

CONF

"my argument and said they would lower the
"a little. No coercion was used on my part
'none was possible. I reported the fact my Hall
"Report for the week ending December 12th as follows

"Friday 11th Ellora. I called up the principal
"grain merchants here and pointed out the risk
"they ran in persisting in selling grain at a high
"rate. After a long conversation they agreed to
"sell rice at 11 Seers per Rupee. I tried to get
"them sell at less but they would not advance a
"single half seer so I had to be content with
"what I had and if they stick to their agree-
"ment there should be no discount."

"As a matter of fact on the day after I left Ellora
"these merchants went back to their original
"prices in spite of their agreement."

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant.
Wm. J. Hall Colonel
Inspector General of Police

Madras, 12th March 1892

FROM

Colonel C. A. Forbes

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

TO

THE

Chief Secretary

to Government

Fort St George

SIR,

Enclosures.

I have the honor to submit the report called for in Memorandum dated 26th February 1892. Judicial.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police Godavari District reports as follows:-

"The Head Assistant Magistrate at Ellore having requested me to go there as he feared a riot because of the dearth of grain, I proceeded there on the 7th of December and having ascertained that the price of grain was high, I called up the principal merchants of the place on 11th and pointed out to them the risk they ran in persisting in selling grain so dear; they acknowledge

CONFIDENTIAL.

[No. 2 of 1892.]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st January 1892.

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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	"Pernathi Bodhini"	Madras	400	Nov. and Dec 1891.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
2	"Satya Vedanusaram"	Madras	150	1st Jan. 1892.
3	"Ayul Veda Bhaskaran"	Do.	150	15th " "
4	"Swadesabhimani"	Salem	150	15th " "
5	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini"	Bangalore	125	15th " "
6	"Sukha Jivani"	Do.	250	15th " "
7	"Satya Vartamani"	Pasumalai	650	15th " "
8	"Sujanollasan"	Tanjore	100	5th and 20th Jan. 1892.
9	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	212	15th Jan. 1892.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
10	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	250	11th Jan. 1892.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
11	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	9th and 16th Jan. 1892.
12	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,500	9th " 16th " "
13	"Arya Jana Priyan"	Do.	1,000	16th Dec. 1891 and 1st, 16th, and 24th Jan. 1892.
14	"Arya Jana Paripalini"	Do.	400	15th and 23rd Jan. 1892.
15	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	760	2nd, 9th, and 16th Jan. 1892.
16	"Nagai Nilalochani"	Negapatam	400	4th, 11th, and 18th Jan. 1892.
17	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	100	20th Jan. 1892.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
18	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	850	1st, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, and 22nd Jan. 1892.
TELUGU.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
19	"Rajayogi"	Cocanada	250	30th Jan. 1892.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
20	"Samrajya Pradayini"	Velatoor (Kistna district).	Not yet received.	18th Jan. 1892.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>				
21	"Budhavidheyi"	Masulipatam	500	16th and 18th Jan. 1892.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
22	"Sarada"	Vizagapatam	150	16th and 19th Jan. 1892.
23	"Sanmarga Bodhini"	Bellary	300	19th " 30th " "
24	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	17th " 25th " "
CANARESE.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
25	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	18th and 25th Jan. 1892.
26	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	20	16th, 23rd, and 30th Jan. 1892.
27	"Vrittanta Chintamony"	Mysore	1,000	13th, 20th " 27th " "
28	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	1,500	14th, 21st " 28th " "
MALAYALAM.				
29	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	16th and 23rd Jan. 1892.
30	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	670	13th, 21st, and 27th Jan. 1892.
31	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st Jan. 1892.
HINDUSTANI.				
32	"Shams-ul-Akbar"	Triplicane, Madras	800	18th and 26th Jan. 1892.
33	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapettah, do.	590	16th Jan. 1892.
34	"Khasim-ul-Akbar"	Bangalore	450	14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, and 28th Dec. 1891.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 18th January, says thus:—The Government of Russia have issued confidential circulars ordering the press editors not to publish correct reports of the progress of famine, but to represent the state of things as better than what it really is. But private letters received from Russia show that the distress is exceedingly great.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Jan. 18th, 1892.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

2. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 16th December, notes that in the bazaar of Alunthur, adjoining St. Thomas' Mount, women selling betel-leaf have a way of quarrelling and using obscene and abusive language, and that other women who happen to pass that way feel grossly shocked and outraged, and hopes that the magistrate of the cantonment will adopt measures to remove these women to the market.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN,
Dec. 16th, 1891.

3. The *Nilalochani*, of Negapatam, of the 4th January, reports that in the village of Tirunagéswarem, Kumbakónam taluk, which contains about 1,500 houses, crime is increasing, and that there are occasionally cases of murder and house-breaking, and ever recurring cases of gambling and drunkenness, and says that a separate police station is necessary for the village.

NILALOCHANI,
Jan. 4th, 1892.

4. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th January, observes that when he had been to the fair usually held in a grove in Coottaripatti, adjoining Mailam, in Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district, a merchant (whose name, the editor adds in a foot-note, will be given out when action is to be taken) was caught in the act of using false weights and measures and deceiving one of the purchasers. Although he reported the matter to one of the constables, yet the constable seemed anxious rather to compromise the matter than to push it to its legitimate issue. He feels sure that a large number of merchants use this method of cheating during the weekly fairs, and hopes that the tahsildar of the taluk and other officers concerned will detect the offenders and make an example of them.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 15th, 1892.

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th January, after describing a case of theft in which an old Vellala woman living at Cauveripauk was robbed of about Rs. 130 and a case of house-breaking in which Arunachella Mudaliyar's house at Kondapuram was broken into, observes that in neither of these cases have the culprits been traced out, and regrets that ever since the removal of the police station to its present site, which is half a mile away from the town, cases of theft have not been unfrequent. He adds that there are four constables and one head constable attached to the station, all of whom are fully occupied in going on beat in different directions and in guarding the station, so that there is none to watch the town and the village of Kondapuram, and requests the Superintendent of Police of the North Arcot district to appoint three additional constables, two for the station and one for the adjoining village of Kondapuram.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 19th, 1892.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th January 1892, contends in an article on police oppression that some of the members of the police force are wanting in courage, judgment, and education, and are mischievous.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Jan. 16th, 1892.

and look out only for their own profit to such an extent that the police is not rarely implicated in cases of torture. As a proof of this accusation is quoted a case which happened in North Arcot and another in Bellary, both of which were attended with fatal results.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMONY,
Jan. 27th, 1892.

7. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 27th January, says as follows:—
The proceedings of the Police Superintendent of Ellore to reduce the prices of food-grains. There was some difficulty in getting grain in Ellore (Kistna district) for the last two or three months. The local Superintendent of Police, seeing the sufferings of the people, called together a meeting of the principal merchants of the town, and told them that they should sell paddy at the rate of Rs. 40 per candy of 1,200 seers, and other grains at Rs. 38½, and should not export rice and other grains from the town, but should sell these grains in retail. He told them also that, if they refused to do what he recommended, he would allow the people to loot the bazaar and the merchants. The merchants then at once consented to carry out his instructions, and have ever since been selling grain at reasonable prices and the poor people are very grateful to the Superintendent for his efforts on their behalf, but the merchants are cursing him.

(b) Courts.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN,
Jan. 1st, 1892.

8. The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st January, dwells at some length on the inconvenience and annoyance caused to parties by court peons whose duty it is to serve summons and other processes, to arrest by warrant, and to take property by distraint. It affirms that parties, who, as a rule, have to give up their usual work when engaged in any court business, are obliged to undergo extortion by these peons according to a fixed scale of bribery. It is of no avail to argue with them, and any argument would probably mean additional delay and inconvenience. Parties choose rather to submit to this extortion than rebel against a procedure which, for all practical purposes, seems painfully universal. In conclusion it hopes that some measures will be adopted to arrest the growth of this abominable evil.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Jan. 9th, 1892.

9. The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 9th January, after describing the evil that may be occasioned by passing the Small Cause Court Bill, points out that much delay is caused in making payments to parties in the court of small causes, and illustrates it by citing an instance. When creditors call there to receive part payments made into the court by parties in pursuance of decrees passed, they are put to much delay because the officer that has to pay the money is himself obliged to look up registers for getting other information without the aid of an assistant. This circumstance causes much delay and inconvenience to parties. It is apprehended that this state of things may become worse in the new arrangements contemplated. The chief evil is that the court is much under-manned. Whatever financial considerations the Government of India may have, it is not desirable to ignore the collateral evils that will result. It is to be regretted that the Honorable P. P. Hutchins, who has had a chequered experience and who served on the bench of the Madras High Court and as Secretary to Government, has not sufficiently well represented the interests of the Madras Presidency. It is sorry to note that it was through the instrumentality of this Honorable Member that the system of inquest by Coroners was abolished.

NILALOCHANI,
Jan. 11th, 1892.

10. The *Nilalochani*, of Negapatam, of the 11th January, after dwelling on the work done by the various munsif courts, sub-courts, and the district court in the district of Tanjore, and on their respective jurisdiction, points out that at present appeals against the judgments of munsifs lie direct to the district court, and that the district court, in most instances, refers the cases to one or other of the subordinate

courts for hearing and judgment on the merits of the issues raised. It thinks that this custom often puts parties to much inconvenience as they have to change their counsel and also to go about frequently from the district court to the sub-court and *vice versa*; and suggests that if appeals from the munsif courts lie direct to the sub-courts, much inconvenience and unnecessary expense and annoyance to parties may be avoided. It gives instances in which sub-courts were vested with such powers, and also suggests the desirability of empowering sub-judges to grant certificates under the Succession Certificate Act. In conclusion, it hopes that the sub-courts at Negapatam and Kumbakonam may be invested with the said powers, and thinks that this concession will to a certain degree lighten the work of the district judge.

(d) Education.

11. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st January, while describing the importance of Villupuram, notes that there is in it only one primary school, which is attached to the normal school, and that the other primary school, which was started in a more convenient locality by Krishnaswami Mudaliyar at the instance of some gentlemen, has been refused the payment of grant by the Assistant Inspector even though the required E form was sent in time. The Assistant Inspector is said to have stated that only mission schools would be awarded grants, and not other schools like the one under reference, which is in competition with the normal school. The correspondent fails to see how such a statement is in unison with the Grant-in-aid Code, calls upon the educational authorities to condemn the action of the Assistant Inspector, and urges that indigenous schools should be encouraged so as to discourage the spread of foreign religions.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 1st, 1892.

12. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 20th January, says that the school-fee notification recently published by the Government of Madras is a great boon to the country, and that the people are very grateful to Government for allowing them to fix their own rates according to the condition of the country.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMONY,
Jan. 20th, 1892.

13. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 21st January, says that, for the last two or three years, the question papers of the Madras University have been coming to the knowledge of the candidates prematurely; that as this necessitates a re-examination, the candidates are put to very great inconvenience, and that it does not speak well of those who have the management of the University affairs.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA,
Jan. 21st, 1892.

14. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 21st January, says that, in the matter of both primary and technical education, the mass of the Indian people are below those of Germany and America and other civilised countries. It notices with regret that, although taxation is heavy on so poor a country as India, the Government grant for education is inadequate; and it then exhorts the wealthy chiefs and landlords of Malabar, the majority of whom it represents as illiterate, to educate their children at their own cost without waiting on Government for aid.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Jan. 21st, 1892.

(e) Local and Municipal.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st January, hears that the chairman of the Atur union has applied to the taluk board for horse allowance, and advocates that the chairman ought to be given horse allowance as his range of inspection covers a distance of three miles and as it is not right to put him to personal inconvenience and trouble for the sake of the public.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 1st, 1892.

JANAMITRAN,
Jan. 2nd, 1892.

16. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 2nd January, after describing the unhealthy manner in which the tanks in Mangudi are kept and the filth thrown into it, calls upon the people of the place to unite together and petition the Local Fund Board to improve the local sanitation and to open a road from the railway station of Ayyampet so as to join with the Saliyamangalam road after passing through Mangudi.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Jan. 15th, 1892.

17. The *Swadesabhimani*, of Salem, of the 15th January, adverting to the sudden transfer of the municipal chairman of Salem. Transfer of T. V. Narayanaswami Iyer to Coimbatore, observes that ever since that gentleman took charge of the duties of the municipal chairman, the affairs of the Salem municipality, which had been left by his predecessor in chaotic confusion, were managed in a very praiseworthy manner, and regrets that his transfer has deprived the municipality of his valuable services. It thinks that if his connection with the municipal interests of the district was not so suddenly severed, he would have developed some scheme of water-supply and have thus removed a long-standing grievance.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 19th, 1892.

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th January, writes in a glowing tone of bitter irony of the severity of tax collection by municipal councilors. horror done to the people of Walaja by the municipal councilors, who are most zealous and industrious in exacting municipal taxes from poor men in the last extremity of distress by issuing distress-warrants and attaching what little property they possess, and observes that, with the object of escaping this persecution, many have shut up their houses and are roaming as houseless vagrants. He regrets that the councilors have aggravated the evil by choosing the Pongal season for this relentless tax-collection, and is doubtful if the municipal councilors have obtained the sanction of Government for engaging the services of maniyamdars, talayaris, and others to do this work.

BUDHAVIDHEYI,
Dec. 5th, 1891.

19. The *Budhavidheyi*, of the 5th December 1891, complains that the municipalities do not conduct their business in a satisfactory manner. Petitions which are addressed to them without the required one-anna stamp are simply returned, while those duly stamped do not receive any attention. The municipalities should turn over another leaf, and exert themselves on behalf of the ratepayers.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Jan. 13th, 1892.

20. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 13th January, suggests that, if a municipality is to be satisfactorily administered, the chairman ought not to be a Government official, the chairman and councilors should work with unanimity, and the chairman and councilors should be able and worthy men. He asks how matters can be freely discussed or properly settled if, as in the Cannanore municipality, the chairman be a magistrate and the councilors are either vakils having business in his court or persons residing within his jurisdiction.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Jan. 16th, 1892.

21. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 16th January, in inviting the attention of the municipal authorities, Calicut, to the necessity of soon repairing the Mankavu and Pudiapalam bridges, which have long ago been pulled down by them, remarks as follows: When these bridges were in good repair, not less than a thousand passengers used to go over them daily. How inconvenient it would be for these persons if they are to be carried across the river by means of a single boat! An examination of the house and land tax registers of this year would show that the assessments have been doubled. When the fact that the municipality, even with such a large revenue, does not attend to the wants of rate-payers is taken into consideration, one can only suppose that this is done with a view of disgracing Lord Ripon, who introduced local self-government in this

country, and of making people believe that Hindus are not competent to the task of governing themselves. It is surprising that Government do not take notice of the councilors being inattentive to matters of absolute necessity. Is it merely to inconvenience people that the municipal affairs are managed by a chairman appointed on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem? With regard to the condition of the Pudiapalam bridge, some people even presented a petition to the council, but nothing has yet been done. When the municipality was on the elective system, some of the councilors, from a desire for re-election, were ready to attend to the wishes of the people; but now the approval of the people is not required.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Jan. 23rd, 1892.

22. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika* (Calicut), of the 23rd January, in referring to a suit lately instituted for damages against the Calicut municipality by one Vallabha Das Sait, and which was recently decided in favor of the plaintiff, says that the resolution of the municipal council which gave rise to the suit was quite unjust; and it is apprehended that if the municipality goes on acting in this unjust manner, it is likely that the Government would resolve upon having no local self-government in Calicut.

(h) Railways.

23. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 9th January, observes that in the railway station of Koradacheri, where about Rs. 5,500 is collected monthly, there is not a spacious goods shed, and hopes that, as Rs. 4,000 is derived from goods traffic, a big shed may be erected so as to contain 5,000 bags at least, as the existing room is not enough and as often bags have to be stored outside till the arrival of trains.

JANAMITRAN,
Jan. 9th, 1892.

(i) Public Works.

24. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th January, describes the state of crops in Ponnéri taluk in general, and invites attention to the circumstance that the village of Nayiru No. 34 is the worst. He says that, during the settlement of the village, a promise was held out that the village tank would be repaired, and that water from the Sholavaram tank would be let into it, and that consequently the tangal and the river on the northern side were closed up. He regrets that the promise has not been carried out, that communications on the subject had to be frequently addressed to the Board of Revenue and Government though without any avail, and that the present state of the village is such that, whatever may be the quantity of rainfall, there is no place for even a drop of water to be stored in. In conclusion, he prays that either the promise may be carried out or that the closed-up tangal and river may be again dug out, and submits that, if neither of these things is done, the ryots will be seriously injured.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 19th, 1892.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

25. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 13th January, remarks as follows:—The Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta lately let off, with a severe warning, a young lad of six years charged with being drunk and riotous in the streets. In America the parents are punished for the offences of children, or, if the parents are not forthcoming, the vendor who supplied the child with liquor is punished. A similar law here would greatly tend to diminish drunkenness; but how can we expect this of a Government whose chief aim is to increase the abkari revenue?

VRIJTANTA
CHINTAMONY,
Jan. 13th, 1892.

(k) General.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 1st, 1892.

26. A correspondent to the

Suggestion to improve the condition of the people of Kollegal and the location of the taluk cutcheri.

canal is repaired and grain arranged to be sold at a cheap rate. He thinks that the appalling rate of mortality during famine is due mainly to the denuding of forests, that almost all the existing tanks and lakes were dug out in the good old days of Baber and Akbar, and that no additions have been made to them subsequently. The increase of population renders it doubly imperative that a proper water-supply should be provided in those places where agricultural communities have permanently settled themselves. All the tanks and ponds in Kollegal, he observes, have been filled up with silt in the course of years, and he therefore suggests that the water from the river Oonnolai should be so diverted as to flow into the Mudikundum tank, and asserts that if these proposals are carried out all the tanks will receive a perpetual supply of water and that the occurrence of famine will become rare.

(2) He says that the location of the taluk cutcheri in the very heart of the town is inconvenient and hopes that the rumour that Mr. Gopala Nayar has applied for its removal is true.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN,
Jan. 16th, 1892.

27. A correspondent to the

Wicked behaviour on the part of the magistrate at Conjeevaram.

purpose of detecting nuisance such a procedure. It is also reported that he abuses elderly Brahmins and Sudras and calls them names, using words such as "dog" and "dunce."

—It is said that the magistrate at Conjeevaram enters dwelling-houses and goes to the rooms set apart for the bathing of women at untimely hours, without giving previous notice, for the cases, and that people feel much annoyed at such a procedure. It is also reported that he abuses elderly Brahmins and Sudras and calls them names, using words such as "dog" and "dunce."

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 19th, 1892.

28. A correspondent to the

Desirability of appointing hereafter educated persons as village munsifs.

munsifs must read out to ryots the rules and orders published in the District Gazette concerning their well-being, and says that this is due more to the ignorance of the munsifs themselves than to their unwillingness. He feels that village munsifs are expected to do as much as taluk munsifs because they have to observe all rules of procedure in deciding civil suits according to Act I. of 1889. In conclusion he hopes that, according to the new arrangements, competent munsifs will be appointed.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 22nd, 1892.

29. A paragraph in the

Difficulty in raising loans from Government for land improvement.

district, beg to submit that it is now four months since we applied to the tahsildar of the taluk to grant us a loan of Rs. 100 on the security of lands worth about Rs. 300 for purchasing bullocks required for cultivation purposes. More than three months have elapsed since Soobramania Iyer, the revenue inspector, came to inquire about our application and to inspect the lands, and yet no money has been paid to us. How is it possible for us to live in these hard days if such unreasonable delay is tolerated? We regret that the state of things is so bad in spite of the orders of the Board of Revenue that all applications for loans should be promptly complied with, and hope that some one will endeavour to rectify these irregularities.

We ——— Gownden (1) ——— Gownden (2) ——— Gownden (3), the inhabitants of the village of Masara Moothagowndenoor, adjoining Kunnathur of Oothangarai taluk, Salem district, beg to submit that it is now four months since we applied to the tahsildar of the taluk to grant us a loan of Rs. 100 on the security of lands worth about Rs. 300 for purchasing bullocks required for cultivation purposes. More than three months have elapsed since Soobramania Iyer, the revenue inspector, came to inquire about our application and to inspect the lands, and yet no money has been paid to us. How is it possible for us to live in these hard days if such unreasonable delay is tolerated? We regret that the state of things is so bad in spite of the orders of the Board of Revenue that all applications for loans should be promptly complied with, and hope that some one will endeavour to rectify these irregularities.

30. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 13th January, notices that one Mr. Wheeler, District Government's partiality to Europeans. and Sessions Judge of Jaunpur, who sentenced a sub-inspector of police to a certain term of imprisonment without writing or delivering any judgment in the case, as is required by law, and whom the High Court of the North-Western Provinces denounced for attempting to conceal his misconduct by a false explanation. The paper doubts whether the punishment would be so lenient in the case of a native judge.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Jan. 13th, 1892.

31. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 14th December, reproduces an article from a Delhi paper, in which the editor inquires whether our kind and benevolent Government, which cherishes us and considers our good and evil case, would like to see the people of India perishing from starvation, and notes with regret that the grain on the production of which the natives of India waste their labor and sweat finds its way to foreign countries to be enjoyed by the rich with ease and comfort. It is asked whether Government could not prevent this evil by levying a heavy duty on the exportation of grain from India, and observed that Government, having due regard to recent events which have occurred in the Madras Presidency, can easily anticipate the evil consequences that may result in India under the present circumstances. In conclusion, the editor observes that it is probable that the pitiful and heart-rending cries of the poor and afflicted people of India have not yet reached the ears of Government.

KHA SIM-UL-AKBAR,
Dec. 14th, 1891.

32. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 17th December—Touching on the remark recently made by His Excellency the Viceroy at an entertainment to the effect that, as it is impossible to suppress the vice of drinking in England, it is likewise difficult to suppress the use of opium in India, the editor observes that no weight can be attached to this argument as attempts are being made in England to minimise drinking, whereas in India Government has regard only to profit arising from the consumption of opium.

KHA SIM-UL-AKBAR,
Dec. 17th, 1891.

33. The same paper states that, in order to prevent famine, the Government of Nepaul has prohibited the exportation of grain out of its dominions and that the order on this subject is strictly observed; and remarks that the above measure is most praiseworthy, and may, with advantage, be adopted in India to prevent scarcity and famine, which occur almost every year.

34. *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 24th December, reproduces a correspondence from the *Am* to the effect that the Amir seems now-a-days to be playing a sort of juggling game. He sometimes orders his subjects to wear English costumes, and at other times enjoins them to perform their prayers regularly and punctually five times every day on pain of incurring a penalty of Rs. 100. He was once inimically disposed towards the Shiah community, which he kept in awe, and he then disbanded that portion of his army which consisted of men of that creed, still he recently married a Shiah girl in spite of this bigotry. At times he gives out that he intends to go to England, and asks for the opinion of his subjects about his intended journey. Sometimes he binds his subjects by an oath of allegiance towards him, and extracts from them a written promise of help when needed. He also orders them to be ready and prepared for war—in short, it is not known what his intentions are. However, he apparently seems to be disposed to commit mischief, and his behaviour as regards the British Government is very improper. He is now busily engaged in fortifying his frontier and putting it in order. In conclusion, the correspondent remarks that the Afghans are not trustworthy.

KHA SIM-UL-AKBAR,
Dec. 24th, 1891.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
Jan. 18th, 1892.

35. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 18th January, anent the remark made by the *Pioneer*, regarding the impassability of the Pamir route, states that the above opinion is contradicted by a Muhammadan correspondent of the *Oudh Punch*, who remarks that it is by that route that several lakhs of horsemen descended into India in former times and traversed it from one end to another; and that the Tartar and Moghul sovereigns invaded India through this very pass, which is now declared impassable. While such is the case, it is ridiculous to be impressed with the above belief. With regard to the above statement, the editor observes that it is inadvisable that Government should rely upon the fancied impassability of the Pamir route and the aid of the people of Kashmir, who will not do anything for the British Government before they see their Raja restored to power.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
Jan. 25th, 1892.

36. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 25th January, regarding the lamented demise of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, observes that in no part of the British Empire is the death of His Royal Highness more deeply deplored than in India. Her Majesty the Queen Empress, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the whole English nation are fully aware that, as compared with the nations of other countries, the people of India are more loyal, true, and well-wishing subjects of the British Crown. When the Prince paid a visit to India two years ago and travelled over the different parts of the country, he secured the good-will and affectionate regard of the natives of India generally; and was received by them everywhere with a right royal reception, as they knew that in the ordinary course of events His Royal Highness would become the King of England and Emperor of India. The editor dwells with extreme regret on the sad fact that His Royal Highness has suddenly been snatched away from us in the flower of his manhood by the rapacious hands of death. The event is undoubtedly a tragical one, and has in fact wrung the heart of the British Empire. He hopes that men of all creeds and nationalities and that the whole of the British nation will join and participate in the grief that has overtaken the Royal family of England and will express their heartfelt sympathy on this occasion.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

JANAMITRAN,
Jan. 2nd, 1892.

37. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 2nd January, after describing the havoc caused by diseases of various descriptions in Pudukóta, remarks that the hardship caused by the new Police Act is very great, that the Act in its preliminary stage was not published for information and criticism, and adds that school-boys and ignorant persons are prosecuted under the Act as its provisions are peculiarly severe.

KERALA MITRAM,
Jan. 21st, 1892.

38. A correspondent in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram* (Cochin), of the 21st January, invites the attention of the Travancore Government to the bad state of the Mayanad road.

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

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 1st, 1892.

39. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st January, after describing the sufferings of the people of Kristnagiri taluk, Salem district, observes that the relief kitchens which are about to be opened will not be useful to people who observe caste and other social distinctions, and that much money may have to be spent in maintaining the establishment itself, and suggests that if Government spend the same money in buying grain and selling it to people at reduced rates, people will be enabled to maintain themselves for a longer time. He further

adds that, if the tank known as Padaithalai is put under proper repair, not only will a permanent source of water-supply be furnished but also work will be given to all those who would otherwise starve, and that thus a number of people will be given the means wherewith they can buy the necessaries of life.

40. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 9th January, says that in Tiruvadamardur, though the State of crops and the health of people in Tiruvadamardur. rain in the month of Margali was more than it usually is, no injury was caused to the crops, and requests that, as cholera is spreading in the adjoining places, steps should be taken for making suitable medicine easily procurable.

JANAMITRAN,
Jan. 9th, 1892.

41. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 27th January, says thus:—It appears from the tannery accounts in Chittoor that two lakhs of cattle died in the district from January to September 1891. This shows a loss of 20 lakhs of rupees at Rs. 10 only per head of cattle lost. We can conceive what must be the actual number of deaths if the tannery accounts alone show them to be so many. How can the ryots ever carry on their agricultural operations if cattle are dying in such large numbers?

VRIITANTA
CHINTAMONY,
Jan. 27th, 1892.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

42. The *Nilalochani*, of Negapatam, of the 4th January, adverting to the irregularities pointed out last year by a correspondent from Tanjore as existing in the Deputy Collector's office, Tanjore. Treasury Deputy Collector's office, remarks that, for some time after the Collector passed orders, things went on well, and that now the old state of things has revived.

NILALOCHANI,
Jan. 4th, 1892.

43. The *Nilalochani*, of Negapatam, of the 18th January, observes that the Civil Surgeon who came newly to the Negapatam hospital attends hospital and works there from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., instead of from 7 to 10 A.M. and from 3 to 5 P.M., and that this arrangement causes much inconvenience to poor patients who come at 7 A.M. and wait with hungry stomachs till the arrival of the Surgeon. It hopes that this irregularity will be set right.

NILALOCHANI,
Jan. 18th, 1892.

44. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd January, observes that, among the village population, the spread of vernacular newspapers is rare and that many do not take any interest in things concerning others. He says that no room should be given to the taunt that Hindus are a lot of ignorant men who can hardly rise above the narrow concerns of self and family, and who do not care a jot about the general weal or public interest. He requests His Excellency the Governor to adopt, during his tenure of office, certain measures to enlighten the ignorant ryot on general matters by the spread of vernacular newspapers, as otherwise the system of appointing bench magistrates will often necessitate the appointment of ignorant men for those important offices. He is of opinion that newspapers should be circulated among pattadars and the value thereof recovered along with Government kist. He also thinks that the Director of Public Instruction can help this measure by causing newspapers to be freely circulated among all those who are in any way brought in contact with normal schools.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Jan. 22nd, 1892.

45. A correspondent to the *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 23rd January, criticises the leader that appeared in the *Nagai Nilalochani*, of the 28th December, disapproving the resolution of the Congress praying for the repeal of the Arms Act, adduces some arguments for the abolition of the Act, and requests that Government will give liberty to people by permitting the wearing of arms by those who most stand in need of them for protective purposes.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN,
Jan. 23rd, 1892.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Jan. 25th, 1892.

46. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 25th January, remarks that the people of Mysore and Bangalore have not sent messages of condolence to Her Majesty and others of the Royal family upon the death of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and also doubts whether His Highness the Maharaja himself has ever expressed his sympathy on the occasion, as no intimation of his having done so has appeared in any of the Madras papers.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Jan. 13th, 1892.

47. A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari* (Calicut), of the 13th January, gives a summary of the more important resolutions of the recent Indian National Congress, and speaks of the Congress as a recognized constitutional movement representing the education and intelligence of the country.

48. All the Malayalam newspapers announce with deep regret the untimely death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. They represent that the grief caused by the sad event is universal, and profound sympathy is expressed for the Royal family. All the papers, except the *Kerala Mitram* (a Native Cochin paper), appeared with mourning borders.

SHAMS-UL-AKBAR,
Jan. 15th, 1892.

49. *Shams-ul-Akbar*, of the 25th January, in commenting upon the present situation of Europe, observes that when we reflect on the distress caused by famine in Russia, we come to the conclusion that the existing peace and tranquillity of the continent will not be disturbed; and that negotiations regarding commercial matters will be considered between the different European nations to the exclusion of political controversy. Although in certain quarters, and especially in the eastern countries of Central Europe, the Franco-Russian alliance is viewed with suspicion, still those countries are aware that by reason of famine the Russian resources are paralysed and that great uneasiness prevails throughout the Russian Empire. Above all, as the preparation of her armament and the construction of her strategic railways are not likely to be completed for at least the next two years, no immediate danger is expected to arise from the alliance between those two powers and no war is apprehended on the Bulgarian or the Eastern question or even about Egypt. In conclusion, the editor advises the British Government to take advantage of the present opportunity and to fortify the north-western frontier and complete its armaments during the interval without delay, as no such golden opportunity can possibly occur again.

Memo of 26. 2. 92.

The S. G. of Police is requested

to report on the matter alluded to in para 7 of the Report [1892] on Native Newspapers for the fortnight ending 31st January 1892.

(From order)

25th

Issued 10th February 1892

G. P. H. S.

24 FEB 92

IN M-9

R 26/2

24/1/92
21/1/92
15/1/92
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25 Feb
12 Feb

CONFIDENTIAL

jud (1892) DEPARTMENT.
CURRENT NO. 1220

FROM

Col. L. A. Porteus

INSPECTOR GENERAL
CHIEF SECRETARY
OF POLICE.
14 MAR 92
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

No. 1406

Dated 12th March 1892.
Received

No.

SUBJECT.

Submits report called for in
Memorandum dated 26 Feb. 92. Jud.
The matter alluded to in para 7
of the Report (N^o 2) on Native News.
Specs for the fortnight ending 31-1-92.

22/3

Circd

For Orders

C.S.
16/3

16 March.

The explanation of the Asst. Supd. of Police
H. Lonsdale is meagre and hardly
satisfactory. He apparently disputes
the charges & will at reduced rates.
What was his long conversation
about?

Should anything further be called
for?

Order 931 3. 7. 1892

The action of the Asst. Supd. of Police
[H. Lonsdale's action] was
very wrong. He should have
immediately reported any objection
of it.

[94] 27/3/92 (From Order)
27/3/92

27/3/92

DESPATCHED

1 APR 92

IN M.S.

C.S.

29.3

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Ans Supt of Mice, Godavari,
to grain merchants.