

Co. mis 21st Dec/83 no 2402

17/12

The editor writes informed
that the Govt. have no objection
heads of Depos. may advertisement
in such papers as they consider
most likely to serve their ends

14/12/83

To Editor of the People's Friend

RECEIVED
2 DEC 83
M.S.

Public

From EN 3674

The Editor & Proprietor
"People's Friend"
Madras.
21st DEC 83

BY C.O. NO 2402 (mis)

No.

Dated 6th Dec/83

Received 7th Dec/83

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Praying that attention
be drawn
to the aim of the heads of Department
to advertise in the People's Friend

For

With order

30-8-06
51
3556
24106

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

I have the honor to bring
to your notice that, as already intimated
in this Office letter No 2451 dated 15th
Oct. 1883, we issue nearly 1200 copies of
our paper weekly. The circulation of the
"Peoples Friend", of which I beg to enclose
a copy, is therefore to the best of my information
and belief larger than that of any other
Madras newspaper with the sole exception
of the "Mail". I request, accordingly, that
Government will be pleased to draw the
attention of Heads of Departments to the
"Peoples Friend" as an eligible medium
for their advertisements.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedt Servt
Editor & Proprietor

THE PEOPLES TEMPLE

A CHEAP WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.

VOL. III.—No. 48

MADRAS: SATURDAY EVG., DECEMBER 1, 1893.

[MONTHLY 6 As.

RULES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTAGE.

Subscribers are requested to send their names and addresses to the Editor, at the office of the *Temple*, No. 372, West Terminals, Thatta, Madras. In this Dispensary, the undersigned, who possesses considerable experience in the healing art, prescribes medicines of every description to all sorts of diseases, which are treated according to the Science of Medicine, Hindu and Mahomedan. Several very difficult diseases are treated here successfully, and poor and helpless patients are treated gratis. A list of some valuable Medicines prepared by the undersigned will be published shortly.

M. SINGARAVAILOO MUDALIAR.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

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NOTICE.

The New Code of Criminal Procedure Act X of 1882, with Elaborate Index, Table of Contents, Notes &c. Price per plain copy Rs. 3, and Interleaved Rs. 4.

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M. H. SUBBARAYADU,
Headmaster, L. F. Normal School,
Attur.

A WORD TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The *People's Friend* has now been in existence for very nearly three years, and the price-editor has done all he can to make it meet the requirements of those classes of the public for whom it has been designed.

Journalism, at all times a risky undertaking, is especially so in Southern India, where it is only with the greatest difficulty that any sort of public enthusiasm can be aroused.

It will be remembered that some time ago we offered to bring out a *thick paper* edition of the *People's Friend*, if our subscribers would only come forward with an additional subscription of one rupee for each, per annum. We want this additional two annas, merely to meet the extra expenses involved in issuing a thick paper edition.

We regret very much, indeed, that the subscribers to this journal have not come forward as readily as we imagined they would, and as we thought we had a right to expect, after all our trouble.

Perhaps, our friends have not fully considered the question. They do not, perhaps, know what an immense improvement there would be in their journal, if it were brought out on thick paper.

Softer paper, clearer printing, and better type, would not be the least of the advantages that may be anticipated.

It is hardly possible to do this. We have a large and widespread circulation, and we are glad of it. It shows that the paper is appreciated; and, indeed, we may say that no trouble or expense has been spared to make the library get up of this paper meet the requirements of the reading public. Monthly payment for articles published in the *People's Press* forms no inconsiderable item of our total expenditure. And, as our circulation increases we will, of course, be able to give our subscribers more and better reading matter.

floating idea in mind, we would ask our friends and supporters to take two things into consideration. First, we want them, as many as possible, to subscribe for the *black paper* edition. The subscription will only be two *annas* more *per annum*. All of our readers should be able to do this, as the amount is only a trifile. We would ask them to consider the question and communicate with us sharp. If nearly all our readers pay the additional two annas monthly, we may do away with the thin paper edition altogether. Otherwise, it will be published along with the *Thick Edition*. Secondly, we ask each reader of the *Friends* to do his best to get us at least one additional subscriber. We look at this service as a personal favour. If our present circulation were doubled, we would have very little difficulty in realising our ambition of giving our readers a first class *Weekly* for the money. As soon as any subscriber has finished reading his paper, he should post or hand it to the printer and ask him to subscribe to it.

By these and such other means as might suggest themselves to our readers in the course of the circulation, and consequently influence the paper will be increased. We, therefore, ask our friends one and all to do the best they can for us. We ask them to remember that, as yet, ourselves do the very best we can, we are therefore, worthy of a little help. Friends desirous of getting the thick paper edition will please drop us a post card notifying the same.

Day of the Month		THE SUN.	THE MOON.	
Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	
Morn.	Even.	Morn.	Even.	
1 Saturday	4 17	4 30	4 12	6 55
2 Sunday	4 16	4 29	4 11	7 45
3 Monday	4 15	4 28	4 10	8 37
4 Tuesday	4 14	4 27	4 09	9 30
5 Wednesday	4 13	4 26	4 08	10 21
6 Thursday	4 12	4 25	4 07	11 13
7 Friday	4 11	4 24	4 06	12 06
8 Saturday	4 10	4 23	4 05	1 00
9 Sunday	4 09	4 22	4 04	1 59
10 Monday	4 08	4 21	4 03	2 59
11 Tuesday	4 07	4 20	4 02	3 59
12 Wednesday	4 06	4 19	4 01	4 59
13 Thursday	4 05	4 18	4 00	5 58
14 Friday	4 04	4 17	3 59	6 54

The People's friend.

SANTHEA Y EVG. DEC. 1, 1893.

SEE TWO PICTURES

THE SPEAKER who in his Town Hall speech at Akenhead, a few months ago, abused and threatened as he speaks, villains, and as being gross charlatans, at Birmingham very probably copied different tactics on the platform. He did not this time go in for his wholesale abuse, but he moderated in his sneers as he went in to use for a little damning with laud praise, to also for the poet Pope's sarcastic fusion against his friend Addison, or from the great bard was envious. We feel amused at the two pictures. Branson of Akenhead is an inferior likeness to Braddon of Birmingham. The features are there unchanged, but the attitude is different. Braddon of Town Hall, with clenched fist, with upbraiding voice, with fierce denunciation, with violent garrulity, decorated with abusive epithets,—is the Indian photograph;—and Branson before an English audience with his soft-sawder, a serene light and charter of liberties motions, with his moderate, toned down language, and with little of that ostentatious personality which manifested itself and consequently obtruded itself in the Akenhead Town Hall,—is the Birmingham photograph.

But who is Mr. Branson after all? He now belongs to the Calcutta Bar, which is very creditable to him. He is a Madras man, born in Madras and educated in Madras, so that in the Vepery Grammar School and at the Doveton College during Mr. Branson's time. He went to England after war and became a member of the Bar and wisely went to Calcutta, as in Madras he was well known. His fame, which was hailed with loud cheers by the "boggy gents," would not have been in this city where Sir Charles Trevelyan's "noble Kuan" flows. The father was a partner of Pharos and who were also publishers of the "Morning Post" when it flourished under Mr. Norton's Editorship. So that the "Town Hall" was not the exportation of Cicero to Birmingham. Mr. Branson is a member of the "Bar" himself up to his present position, and of course from this city—but we felt somewhat akin to remorse when we became aware that a Madrassee so far forgot himself as to lend enchantment to Calcutta Europeans by his platitudes about *ancient charters* and ancient rights—and ours emphatically by his vigorous remark of that sort of language which is always to an excited audience driven into strenuous antagonism, first by a proposed Bill. It did not grasp from their disturbed position at the time, and second by the speech of a Member of the Bar which only added fuel to fire.

Let me hear that Mr. Branson as regards himself and no reason to be so fassily ferocious and he ought to have known if he really did not, that others like himself and educated in this country and getting their professional passport in England had no legitimate ground to be so alarmed about greasy Babus and "abominable" indus. We regard his attitude at the Van Hall as a specimen of supercilious jee, as a piece of presumption as at these in persons similarly educated and known as himself, with similar angustias. On this ground, we estimate the Branson writ differently from his hearer, we condemn it without reserve as unbecoming and ungrateful in one who owes part of the advantages he receives from his trade to his present position in this country, the India among whom received

he has mingled and whose iron rods he largely into his coffers. Well, say the people exclaim *et tu Brute!* "After all, his declaration and threat to hanker at Akins have only "soothed," he not killed the supposed snake in the shape of the Ilbert Bill. The latest Telegram show that the Home authorities are determined to support the Viceroy and the only has only enforced it. The folly of going up a Monster Meeting opposing even to a promise just clearly indicates the abject prejudice which is unable to accept reconciliation of the kind favorable to all classes.

But let us leave Mr. Branson's while and see what others superior to him in every way think of India and to say in which Natives are treated. We begin with our late "Governor," Sir Charles Trevelyan, what does he say? His words deserve to be remembered. All sorts of young men who fail at the competitive examinations in this country (England), or who do not even venture to go to them, go out to India with recommendations and they have been put to the Police and into the department of the Revenue as Deputy Collectors at far greater extent than is right." "The way Natives qualified have been told. There is no fair treatment of the Natives of India when these gentlemen are taken to by Sir Charles come into competition to them. What does Lord Lawrence say?

"I think that the Natives imagine more freely employed in offices of trust and emolument, *particularly in the local branch. I think that they make a good judicial officers.*" The Italian says, "Here is a Governor General, with vast experience of India of many years, long that as Judicial officers the Natives are well qualified. But of course Mr. Branson and his confederates imagine they are superior to him. Sir Charles Trevelyan and a Law Officer can quote several other eminent authorities such as the Hon. W. N. P. Freere, and many others to show the consensus of opinion of able experienced officials and officials of long station outweighs by far the petty assertions of Mr. Branson and his admirers."

* The feeling which has been left to play on the platform and in the press is what John Stuart Mill long wrote about in a passage which has been universally quoted, and which will never be forgotten, as it is apt and to the point digested in these days by every student of the country. He says, "if there be to which all experience testifies, that when a country holds another in its power, the individuals of the ruling country resort to the foreign country to which their fortunes are of all others those that need to be held under yoke and control. They are always one of the chief enemies of the Government." Has not this been true to the very letter in the relations of this country to the foreigner? Who has been the most successful in constructing the wise policy of Louis XIV. the European? Who is forming and displaying but the very

but of all others must need to be considered *powerful restraint*. They are indisciplined, they are obnoxious, they are disloyal against the Government declines to hear their views and proposals. A hubbub is theirs. They believe in monstrous things to give the Natives. Their pretensions to offices and honors are prodigious. In short, they want every thing that is fat, and will give the fleshless bones for the Native. Carried away with the idea that they are heroes, proud of the heroism of their forefathers, they think it becoming to treat Natives with disdain and to style them "niggers."

We have put the case somewhat strongly before the public, but it is true and faithful. When the present party splits subsides, it will only then strike legislators how foolish they have been in its violence and that mainly owing to its violence of temper and language the have lost their aim and object. We think it was a pity that Mr. Branson, who was impelled to apologise for his harsh language at the Calcutta Town Hall, should have taken part in the agitation in England. He had time to cool over the affair, and into the bargain he had a cool climate. We can therefore, make no excuse for his exasperated Madrassee who carries a unclashed

when an opportunity occurs to him for displaying his powers of what the Irish call "great blarney."

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

(Continued)

THERE IS A FLOOD-TIDE SWELL of agitation going on about this Bill in Bengal and Bihar from among landholders; and the legislation in connection with the Bengal Land System has attracted public attention even in England, where not a few leading men evince a considerable amount of interest in the welfare of India. Mr. Koper Lethbridge, C. I. E., has written a paper on this subject of hot contention, which he read before the East India Association and has since published in pamphlet form. There are always two sides to a question and in this question especially the different sides are warm in their dispute, each claiming privileges and each proclaiming its grievances. It is no easy matter to be required to decide when doctors disagree as to the symptoms of a patient or the cause of his disease, or what drastic repairs are to be administered as a remedy. If the dispute too takes the character of the champagne type, each spectator may be right in his particular standpoint and both wrong. It depends on the interests respectively of landlord and tenant and on the customary practices sanctioned by time and recognized by authority. We venture to think that the Bengal Tenancy Bill will affect one hundred and fifty thousand Zemindars and their families either for good or ill, and therefore in legislation of the kind there should be no recalcitancy.

Before we touch the pamphlet, let us get some glimpse as to the cause of the proposed legislation, or rather the mode in which it was at all on the board of the Legislative Council of the Governor General. The Bill, it appears, was drafted by the Bengal Government and forwarded to the Government of India. The Zemindars saw a copy of this draft, but they did not get it. The Indian Government therefore sent the Bill and sent it on to the Secretary of State for sanction. Mind, this was done without even a single Zemindar whose interests were at stake being asked his opinion or being consulted on the subject. A stir was made about this *sub rosa* fashion of legislation in the papers. The ferment produced the Government to call for an opinion, not the opinion of the chief zemindars, but the opinion of *selected officials*. Now, any one who is acquainted with the working of the Government automaton knows that *selected* means invariably not officials of intelligence and independent action, but officials who are mere links of the chain that runs from the Council Chamber to themselves. Taking the first action of the Government in smuggling as it were the Bill, the secret way in which it was sent to England, and when the selected opinions called for after the stir, we cannot think very kindly of the entire transaction. But why was not the Bill sent to others for their opinions? Perhaps there is no use of enquiring. This, however, is clear that, of the selected

Here we shall just notice briefly the pamphlet. The question is too large to be treated fully in a leader, and Mr. Lethbridge himself devotes sixty-one pages of close print to the subject. It appears there was a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing law of landlord and tenant. The landlords were promised by the State some compensatory advantages for the hardships inflicted on them by the Road/Cess legislation in the time of Sir George Campbell. This Cess was considered a violation of the Permanent Settlement. The said grievances were to be redressed. A measure was to be introduced, but neither Sir George nor Sir Richard Templeton gave effect to their benevolent intentions, as they soon left the country. Then, says the pamphlet, "as the necessary enquiries went on, their scope appears to have gradually been extended. In the mean time, a school of reformers had come into power in India, whose eyes appear to have been dazzled by the splendid achievements of slap-dash land reform in Ireland. And thus it has come about that what was to have been a tiny measure of redress has grown into a magnificent measure of confiscation." It is exactly as Mr. Lethbridge declares it to be.

Let us have a nap at some of the leading features of the ELL. We will keep in mind that many of our readers are not initiated in the mysteries surrounding the

As regards the results of the Bill to Tenant, we fear that in the end he will be driven to a state of serfdom. The Bill, if it were, gives the ryot power to loot. It says, "the spell of vicious good living." But, Mr. Lethbridge says, when the "marriages, fireworks, feasts and *tamasha*" are over, when the "fireworks have been burnt off all the feasts consumed, what is the state of affairs with which the Government will be brought face to face? Who will then occupy the places of the trustworthy, respectable revenue-payers who now own land and of the fairly contented and prosperous peasantry?" There will then be an impoverished class of rent chargers, nominally land owners. Money lenders will grind down the cultivators without a particle of sympathy, and the cultivators will miss privileges, protection of their land and credit, and live from hand to mouth in times of prosperity and starve and die in times of famine, quite at the mercy of speculating employers raised

STILLIAM HAMILTON'S VIEW OF THEORIES ON THE BELIEF OF THE EXTERNAL WORLD.

Before proceeding to give us a classification of the various philosophical systems regarding the existence or non-existence of an eternal world, you is the most important question in Metaphysics, he enumerates the following grand laws upon the scriptural allegories to which grounds a scientific deduction

The Realists or Substantialists are divided into Dualists, and Unitarionists. The Dualists are again subdivided into Natural Dualists and Hypothetical Dualists. We have already taken notice of Natural Dualists as those who maintain we have an immediate knowledge of mind and matter. The other class of the Natural Dualists are those who

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bargain he had a cool climate. We can,
therefore, make no excuse for his exasper-
ated Madrassee who carries a machani-
tableness wherever he goes, at this it out

when an opportunity occurs to him for dis-
playing his powers of what the Irish call
"sweet blarney."

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

(Continued.)

THERE IS A FLAMING SWEET of agitation
going on about this Bill in Bengal and Be-
nar from among landlords; and the Ben-
gal system has attracted public attention
even in England, where not a few leading
men evince a considerable amount of inter-
est in the welfare of India. Mr. Koper
Lethbridge, C.I.E., has written a paper on
this subject of hot contention, which he
read before the East India Association
and has since published in pamphlet
form. There are always two sides to a
question and in this question especially the
different sides are warm in their dispute,
each claiming privileges and each proclaim-
ing its grievances. It is no easy matter
to be required to decide when doctors dis-
agree as to the symptoms of a patient or
the cause of his disease, or what drastic
or pills are to be administered as a remedy.
The dispute too takes the character
of the chameleon type. Both spectators
may be right from their particular stand-
point and both wrong. It depends on the
interests respectively of landlord and ten-
ant and on the customary practices sanc-
tioned by time and recognized by authority.
We trouble to think that the Bengal Ten-
ancy Bill will affect one hundred and fifty
thousand Zemindars and their families
either for good or ill, and therefore in la-
gislation of the kind there should be no
precipitancy.

Before we touch the pamphlet, let us get
some glimpse as to the cause of the pro-
posed legislation, or rather the mode in
which it was at all on the board of the La-
gislative Council of the Governor General.
The Bill, it appears, was drafted by the
Bengal Government and forwarded to the
Government of India. The Zemindars
wanted a copy of this draft, but they did
not get it. The Indian Government then
recast the Bill and sent it on to the Secre-
tary of State for sanction. Mind this was
done without even a single Zemindar whose
interests were at stake being asked his opi-
nion or being consulted on the subject. A
stir was made about this *sub rosa* fashion
of legislation in the papers. The ferment
induced the Government to call for
opinion, not the opinion of the chief
Zemindars, but the opinion of select-
ed officials. Now, any one who is
acquainted with the working of the Gov-
ernment automatically knows that selected
means invariably not officials of intelli-
gence and independent action, but officials
who are mere links of the chain that runs
from the Council Chamber to themselves.
Taking the first action of the Government
in smuggling as it were the Bill, the secret
way in which it was sent to England, and
then the selected opinions called for after
the stir, we cannot think very kindly of
the entire transaction. But why was not
the Bill sent to others for their opinions?
Perhaps there is no use of enquiring. This,
however, is clear that, of the selected

Here we shall just notice briefly the
pamphlet. The question is too large to be
treated fully in a leader, and Mr. Lethbridge
himself devotes six or seven pages of close
print to the subject. It appears there
was a general feeling of dissatisfaction
with the existing law of landlord and
tenant. The landlords were promised by
the State some compensatory advantages
for the hardships inflicted on them by the
Road/Gess legislation in the time of Sir
George Campbell. This Gess was considered
a violation of the Permanent Settlement.
The said grievances were to be redressed.
A measure was to be introduced, but
neither Sir George nor Sir Richard Temple
gave effect to their benevolent intentions,
as they soon left the country. Then, says
the pamphlet, "as the necessary enquiries
went on, their scope appears to have
gradually been extended. In the mean
time, a school of reformers had come into
power in India, whose eyes appear to have
been dazzled by the splendid achievements
of slap-dash land reform in Ireland. And
thus it has come about that what was to
have been a tiny measure of redress has
grown into a magnificent measure of
confiscation." It is exactly as Mr.
Lethbridge declares it to be.

Let us have a recapitulation of the leading
features of the Bill. We will keep in mind
that many of our readers are not initi-
ated in the mysteries surrounding the