed a state of things which is by no means complimentary to the highest dignitaries of the kingdom. The Nizam, however clever he might be, seems to be unable to keep under control the discordant elements in his State. The various nawabs and chiefs seem to be quite independent in their own little jaghirs. They have their own administrators of law and have the power of executing sentences of death within their territories. They have their own troops and levy taxes from their tenants according to their own sweet will and pleasure. Those of them who hold offices in the State think themselves above the law of the land and are guided by it only when it suits their own convenience. All the higher offices of the State are held by them, because they are too powerful to allow any others to do so, but most of them are incompetent to do their duties. It seems, therefore, almost hopeless to expect any improvement in the administration of the country as long as the power of these remains unbroken and the authority remains in their hands. Further, such an improvement can only be achieved if the laws that are prevailing in British India are introduced into the State; if the courts under the control of the various chiefs are abolished; if the Nizam's power and law made to prevail in those jaghirs and the chiefs made to pay taxes to the Nizam, from which they are now exempt, and if the irregular troops which they keep are disbanded. Schools should be established everywhere, and, until the people become fit to administer the country in a better way, all important offices should be filled by foreigners of proved ability. If the State is still left to itself, it is sure to drift from bad to worse.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIK,
Feb. 6th, 1893.

KERALA NANDINI,
Jan. 27th, 1893.

49. The Malayalam *Kerala Nandini* (Cochin), of the 27th January, says that the two village post peons attached to the Trichur post office make a delay of two or three weeks in delivering letters in the interior and that they intimidate ignorant persons and collect an extra charge for money orders and letters both paid and unpaid.

50. A correspondent, in the same issue of the paper, writes complaining of the favoritism of the Travancore Sirkar in constructing four or five tanks for the Brahmins and Sudras of Paravur, but not even one for the Christians. The correspondent adds that, in addition to the above tanks for Brahmins and Sudras, the Sirkar has sanctioned the construction of a few more this year.

KERALA MITRAM,
Feb. 1st, 1893.

51. The Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 1st February, thinks that the Cochin Sirkar should pay attention to the insanitary condition of Mattancheri, now that small-pox and cholera have broken out in the neighbouring town of Cochin.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Jan. 28th, 1893.

52. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th January, quotes an article from *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, of which the following is an excerpt:—It is strange that the name of Mr. Plowden.

Mr. Plowden is to be found in the list of New Year honours. It is not known for what good act he was considered as entitled to a distinction inasmuch as he did nothing for the good of the people and the country. Government committed a great blunder in giving him the most delicate and responsible post of the Residentsip of so important a State as Hyderabad, which is already a scene of discord and intrigue. His undue interference in State matters and appointing Europeans in preference to the natives of the place to higher and lucrative posts of the State have rendered him obnoxious. Lord Dufferin removed him from Kashmir, where he failed to fulfil his duties faithfully and vexed the Maharaja by putting undue force upon him. In short, his appointment as Resident of Hyderabad is not only impolitic but it is also repugnant to Lord Dufferin's policy.

TILISM-I-HYRUTH,
Feb. 5th, 1893.

53. *Tilism-i-Hyruth*, of the 5th February, quotes from a contemporary to the effect, it being the opinion of Mr. Plowden that Englishmen only and not natives are fit to hold higher and lucrative appointments, it is necessary to remark that it is vain to expect that English officials in Hyderabad would discharge their functions with the same sense of loyalty and devotion as they would under the British Government. Colonel Ludlow, it is alleged, is a total failure inasmuch as the police arrangements under him are very bad and the number of thieves and dacoits is on the increase day by day. The same is the condition of educational and public works departments, which are under the management of English officers. In conclusion, it observes that to add to the maladministration and irregularities the appointment of an Englishman as a Chief Justice in Hyderabad has been advocated by the Resident, who seems to be perfectly ignorant of local circumstances.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 28th January, in referring to the same subject, gives utterance to similar opinions.

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

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIK,
Feb. 6th, 1893.

54. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 6th instant, says that there is very little water in the tanks from which the people of Bangalore usually get their supply and that the supply will not last them for more than a fortnight or so; that, as there

is no near prospect of rain, the people are exceedingly alarmed by the prospect of a terrible drought; that fever is prevailing everywhere, and that fodder is fast diminishing.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

55. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st January, writes as follows:—It is rumoured that Sir Charles Elliot, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, rules Bengal without forethought and without caring anything for the opinion of the people or for the people themselves. He brings discredit upon himself as well as upon Government by his impetuous haste in carrying out his frivolous schemes and by his proneness to set public opinion at defiance. The question of the abolition of the system of trial by jury may serve as an instance in point. He is more fitted to be an absolute monarch in the Turkish empire than a Lieutenant-Governor in British India, where there ought to be no room for absolutism. He is reported to have suspended a schoolmaster and reprimanded a school inspector for having spoken in the debating society of a certain Muhammadan school which was presided over by Mr. Muhammad Webb, an English convert to Islamism. This circumstance alone is enough to convince the people of England of the high-handedness of the Lieutenant-Governor. Perhaps his stay in India has made him forget that it is necessary even for a Governor to act with moderation.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 31st, 1893.

56. The *Mysore Desabhimani*, of the 11th instant, says thus:—The India Councils Act has been partly brought into force. The privileges of discussing the budget and of interpellation are really valuable and the usefulness or otherwise of these councils now depends upon what sort of men are chosen for it and by whom. The Government should lay down rules for the election of members who shall be the real representatives of the vast millions of India. It is not sufficient if, as we learn, municipal commissions or local boards alone are allowed to choose representatives for the councils. These bodies consist partly of men nominated by the Government itself. The members returned by them cannot, therefore, be considered to be the representatives of the people. Popular representation can only be secured by laying down certain property or educational qualifications for the electors and those eligible for the election to the council among the people.

MYSORE
DESAHIMANI,
Feb. 11th, 1893.

57. The same paper says thus:—The jury notification in Bengal has evoked such strong criticism both in India and in England as to make the Viceroy ashamed of his action in the matter and think of resigning before the expiry of his term of office. Rumour says that either Lord Reay or Lord Cromer will succeed him. Both are strong and good men and will no doubt be more popular than Lord Lansdowne.

[Issued 25th Feb, 1893.]

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Judl. Deptt.

My dear Carden,

I am directed to draw your attention to paragraph 13 of the Report on Native Papers for the fortnight ending the 15th February 1893 and to enquire if there is any truth ⁱⁿ ~~as regards~~ the grievances referred to therein.

H. Carden Esq. ^{Depd 13/3}
with report to be returned.

Order: 11 March 93 No. 540

The Honorable Mr. Carden's note against para: 37 of the Report on Native Papers for the fortnight ending the 15th February 1893 will be communicated to the Revenue Deptt:

Rev. Deptt. ^{Depd 13/3}
with copy of Note by H. Carden.

My dear Bradley,

I am directed to draw your attention to paragraph 44 of ~~your~~ the Report on Native papers for the fortnight ending 15 February 1893 and to request you to furnish a report on the case referred to therein.

H. Bradley Esq. ^{Depd 13/3}

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<i>Full</i> DEPARTMENT. G.O., DATED <i>11. 3. 93</i> No. <i>540</i>
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When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Comm. to the Rev. Dept. Honble Mr. Ganga
note against para 37 of the Report on Native
papers for the fortnight ending 15 Feb. 93.*