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DEPARTMENT

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ORDINARY Mis

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Police Torture Cases noticed in
the report on native newspapers for the
fortnight ending the 15th November 1895

BACK PAPERS.

G O	No	Department	Date	G O	No	Department	Date

FURTHER PAPERS.

G O	No	Department	Date	G O	No	Department	Date

CONFIDENTIAL

[No. 21 of 1895

CHIEF SECRETARY
25 NOV 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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

FOR THE
Fortnight ending the 15th November 1895

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

No	Names of newspapers	Place of publication	Number of copies ordinarily issued	Dates of papers received and examined during the month
TAMIL				
<i>Bi-monthly</i>				
1	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini"	Bangalore	175	1st Nov 1895
2	"Vijayathirum"	Tinnevely	1,200	10th "
3	"Kalamidhi"	Coimbatore		1st "
<i>Tri-monthly</i>				
4	"Travancore Athimani"	Nagercoil		21st Oct 1895
<i>Weekly</i>				
5	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	
6	"Vikata Outan"	Do	200	
7	"Arya Jana Priyan"	Do	1,700	19th and 2nd Oct and 2nd and 5th Nov 1895
8	"Parivan"	Do	600	2nd and 9th Nov 1895
9	"Desabhimani"	Do	600	1st 8th
10	"Jananukulan"	Cuddalore	600	20th Oct and 6th Nov 1895
11	"Viveka Thivakaran"	Tanjore	300	30th "
12	"Dravida Bhanu"	Tiruchigod	200	2nd and 9th Nov 1895
		Tuticorin	870	3rd 10th "
			700	2nd " 5th "
<i>[Bi-weekly]</i>				
13	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	800	1st, 5th and 8th Nov 1895
<i>Telugu</i>				
<i>Monthly</i>				
14	"Sunithi"	Pajthumundry	750	Sept 1895
15	"Sarada"	Attili	Not known	Oct "
16	"Hindujanasamaskarini"	Madras	500	Nov "
17	"Messenger of Truth"	Do	4,500	
<i>Bi-monthly</i>				
18	"Patrikasamprakashika"	Tum	500	30th Oct 1895
19	"Vignana vardhani"	Kalyandurg	200	10th Nov "
<i>Weekly</i>				
20	"Sasulekha"	Madras	500	1st and 8th Nov 1895
21	"Vartadarani"	Nellore	300	2nd " 9th "
22	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	30th Oct and 6th Nov 1895
23	"Vibudharanjani"	Ellore	500	3rd Nov 1895
24	"Desopakar"	Do	450	3rd and 10th Nov 1895
25	"Rajavogi"	Cocanada	300	2nd " 9th "
26	"Sanmarga Bodhini"	Belary	300	
KANARESE				
<i>Weekly</i>				
27	"Desabhimani"	Bangalore	170	3rd and 10th Nov 1895
28	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Do	420	4th " 11th "
29	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do	200	2nd " 9th "
30	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	527	6th " 13th "
31	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do	1,800	31st Oct and 7th Nov 1895
MALAYALAM				
<i>Tri-monthly</i>				
32	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	300	1st and 11th Nov 1895
33	"Nazrani Dipika"	Mannanam	500	30th Oct 1895
<i>Weekly</i>				
34	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	638	2nd and 9th Nov 1895
35	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do	600	30th Oct and 6th Nov 1895
36	"Manorama"	Do	473	4th and 11th Nov 1895
37	"Malayala Manorama"	Kottayam	650	2nd and 9th Nov 1895
HINDUSTANI				
38	"Shams ul Akbar"	Triplicane, Madras	800	28th Oct and 4th Nov 1895
39	"Jaridah i Rozgar"	Roxapettah do	570	26th " 2nd "
40	"Tilism i Haruth"	Triplicane do	50	2nd " 1595
41	"Alhami"	Ice House Road, Madras	500	27th " and 3rd Nov 1895
42	"Khasim ul Akbar"	Bangalore	570	21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Oct. 1895

I—FOREIGN POLITICS

1 The *Hindujanasamaskarini*, for October, says that there cannot be a more senseless regulation than the one which the Natal Government is trying to enact that Indian coolies in the colony should be always bound in service to some master or other and can never become free

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI,
KARINTI,
Madras
Oct 1895

2 The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 4th November, in a leading article, after recounting the various kinds of cruelties committed by the Turks in Armenia and Constantinople, says that the best course that ought to be pursued with regard to Turkey is to let Russia take the whole of European Turkey, that the people would be far better governed by the Czar than by the Sultan, and most people would welcome the change. The editor further says that there is no reason to apprehend any harm to India if Russia should occupy Turkey, on the contrary probably much good would ensue inasmuch as the Russians would then have so much to do in Europe that they would find no time to meddle with India. Besides, if England consented to the Czar taking possession of Turkey terms might be made with him not to come near India. The Russians do not care so much for India as for Turkey.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Bangalore
Nov 4th, 1895

3 The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 31st October, says that the massacre of missionaries in China was perpetrated at the instigation of the officials of the country as is evident from a translation of a circular issued and placarded in the streets in China. The officials seem to be too powerful even for the Emperor to control and punish.

VRIJTANTA PATRIKA,
Mysore,
Oct 31st, 1895

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION

(a) Police

4 The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 26th October, hears that the Commissioner of Police for the City of Madras intends to pass a rule that all hackney carriage drivers should appear in a decent uniform as they do in Bombay and Calcutta, and says that if a rule like this were passed it would be necessary to increase the rate of fare by one anna per rupee, all the more so as the introduction of tram cars has seriously curtailed the poor income of hackney men.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Madras
Oct 26th, 1895

5 The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 2nd November, complains that the bridge at the Cockrane basin is unsafe for people to pass by after 9 p.m. as they are often assaulted by old criminals. A strict watch on such characters by the police will have a wholesome effect.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Madras,
Nov 2nd, 1895

6 The *Vibudharanjani*, of the 30th October, in relating the facts of a police torture case that came up before the Kistna Sessions Court, in which a poor fellow of the wandering *Erukala* tribe was beaten to death by the police at Nuzvid, says that, while the unhappy victim lay dying in the hospital, the Police Superintendent, Mr. Prendergast, and the Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Oldfield, came to the place on business, but when the relatives of the man approached them to make their complaint, Mr. Prendergast's servants set dogs upon them and they were driven away. This fact came out during the trial of the case. As neither Mr. Prendergast nor Mr. Oldfield took any notice of the man, no dying declaration was recorded. It was only after the man had died in the hospital that Mr. Oldfield inquired into the cause of his sudden death, but all the papers connected with his investigation were taken away by him when he was transferred to

VIBUDHARANJANI,
Ellore,
Oct 30th, 1895

*Think the
Sh? beaker
up at a bank
this*

Kurnool The paper asks whether a Collector is justified in so carrying away with him the papers of one district to another. It trusts that Government will do something to reform the Police department as such a thing has become very necessary.

HINDUJANASAMSKARINI,
Madras,
Oct 1895

7 The *Hindujanasamskari*, for October, says that there is not a district in this presidency where the police are not generally condemned for unfaithfulness to their duty. If a burglary or dacoity takes place, the police officers sit silent like other men and do not put themselves to any trouble to detect the offence. As the administrators of this country are foreigners, the laws which they conscientiously make are found to be more serviceable to wicked than good men. The English Government has failed to distinguish the wicked from the good and to frame laws which can keep the wicked in check, and the consequence is that the number of evil-doers is on the increase in the country. The paper desires that the present system of police should be abolished, European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents should be removed, village police system should be revived and means should be devised for the suppression of crime.

RAJAYOGI,
Cuddalore,
Nov 10th, 1895

8 A correspondent to the *Rajayogi*, of the 10th November, referring to a burglary committed in the house of one Aki Subbarayadu, near the Nalamvari choultry, in Rajahmundry, states that some days after the burglary the police took to the station a boy named Bapirazu who kept a stall on the pial of the choultry and told him that they had come to know that he was the author of the deed and that they would not let him off until he gave them one hundred rupees. The boy replied that he had not a pie with him and they might do whatever they liked with him, whereupon the cruel hearted and avaricious police resolved to torture him, and, taking him into a room close by, gagged his mouth, very severely beat him till he was nearly dead and then set him free. The next day the poor boy went to the hospital, showed his wounds to the Surgeon and requested him for a certificate, but the Surgeon would have nothing to do unless he was paid Rs 50. Thus left helpless, the boy went home weeping. How just, the paper exclaims, are the administrators of justice!

(b) Courts

9 The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th November, referring to the disgrace to which the District Munsif of Mallapuram was subjected by Mr Gillespie, the Acting Special Assistant Collector, prays that the High Court will take notice of the matter and devise means to protect their subordinates from being disgraced in this way.

10 *Alhami*, of the 27th October, referring to the sentence of imprisonment passed on the accused persons concerned in the Dhulia riot case, remarks with great regret that innocent men have been punished instead of being acquitted. The decision passed in the case will not only tend to wound the feelings of the Mussalman inhabitants of Dhulia, but also those of the Mussalmans in general. The Collector, who gave the order to fire, and the police were let off scot-free. Government should reverse the sentence passed against the innocent Mussalmans.

(d) Education

11 The *Desabhimani*, of the 30th October, hearing of the rumour that the authorities contemplate the abolition of the Kumbakonam College, says that this news "fills it with unspeakable sorrow and a sense of deep wrong done to the southern portion of this Presidency."

12 The *Sarada*, for October, referring to the Primary School examination, regrets that the present system of conducting it has the following disadvantages. Candidates who go up in the same year have to answer questions which are not all the same, as the examiners have to hold the examination in different centres. For each circle there are two examining boards, and this fact, coupled with the other fact that the examination is held in different centres on different days, encourages candidates to apply to be examined in two different centres in the hope that if they fail in one place they may succeed in the other. School boys of course cannot do this, but others who go up for the examination can. Further, this system cannot prevent some at least of the examination questions from leaking out, and, lastly, the Government have to spend a large sum of money by way of travelling allowance to the examiners. To obviate these difficulties, the paper suggests that, as the places selected as centres of examination are of some importance, the examiners for each centre should be chosen from that centre itself, while the chief examiner for each district should send out the same set of questions in sealed covers to be put by them to the candidates at one and the same time. In this way, it says, the examination will be finished in two or three days, the Government will save its money, and questions will not leak out.

SARADA,
Attika,
October 1895

(e) Local and Municipal

13 The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 2nd November, commenting on the proceedings of the last meeting of the Madras Municipal Commissioners, remarks that the suggestion made by one of the Commissioners to open municipal hospitals in each division of the municipality deserves the earnest attention of the Commission.

VIKATA DUTAN,
Madras,
Nov 2nd, 1895

14 A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 6th November, says that the main road leading from Cuddalore to Panruti at its hundredth mile is crossed by a rivulet which in times of heavy rain becomes over-flooded with water and seriously obstructs traffic. The Local Fund Board of the district ought to attend to the matter.

DESABHIMANI,
Cuddalore,
Nov 6th, 1895

15 A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 1st November, who signs himself "a schoolmaster," complains that the salaries of local fund village schoolmasters are not paid regularly. After the salary bills are prepared by the inspecting schoolmaster they pass through the hands of a number of persons who do not care in the least about disposing of the bills quickly, thus it is not till three months after the salary has become due that the poor schoolmaster gets it. And this salary is a miserable pittance not enough to furnish even proper raiment for the body. To add to this misery, it is reported that these small salaries are going to be reduced. The correspondent remarks that, instead of undergoing these hardships, it might perhaps be better to the schoolmasters to go out as coolies and earn wages daily.

SASILEKHA,
Madras,
Nov 1st, 1895

16 The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 11th November, says that the municipality of the Civil and Military station at Bangalore has imposed a tax upon garden houses on account of conservancy, that this tax is very unpopular and that several intend contesting it in court.

KARNATAKA
PRAKASIKA,
Bangalore,
Nov 11th, 1895

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement

17 A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 1st November, complains that the officers engaged in the work of resettlement in the Golavari district have assessed the lands in the villages of Alamur, Vadur, Nelamur and others in the Tanuku taluk without consulting the ryots or heeding a grievance anent the Godavari resettlement.

SASILEKHA,
Madras,
Nov 1st, 1895

Would draw the
attention of the
authorities to this

Mr. Davies
tells me that
newspapers have
not the papers in the
way

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Madras,
Nov 9th, 1895

ALHAMI,
Madras,
Oct 27th, 1895

DESABHIMANI,
Cuddalore,
Oct 30th, 1895

their representations in spite of the well known unproductiveness of the soil in those parts. When the soil was declared to be brackish and clayey at the last settlement, that is, before the construction of the anicuts, is it right the correspondent asks, to suppose that they are in good condition now? What could have produced this alleged improvement? It could not be supposed that the lands might have been fertilised by the muddy deposits left by the canals that irrigate them, for, at the time that the last settlement was made, the Godavari flowed broad and free unobstructed by anicuts or locks, and it is reasonable to think that now, when the water, after flowing limitedly through the sluices of the anicut 30 miles up the river, and after being diverted into numerous canals and strained through numerous locks at last enters these fields through palmyra pipes, each about a foot in circumference, there is more soil carried down than at the time of the last settlement. He regrets that the petitions of the poor ryots praying for the redress of this grievance were not attended to, and prays that the Government will do what is needful for the welfare of the people.

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Nov 4th, 1895

18 A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 4th November, says that if Government enhance the revenue by the settlement and conduct the settlement with the janmis without affording them sufficient facilities for collecting the revenue from their tenants, it will give rise to various sorts of litigations, and the district will be ruined soon. It remarks that if Government does not pass a law to impose the assessment in the name of the tenants and in such a way that it may not be injurious to the interests of both the tenants and landlords, the landlords are sure to immediately resort to special measures to evict the tenants from their lands. In conclusion the article says that it is unbecoming on the part of Government to pass enactments with the sole object of securing its revenue.

(h) Railways

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras
Nov 1st, 1895

19 The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st November, reports that a child fell down from a railway carriage through its window in the Southern Mahratta Railway and thinks that iron bars across the window would prevent the occurrence of such accidents.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Nov 2nd, 1895

20 A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd November, says that most of the carriages attached to the local train running from Calicut to Tirur and Podanur are leaky and uncomfortable. As the carriages have no shutters to the windows, the passengers are greatly inconvenienced by being exposed to the rain and sun in all seasons. When the railway fares are being increased day by day, it is the bounden duty of the company to see to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. Another grievance is the way that passengers are huddled up in the compartments. Although the rule is that only ten passengers can be seated in each compartment, yet on market and festival days it is not unusual for fifteen passengers to be locked up in one compartment. The practice of allowing two or three passengers only the use of a compartment is also in vogue, but that depends upon the passengers greasing the palms of the porters. Owing to the indiscretion of the porters, people suffering from contagious diseases are thrust among the passengers. Fish baskets and other bundles, emitting an offensive smell, are also permitted to be carried in passenger compartments.

The inconvenience experienced by the female passengers for want of proper accommodation is also a matter of great complaint. In some trains a compartment is found to be set apart for females, and it can accommodate ten or twelve passengers. It is very seldom that the number of female passengers for each train falls short of fifty or sixty, and so the females, other than those in the one compartment, have no other alternative but to get in the other compartments and sit with the males. The company does not seem to have

endeavoured to remove this anomaly. The bitter observation is made that the company is very indifferent in the matter of affording conveniences to the native passengers, while it takes particular care to effect all the improvements necessary for the convenience of European and Eurasian passengers. The editor says that the above matter is brought to the notice of Government in the hope that Government will ask the company to make all the necessary arrangements for the convenience of native passengers.

21 *Khasim-ul-Akbar*, of the 21st October, remarks that the following defects exist in the management of the line from Bangalore to Madras, viz, the booking clerks at the Cantonment station do not issue tickets to passengers sufficiently early before the starting of each train, and have refused to issue tickets applied for an hour before its departure, that the third class compartments are always overcrowded with passengers, and when a train halts at a station the name of the station is not called out, and intimation is not given to passengers as to the length of such halt. In inviting the attention of the authorities to the above defects, the *Khasim* says passengers suffer great inconvenience and hardship in consequence thereof and remedial measures should therefore be adopted at once and arrangements should be made for the sale of railway tickets in some place in the general bazaar or in the new market in Bangalore as is done in Madras, and the porters should be directed to call out the name of the station immediately on arrival of the train and to attend to the wants of every passenger, and to inform passengers, who may happen to be in the latrine, that the train will start within a minute or two as the case may be.

KHASIM UL AKBAR,
Bangalore,
Oct 21st, 1895

(i) Public Works

22 A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 1st November, states that the Tadepalli-Koderu road in Tanuku taluk, Godavari district, is in a very miserable condition, being so full of mud in several places as to cause great inconvenience to travellers. He exclaims against the injustice of collecting road cess from the poor ryots when nothing is done with the money except to fill the pockets of the Public Works officials. Although the Engineering department has been numerically strengthened, yet the work it does is not so good as before. The Engineers never travel along this road while on circuit, but go by canal. The condition of the road is patent enough to attract the attention of any official if only he visits it. The correspondent regrets that even the Presidents of local boards do not go on circuit by land. Some time back the Tanuku Board President happened to go by the Tanuku road and the result was that some desirable repairs were at once made in the road. If the Tadepalli-Koderu road also were thus visited at least once a year, its condition would greatly improve. The correspondent prays that the number of Public Works officials in the district should be reduced and that the Presidents of local boards should take steps to see that the roads are properly improved and maintained.

SASILEKHA,
Madras,
Nov 1st, 1895

(k) General

23 The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 19th October, thinks it is expedient to get all Government printing work done at Madras at the Government Press and says that a great deal of it may be executed by the presses working in the various districts at less cost to Government and more expeditiously.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Madras,
Oct 19th, 1895

24 The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 26th October, observes that the Labours Act applies only to cooly emigrants and not to servants engaged otherwise. It says that book-binders engaged in the local Government Press are made to work late in the evenings without any extra remuneration and that the Labours Act does not help them in any way.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Madras,
Oct 26th, 1895

PARIYAN,
Madras
Oct 26th, 1895

25 The *Pariyan*, of the 26th October, publishes the report of the editor of the *Pariya* read at the celebration of the second anniversary of the *Pariya* from which the following extract is taken — "We should let the future take care of itself. We know that our Hindu fellow countrymen and even our Government look with misgivings on our advancement, the former as representing, in the main, the land-owning interests, fearing that the elevation of the *Pariya* as tiller of the soil will interfere with their existing advantages, and the latter, as takers of revenue, anticipating the disruption of machinery by means of which the revenue is derived, but be this how it may, we cannot neglect to follow the set of the current, we must educate ourselves, indeed, Government itself recognise its necessity, for even while demurring to some of the claims advanced on our behalf, they are devising a system to further our educational progress."

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Nov 1st, 1895

26 A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st November, complains that the post office at Anuthanthapuram is not authorised to insure or receive parcels, and people, whenever they want to insure or send parcels by post, are obliged to go to a distance of ten miles. He prays the authorities not only to introduce insurance and parcel system in that post office, but also to make it sell post-cards, covers, &c. With regard to the transport of mail bags the correspondent says that the mail bags should be made to pass from Karur direct to Anuthanthapuram instead of by Aravakurichi on the ground that the latter route, being crossed by two or three streams, proves an impediment to runners in times of heavy rain.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Nov 5th, 1895

27 A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th November, prays the authorities to open a hospital at Nanjaithalaiyur and thus relieve the sufferings of the people. He says that the absence of a hospital is very keenly felt at that place.

28 A correspondent to the same reports that a young tiger has been causing considerable damage to cattle for some days past at Kollegal and that danger even to human life is also apprehended. He requests the authorities to take steps for its destruction.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN,
Madras,
Nov 8th, 1895

29 The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 8th November, says that it is only in British India that Hindus and Muhammadans are in unfriendly terms owing to religious differences, while in native states religion does not seem to disturb their peaceful relationship. It is worth the while of British Government to find out the cause of this.

VIVEKA THIVAKARAN,
Tiruchengodai,
Nov 10th, 1895

30 The *Viveka Thivakaran*, of the 10th November, publishes in detail the report submitted by the Inspector-General of Registration, suggesting the advisability of stopping the commission now allowed to the Registrars and Sub-Registrars and of giving them a fixed salary and &c, and says that the scheme proposed would entail upon Government an additional expenditure of Rs 45,000. The paper remarks that this additional expenditure could be easily recouped as measures are being devised to make sales and mortgages of land less than one hundred rupees in value also liable to registration. The paper adds that the Secretary of State for India should not hesitate to sanction the scheme above referred to.

VIBUDHARANJANI,
Elore,
Oct 30th, 1895

31 The *Vibudharanjan*, of the 30th October, referring to the increase of murders in the Godavari district as evidenced by the cases that come up before the district court, proposes the following remedies to mitigate the evil —

(1) A fair and impartial inquiry by the police authorities into the conduct of their subordinates

(2) The restriction of the sale of poisons in the bazaars to medical only

(3) Discountenancing persons of evil repute by the Government and people at large

32 The *Hindujanasamskaram*, for October, remarks that taxation in India will not be oppressive provided it does not touch the masses. Now the Income-tax is a source of great trouble to the people. Much of this trouble would be removed if the minimum taxable amount were raised from Rs 500 to Rs 1,000 a year. Moreover, the ministerial officers ought not to refuse to believe the statements of persons as to their incomes, unless some facts to the contrary are brought to their notice.

HINDUJANASAMS
KARINI,
Madras,
Oct 1895

33 The Malayalam *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th October, while noticing that Mr J D Rees has resigned the post of Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, says that the appointment of translators in the several vernaculars ought to be given to native scholars in such languages, and hopes that for the post of Persian and Hindustani Translator a Muhammadan will be appointed.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calcutta
Oct 30th, 1895

34 Referring to the controversies in the *Hindu* and the *Standard* regarding the farewell entertainment to be accorded to Lord Wenlock, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th November, supports the view of the *Standard*. It remarks that Lord Wenlock does not seem to have done anything that would justify the perpetuation of his memory, nor has his Lordship done any noticeable injustice. The Governors come and go at the end of every five years, and if people make it a rule to do something or other to perpetuate the memory of all these Governors, where is it to be the end of it all? Moreover they will be lowered in the estimation of others. If Lord Wenlock has done any good to the country, it is a matter of duty and he has also received remuneration for it. There is nothing more absurd than doing anything to commemorate the memory of an officer who has worked for remuneration. If those who have received favours at the hands of Lord Wenlock desire to perpetuate his Lordship's memory let them by all means do it in their houses.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calcutta,
Nov 9th, 1895

35 *Tilism-i-Hairuth*, of the 25th October, hears that the Local Government has suggested to the Government of India to cancel the exemption of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-Nisa Begum Saluba from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts on the score of Her Highness' alleged indebtedness, and hopes that the Supreme Government will not approve the suggestion, having regard to the dignity and position of the above Begam, who is the widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic. In condemning the action of the Paymaster of the Carnatic Stipends, the paper states that the above officer has no right to interfere with the private affairs of the Begam, who is the absolute mistress of her house. She should not be pressed to acknowledge debts which have been fraudulently contracted by others.

TILISM I HAIRUTH,
Madras
Oct 25th, 1895

36 With reference to Mr Gladstone's letter to a certain lady, wherein the bigoted ex-premier of England has freely given vent to his feelings against the Sultan in the following words, *ie*, "the wicked Sultan, whom God has given as a curse to mankind, is triumphant with Russia, France and England at his feet. God will send a speedy end to the governing Turk and his doings." *Shams ul-Akbar*, of the 28th October, states that Mr Gladstone is an inveterate enemy of the Muhammadans in general and of the Turks in particular. He thought that the great powers of Europe would compel the Sultan to accept the proposed reforms in Armenia, but, in spite of his attempts to bring about the ruin of the Porte, things have turned out contrary to his expectation. He has therefore now commenced to abuse and curse the Sultan and to pass scurrilous remarks against the great powers in order to set them against His Majesty and to excite their indignation against the Turks.

SHAMS UL AKBAR,
Madras
Oct 28th, 1895

III — LEGISLATION

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Nov 8th, 1895

37 The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th November, says that the finances of Hindu temples are badly managed and that it behoves Government to check this maladministration by legal enactment. The plea of religious neutrality often put forth by Government against any effective legislation for the improvement of these institutions is really untenable, seeing that that principle did not stand in the way of the age of Consent Bill. The paper adds that it is the duty of Government to look to the matter and the sooner it does it the better.

HINDUJANASAM-
KARINI,
Madras,
Oct 1895

38 The *Hindujanasamkarini*, for October, observes that the abolition of the import duty (cotton duties?) at a time when exchange is falling and military expenditure increasing, can only mean that India must become bankrupt, or that taxation must be increased, or that England must bear a part of the expenses of the Indian administration.

ANDHRA PRAKASHA,
Madras
Nov 9th, 1895

39 The *Andhraprakasha*, of the 9th November, referring to the Bill on the Rent Recovery Act introduced by the Honourable Mr. Grose at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, observes that the argument advanced by the President that, if the Bill were not passed, there would be riots and disturbances by the Moplahs in Malabar, is a very strange and novel one. Hitherto the Moplah riots were regarded as due simply to their fanaticism and not to the fact of the landlords being Hindus and the ryots Moplahs. This new argument, the paper observes, is very surprising.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calcutta,
Nov 2nd, 1895

40 A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd November, says that since the Indian Tariff Act was brought into force the amount of duty levied has increased by leaps and bounds. The amount collected in Malabar in 1894-95 is Rs 3,36,000 (*sic*) as against 20,000 in 1893-94, that is to say, an increase of Rs 3,16,000. It is remarked that when the people had to pay this increase in one year, it could be easily predicted what the result of the working of the Tariff Act will eventually be. If the Indians are industrious and patriotic what they ought to do is to stop importing foreign goods into their country, but as they have not advanced so far as this, the Act is really working a great hardship to the country. The article therefore invites the attention of Government to the desirability of repealing the Act in question as it is injurious to the prosperity of the people.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calcutta
Nov 9th, 1895

41 Referring to the questions put by the Honourable Mr. Sankaran Nayar in the last meeting of the Legislative Council regarding experimental cultivation in Malabar and the replies given by the Honourable Mr. Grose thereto, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th November, says that the reply was as usual unsatisfactory. It may be inferred from the reply that the good of the people is not the end towards which Government works. The reply given to the question in connection with the levy of village cess in the taluks of Chirakkal, Kottayam and Kodattanam in Malabar is said to be not only unsatisfactory but also impolitic and absurd.

ALHAMI,
Madras
Nov 3rd, 1895

42 Referring to certain amendments made in the Pilgrim Ships Bill, *Alhami*, of the 3rd November, rejoices to state that it has been passed with certain reasonable amendments and that the fear entertained by the Muhammadans as to the enormous rate of freight and the subjection of pilgrims to medical examination before embarkation has been somewhat mitigated. As the present quarantine rules are very irksome and cause much inconvenience and loss to pilgrims in general, a successful attempt should be made to get them amended.

43 Regarding the appointment of a Muhammadan member in the Local Legislative Council, *Khasim*, of the 4th November, says that several petitions have been forwarded to Government from different parts of the Presidency representing that the present Muhammadan member is not duly qualified to represent the Muhammadan community of the Presidency and requesting that a duly qualified and respectable person may be selected for the distinction, and remarks, as His Excellency Lord Wenlock is a ruler of great tact and ability, it is unlikely that he will fail to pay due regard to the wants of the Muhammadan community and to make the best possible selection for the appointment.

KHASIM UL-AKBAR,
Bangalore
Nov 4th, 1895

IV — NATIVE STATES

44 A leader in the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 7th November, says — Unsatisfactory state of the administration in Hyderabad. Almost every Viceroy who visited the State of Hyderabad has given very sound advice to the Nizam, but all this seems to have been thrown away on him. He is now spending lakhs of rupees wrung from the poor ryots in making preparations for the reception of the Viceroy. Although it is now eleven years since His Highness came to the throne, and although a number of changes have been made in the administration, yet it has made very little improvement. The Nizam, however, is a capable man, but he does not take any interest in the administration and has completely surrendered himself into the hands of his Private Secretary Nawab Sarvar Jung. His Highness is inaccessible even to his principal ministers. The Private Secretary draws an extraordinary pay of about Rs 4,500 and the total amount drawn as pay and pension by him and the various members of his family comes to Rs 12,735 per mensem. This Sarvar Jung is notorious as one of those involved in a great bribery case, but while others who were involved in it have been obliged to resign, this man continues to exercise his power over the Nizam. It appears that a few of the great men in Hyderabad have joined together and written a pamphlet stating all the irregularities in the administration, and a copy of this pamphlet is, we hear, to be put into the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to the state. We do not know why the Government of India has shut its eyes to the serious drawbacks in the administration of the state. Why does it not do its duty by Hyderabad as it has done by Mysore, Cashmir, Baroda and other states? Factions, quarrels, bribery, oppression and injustice are rampant in the country. We hope that the Viceroy will keep his eyes open during his visit and will strongly advise the Nizam to take more interest in the administration.

VRIJTANTA
PATRIKA,
Mysore,
Nov 7th 1895

45 A leader in the Malayalam *Manorama*, of the 4th November, says that Mr. Thompson, the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, delivered a speech on the occasion of the installation of His Highness the Raja of Cochin in which he gave certain salutary advice to the raja regarding the future administration of that State. One of the advices given was that a survey and settlement of the State should be conducted without much delay. The raja, in thanking the Resident for his advice, said, among other matters, that he did not think of causing dissatisfaction to his subjects by commencing the survey and settlement operations so soon. The British Government fully knows that the survey and settlement is disliked by the people, and so the article presumes that the Resident, who is the representative of the British Government, may perhaps have advised the raja to do this considering that if the people are rendered unhappy everywhere by forcing upon them survey and settlement it will be a matter of consolation to the British subjects. The editor says that he is no less proud than the people of fearless reply given by the raja.

MANORAMA,
Calcutta
Nov 4th, 1895

A Trichur correspondent in the same issue of the paper alludes to the same subject and expresses a similar opinion.

KERALA MITRAM,
Cochin
Nov 1st, 1895

46 A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st November, referring to the irregularities committed by the officers who grant licenses for selling gunpowder and other ammunitions in Native Cochin, says, among other matters, that in granting licenses, they make not only great delay but also show great partiality. Almost all the licenses in the State are said to have been granted to a rich merchant in Cochin, who transacts the business through his agents, and any neglect or default on his part is not taken notice of by the authorities so seriously as in the case of others to whom licenses have similarly been granted.

MALAYALA
MANORAMA,
Kottayam
Nov 9th, 1895

47 A correspondent in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 9th November, complains of the inconvenience caused to parties to cases in the Peermade District Magistrate's cutcherry being held on the hills for three months in a year when cardamom is gathered from the Sincar hills. He suggests, as a remedial measure, that when the District Magistrate's office is removed to the hills the cases on the file of that court should either be postponed till the return of the court to the plains or be transferred to the file of the Third-class Magistrate at Peermade for disposal.

JARIDAH I ROZGAR,
Madras
Nov 2nd, 1895

48 *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 2nd November, in regretting the departure of Colonel Mackenzie, the late Acting Resident at Hyderabad, remarks that during the short tenure of his office as Acting Resident at Hyderabad Colonel Mackenzie made himself most popular. His amiable manners, courteous disposition and uprightness created an impression upon the minds of the Hyderabadadees that he was a well-wisher of the Nizam as well as of His Highness' Government and subjects and a bitter enemy to all intriguers and doers of mischief.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Madras
Oct 26th 1895

49 The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 26th October, quotes an order passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, by which in each street of that town a committee of three respectable men of different races or nationalities is appointed, charged with the task of finding out all bad characters who may happen to reside in that street, such as those guilty of theft, adultery, &c, and driving them out of it. The paper recommends the introduction of a similar rule in British India.

ARYA JANA PRIYAN,
Madras
Nov 1st, 1895

50 The *Arya Jana Priyan*, of the 1st November, says that it is rumoured that the Theebaw is much involved in debt and that Government is seriously contemplating the payment of all his reasonable debts. The paper adds that the small monthly allowance granted to him cannot enable him to maintain the princely life in which he had been brought up.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Madras
Nov 9th, 1895

51 The *Vettikkodiyon*, of the 9th November, remarks that the Administration of British Burma, although the country is very wealthy, is frugal and efficient. The work done by the Chief Commissioner is as good as that turned out by the costly machinery of Presidential Governments and Lieutenant Governments in British India. What is managed by one officer in Burma is done by four men in British India.

RAJAYOGI,
Coimbatore
Nov 3rd, 1895

52 The *Rajayogi*, of the 3rd November, writes thus (in English) — "The Indian financial embarrassment" "No less an authority on the Indian financial question than Mr A J Wilson, editor of the *Investor's Review*, has said that the Indian financial embarrassment is directly attributable not to the fall in exchange, but to the reckless expenditure of the Indian Government. He draws atten-

tion to two facts, viz., 'that new taxes yield very little in the way of new resources, that available resource of the Government is eaten up to the full in time of peace'.

"It is clear, therefore, that the present difficulty of making both ends meet does not rest on mending the sources of income, but ending some of the items of expenditure. The British Government seem to realize very little of the truth of this statement. It was only the other day that a heavy burden in the shape of Chitral expenditure has been added to the already groaning Indian exchequer."

"Chitral is a barren country and, as such, yields very little, while the expenditure to maintain the military forces is enormous. Why should the present Tory Government think of adding it to the British Indian territory? Has that anything to do with the frontier-defence question?"

53 A paragraph in the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 7th November, says that for entertaining the Viceroy in the Town Hall of Mysore the reception committee has engaged dancing girls for Rs 500, and asks if it is proper that the money taken from the poor ryots should thus be wasted on dancing girls and wonders how the Government could allow such a questionable sort of entertainment.

VRITTANTA
PATRIKA,
Mysore
Nov 7th, 1895

54 The Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 2nd and 9th November, has a leader in which it points out that the manners of the present day educated Hindu are not very polite and calls upon the professors and teachers in colleges to teach their students how to behave in the presence of ladies and gentlemen. The Hindu student, says the writer, sadly needs to be told that rudeness is not independence, and that fussy, boisterous language does not mean practical action on behalf of any political, social or philanthropic object.

VRITTANTA BODHINI,
Bangalore,
Nov 2nd & 9th, 1895

55 Referring to the Mappila regiment newly organised at Cannanore, a leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Mitram*, of the 1st November, remarks that good Mappilas for the army can generally be recruited only in South Malabar. The Mappilas of North Malabar are far from being a martial set of men. Perhaps some may say that the Mappilas of South Malabar are fanatical. This is not true, for their fanaticism is due to the fits of intolerable oppression on the part of the landlords. In addition to this their religious doctrine is also calculated to prompt them to create disturbances. If the the Mappilas of South Malabar are in their prime of life enlisted in the army and steps are taken to dispel from their minds the foolish notions above alluded to, there is no reason why they should not turn out as efficient a body of fighting men as the present Muhammadan sepoy who are ready to die for their sovereign and their country.

KERALA MITRAM,
Cochin,
Nov 1st, 1895

56 A leader in the Malayalam *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd November, alluding to the occasional tours of Viceroys and Governors, says that no benefit accrues to the country from such tours, but on the contrary they do more harm than good. The remark is made that the visits of these high functionaries are confined to some of the important towns and cities and they only come in contact with the wealthy and influential men of such places, but do not endeavour to look into and study the actual condition of the people and the country. On the occasion of such visits the towns and other places are decorated with the rare products of the land, and from this these dignitaries are likely to carry away with them the impression that the country is prosperous and the people happy. As the expenses involved in these tours are a mere waste of public revenue and the tours are in majority of cases injurious to the country, the editor thinks that it is high time that they should be put a stop to.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calcutta
Nov 2nd, 1895

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The Inspector General of Police will be requested to furnish Govt with a report of the facts of the police torture case referred to in para 6 on page 325 of the report on native papers examined by the translators to Govt. for the fortnight ending the 15 Nov 1895

2 The attention of the St Mags, Godavari will be drawn to para 8 on page 326 of the same report regarding another police torture case at Rajammudry

(From orders)

M. Singh

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