[7]

Confidential No. 132/1889.

Confidential.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 4. 12. 89
No. 1020
Series. Mis.

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Tahsildar of Perumi Forwarding to Revenue Dept. Dr. Sarkar's explanation re certificate granted by him to ____

BACK PAPER, No. OF 18

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 18

Desbursal in
C.N. 227 of 90

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT NO.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

Public (1889) Department
C. No. 3648
Confidential. No. 514

No: 7578.

1889
My

No: 336

Memo

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Gvt. Pub Department, in advertence to Reference on No: 3436 dated 5th Nov 89.

Bidie M.B. C.I.E.
Surgeon General
with Govt of Madras

Fort St George 18th November 89

From
Surgeon S C Sarkies
Ag Dist. Surgeon
Chingleput.

To
The Surgeon General
Govt. of Madras

15th November 1889.

Submitting the revised explanation as called for in Memo No. 6042 dated 6th November 1889 endorsed on No. 3436 of 1889, Public Dept., dated Fort St. George 5th November 1889.—

UNDER SECRETARY
18 NOV 89
PUBLIC ETC DEPTS.

Fr Reg 20/11

and Opinion

3. As stated by me in his Medical Case forwarded in compliance with your Memo No. 5152 dated 21st September 1889 the man Jaganatha Lala is suffering from simple uncomplicated Diabetes — a very common & chronic Disease amongst natives especially of the well to do classes — and I do not think that such cases usually render the sufferers unfit for further service, & in support of this opinion I beg to state that in the course of my practice in this country I have known cases of simple Diabetes last for a great many years without giving rise to any serious complications. Sometimes however the disease becomes aggravated but under rest & treatment the patient speedily improves, & is again fit for work. —

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
S.C. Sarkar
Ag. District Surgeon
Chingleput.

Confidential

No 2/c

Chinglepet
15th November
1889

From Surgeon S C Sarkies
Acting District Surgeon
Chinglepet

To The Surgeon General
Government of Madras.
Through Secretary

Sir,

In reference to your Memo No 6042 dated 6th November 1889 on No 3436 of 1889, Public Department, dated 5th November 1889 herewith returned as requested, I have the honor to state that a Medical Certificate of fitness for further service was granted by me to P. Jagannatha Lala after careful medical examination & mature consideration of his case and I solemnly & sincerely declare that to the best of my judgment & belief the man was fit for further service at the time I examined him.—

2. I regret I have now been called upon to furnish an explanation of my conduct in having given the certificate & I confess I am somewhat at a loss to conjecture what explanation to render as the giving of the certificate depends entirely upon my professional judgment and

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL,
16 NOV. 89
WITH GOVT: OF MADRAS.

Govt. of (1889) Madras.

REVENUE.

To Confidential No 473.

The Public Department

CHIEF SECRETARY
29 OCT 89
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated
Recd.

Encl.

Mis. G.O., 25 Octr 1889, No. 6867.

SUBJECT.

Ordering, with remarks, the retirement of P. Jagannatha Lala, Tahsildar of Ponneri, Chinglepet Distt. from Govt. service and requesting that the Public Dept. will call for an explanation for the certificate granted by Dr. Sarkies as to the Tahsildar's fitness for further service.

Copied
2/11

N/1 Order Refer G. 5.11.89.

Commn. to the S. G. ~~who will~~ will call for an explanation from Dr. Sarkies ~~report~~ as directed in para 2

1/11

To
The Surgeon General
with Govt.
(with Para 2 of Rev. G.O.)
} Despd 5/11

Publi

nw

For orders

Explanation of Dr. Sinkie's in regard to certif.e granted by him to the late Tahs. of Ponneri

that have transpired i

this officer's trial in the

the Government is pleas

he shall not draw any

the period of his suspen

sums have already been p

respect of this period unde

254 he might be allowed

2. The action of the

of Chinglepat in certifyin

gannatha Lala was fit

service requires explana

Surgeon-General will be

the Public Department

Sinkie's explanation of h

(True Ex

J.

Ag. Secretary

The Commissioners of

Public Departmen

with enc

Accountant-G

x d CHR

Collector's letter to the Ine-

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lso the following letter
geon-General with the
Madras, dated 27 Septem-
.

reference to G.O. No. 5895
d 16 September 1889, I have
orward for the informa-
ent a copy of the Proceedings
l Board held on P. Jagan-
Tahsildar of Ponneri Taluk.
certificate from the District
elpt received with the
erewith returned as requeste

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om, 25 October 1889, No. 6867.

nnatha Lala will be
vernment Service with
27 September the date of
l the Medical Board. In
uspicious circumstances

From

There is nothing else to be done.
It seems that in the medical
case which apparently did not
come before Govt. Dr. Sarkies stated
that the man had diabetes. This
~~[illegible]~~ case was however,
it seems, sent in in consequence
of the reference to the medical board
directed in G.O. 16 Sep. 89.
W.S.
4 Oct.

To The Revenue

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the assessors but acquitte
The Board think the case
grave suspicion that in
the Tahsildar should no
mitted to have charge of a
reported to be generally ine
3. The medical certi
the Tahsildar being compe
though the Collector repor
November last, the Medi
stated that the Tahsilda
from an aggravated form
generally supposed to be a
disease.

With reference to the
of the 14 August the Gov
to direct that Jagannatha
quired to appear before a
mittee for examination a
for further service. The
is requested to make the
rangements and should

Public C. No 3436

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again the following G.O.
ember 1889 No 5895 on
e Board of Revenue (Land
l 20 August 1889 No 4914
n the Collector of Chingleput
1889, Ref on No 668/Magl and the
rence thereon, dated 4"

— llector is requested to di-
ildar to appear before the
on and to forward the
that officer.
from the same officer, dated
Ref: on No 437/Jl. L.R.

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ers regarding Jagannadha
r of Ponneri Taluk, will be
overnment for orders.
ernment will notice that
was found guilty by
the

~~Local and Municipal~~ Public Department.

Current No.s 3436 x 3648

FOR ORDERS.

J. Perkies' explanation may be simply comm.d to the Rev Dept?

[illegible] 7/11

& 2 Dec

C. No 3648

Copied

C.S./

Order of 11. 12. 89 No 1020.

Communicated to the Revenue Department with reference to Order in that Dept. No 6867 dated 25th October 1889.

(From Orders).

& 4 Dec

[illegible] 4/12

Dept. } Despd 10/12.

C.S./ 4/12.

List of su

(1) (2) (3)

No	Names of Newspap
1	The Karnataka Praka
2	The Mysore Vrittanta
3	The Vrittanta Patri
4	The Vrittanta Chint
5	The Vijayadhwaja
6	The Karnataka Vanee
7	The Sudarsana

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to obtain a certificate
as it will be remembe
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I have the
Sir
Your most obedi
(Signed) J. Lee
C

Pub 3436/1/89

True Copy

Ag: Secret

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Chingleput District Collr's Off
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Warner Esqr
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Madras

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Sessions Judge's Judgment

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List of New

No	Names of Newspapers
1	The Karnataka Prakasika
2	The Mysore Vrittanta Bod
3	The Vrittanta Patrika
4	The Vrittanta Chintam
5	The Vijayadhwaja
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6	The Karnataka Vanee V
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Contents

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examination.
Municipal — Nil
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Abkari Department.

Official Secrets Bill
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Foreign
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Co
Page

I Foreign Politics

(1) Prince Bismark and the Central Asian question 1

II Home Administration
(a) Police

(2) The conduct of police in the riot .... ib
(3) Ill treatment practised by the police .... ib 2
(b) Nil
(c) Nil
(d) Education
(4) A new grant for scholarships 2
(e) Nil
(f) Nil
(g) Nil
(h) Nil
(i) Nil
(j) Nil
(k) General
(5) Christians versus Hindus .... ib
(6) Dialogue ..... ib 3
(7) Christianity & Hindu catechists .. 3
(8) Slave trade in the Punjab .. 4
(9) Prince Albert Victor's visit .. ib

III Legislation
(10) Official Secret Bill ib 5

IV Native States
Kashmir 5

V Nil
VI Miscellaneous
.... ib

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PROCEEDINGS OF

dated 16 Sep

Proceedings of the

Revenue) dated

on letter from

"Copy" attached

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August 1889

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District Surge

certificate of

And on letter

14 August 1889

Resolution

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Lall, Tahsilda

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2. The Gov

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papers for

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Munsiff

Board

List of Hindustani Newspapers

	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Reported No. of subscribers	Dates of papers received & examined for the fortnight
1	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane Madras	700	4th & 11th Nov/89
2	Janidah-i-Rozgar	Royapetta "	640	2nd & 9th "
3	Muzhar-ul-A	Triplicane "	100	Not received
4	Tilism-i-Hairat	" "	100	5th "
5	Jal-i-Sathi	" "	150	Not received

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Prince Bismark and the Central Asian question

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No. 668 / Magl. of 1889.

From

J. Lee

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To

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(7) Shamir T.

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II Home

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II Home Administration
(d) Education

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…wspapers
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… 15th November/89
…tents

Public (1889) Deptt.

From

Muhammad Ishaq Khan
Ag. Pers. & Hind. Translator &c

To

The Chief Secretary to
Fort St. Geo.

Dated 16th } Novr.
Received }

UNDER SECRETARY
17 NOV 89
PUBLIC ETC. DEPTS.

Report on Hindustani News
for the fortnight ending 15th Novr.

Report on
the fortnight

II Home Administration
(d) Education
...adhwaja of the 11th November
Government Notification
I Foreign ... ber 1889 might be observed
II Home Admin ... endments in the Govern-
(a) Police ... fication of 2nd July 1889, ame...
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III Legislation
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spapers

	Place of publication	Reported no. of subscribers	Dates of newspa received examin the fort
ekly			
	Bangalore	400	Nov. 4,
hini	Bangalore	12	Nov 2
	Bangalore	1000	Oct. 17,
ouy	Mysore	2000	{Oct. 16, 2 {Nov. 6, 13
–	Bellary	275	Nov 4,
thly			
lows	Mysore	.	July 1
	Udipi	-	Septem

II Home Administration
(d) Education

he Vijayadhwaja
f November 11.

1. The Vijayadhwaja of the 11th November says— In the Government Notification of the 1st October 1889 might be observed certain amendments in the Government Notification of 2nd July 1889, an the Upper Secondary Examination and admission to Government servi

An anomaly in the Government Notification regarding the Upper Secondary Examination

It was a general cry that the original Notification was rather very hard upon Matriculates. The amended Notification has gone to the other extreme and the Government as if with a vengeful spirit has given the Matriculates an immense advantage over F. A's and graduates, th

The amended Notification mak the passing in Translation obligatory on F. A's and B. A's from October this year. They will have to appear for th Upper Secondary Translation Test in May next and wait till July for results.

Till the close of the next year no Upper Secondary men will be available and very few F. A's and B. A's have passed in Translation. The lowest class of candidates named in the Notification, namely Matriculates, will therefore for one year more be the only men available for the Public Service — a by-no-means desirable result. Such as have already matriculated and such as manage to matriculate in December 1889 and '90 may pass the Hand-writing Test in 1890 or till '92 and join the public Service before December '93. These are granted one important advantage over F.A's and B.A's in so far as they are not required to pass in Translation. It is apparently through some oversight that the Translation test has been interposed between Graduates and the Public Service, while no such barrier has been erected between Matriculates and Government employment.

II Home Administration

(K) General

The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of N

2. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of the 2nd November says:- We hear that an officer of the Abkari Department has given expression to an opinion that as drunkards are very rare among Brahmins and as this paucity of drinking Brahmins is due to the dilution of liquor with water it is necessary that henceforth liquor should be sold undiluted so that the Brahmins who have hitherto been holding aloof from liquor shops might enjoy the pleasure of drinking as well as other classes. If this is true we cannot sufficiently condemn the official.

The Abkari Department.

III Legislation.

The Vrittanta Chintamony of November 6.

3. The Vrittanta Chintamony of the 6th Instant remarks:- This Act was passed simply because the Amrita Bazaar Patrika somehow got hold of a confidential official document concerning Cashmere and published it. The passing of an Act on this ground amounts to an acknowledgement by the Government of India of the genuineness of the document itself. From this it is clear that the Maha of

The Official Secrets Act.

of Cashmere is innocent and that he is not at all disliked by his people.

If Government is just, impartial and honest, it need not fear anything, and might say that honesty need not keep any secrets. It is only an absolute and unjust government that has to take care that its actions do not see the light of day. Thieves alone hate daylight. We do not wish to say anything hard of Lord Lansdowne, but we cannot help remarking that his utterances concerning the Patrica are not quite proper. If the document published is genuine it must be explained; if false, it should be emphatically denied. Lord Lansdowne's remarks betray the weakness and the fear of the Government. The papers have now rendered it impossible for Government to give a true version of the story because it had been withheld till it was surreptitiously published.

IV Native States.

The Vittanta Chintamony of Novr. 13

4. The Vittanta Chintamony of the 13th Instant says:- The reason assigned by the Madras Times for the absence of the Resident from the Dasara Durbar seems curious. It is not true that the Maharajah while in his state seat at the Durbar does

does not in any way acknowledge the salutations of those who are presented to him. His Highness does accept all salutations by a nod, or by the eye, or by touching the presents made.

The Maharajah and the Resident of Mysore

During the Dasara His Highness is under a religious vow according to Arya Dharmasastra, and cannot stir out. This custom has been followed from time immemorial and during this time the duty of receiving and entertaining guests is done by the Dewan and others appointed on that behalf. No Resident had hitherto raised any objection to this practice and no one absented himself from the Durbar on this account. The present Resident alone seems to think this respect inadequate to his dignity and perhaps expects the Maharajah himself, in spite of his Diksha to come and receive him in person and it appears that he was instructed by the Viceroy to absent himself from the Durbar.

It is true that the British Government is supreme in India and that it is the duty of all tributary princes to pay its representatives the respect due

due to them. But is it necessary that every body from the Viceroy down to the merest messenger who carries orders from the Supreme authority should receive the same respect as is due to Her Imperial Majesty herself? This question should be decided once for all by the advisers to Her Majesty the Empress.

IV Native States

The Vrittanta Patrika of Oct. 3

The ryots need to do the duty of Police constables in the villages in Mysore

5. A correspondent to the Vrittanta Patrika of the 31st October says that it has been made a rule in Mysore that in all Taluks which are not localities of Town Posts all the inhabitants with the exception of Government servants should, either in person or by deputy by turns, sleep in a particular place appointed by the Patel and also keep watch over the village through the night and that those who neglect to do so will be fined rupees five, ten and fifty for the first, second and third offences. The hardships this will entail on the ryots and the instrument of oppression which it will give into the hands of the ignorant Patels can better be imagined than described.

IV Native States

The Mysore V Bodhini of

The Bangalore Municipality.

6. The Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini of the 2nd instant instant says that instead of improving their drains or constructing cess-pools the Municipality of Bangalore have, against all Municipal regulations begun to prosecute the citizens whenever they allow their sewage water to escape into the streets. This will have the effect of making the people keep all dirty water within their own compounds and thus give rise to cholera and other epidemics.

IV Native States

The Karnataka Prakasika of November 4.

The Mysore Municipality and the Merchants.

7. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 4th Instant says that the refusal of the Municipal Commissioners of Mysore to lend the Rangachary Memorial hall for the purposes of holding a meeting of the respectable merchants of the place has created great discontent and that the misunderstanding between the Municipality and the merchants is daily increasing and becoming serious.

VI Miscellaneous.

e Karnataka
akasika of
ember 11

8. The Karnataka Prakasika of the 11th Instant in speaking of the case of

of the Mahant of Tirupati says:- Unless a bold man like Sri Rangachariar of irupati rises up in every place where temple property is mismanaged the affairs of temples will not right themselves, and the misdeeds of the Dharmakartas will not be put an end to. It is apparent from two or three instances that have lately cropped up that nothing more is necessary for the speedy destruction of rich temples than the appointment of vicious and debauched persons to exercise unlimited control over the funds.

The property of temples.

VI Miscellaneous

The Karnatak Prakasika of November 11.

9. The same paper says:- We learn from a Contemporary of the Madras Presidency that one V. Muthuswamy, a Deputy Collector was degraded on account of his having borrowed money from men within his jurisdiction. If the same offence had been committed by a European, a big commission would have been appointed for an enquiry and a curious report would have been the result.

A Deputy Collector degraded.

VI Miscellaneous

e Vijayadhwaja of November 11.

10. The Vijayadhwaja of the 11th instant under the heading, "A Judicial Solomon" says:-

The Bellary District Munsiff is too original a character and too great a genius to remain long buried in such a dull and uninteresting place like Bellary. He spurns all hackneyed common-sense views of things and judges of everything from a unique standpoint. There was a notable instance of this characteristic a few days ago. In a suit called on for trial there was a question whether a person was sane or insane. In his usual unhesitating manner he decided that the burden of proof lay on the party who alleged that the person was sane. In the opinion of this judicial Solomon every man, woman or child should be presumed to be insane until the contrary is proved.

The Bellary District Munsiff.

Canarese Translator's Office
Madras. 16th November 1889

S. Mangesh Ra
Canarese Translat
to Governm

Confidential 571

Public (1889) Department.

M.R.Ry.

From S. Mangesh Rau Avergal

Canarese Translator

to Government,

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT,

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Dated 16th November 1889.

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Report on Canarese Newspapers for the ~~week~~ Fortnight ending 15th November 1889.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 31st October 1889.

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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.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Gnyana Dipam"	Tinnevelly	1,400	September 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
2	"Satya Védanusaram"	Madras	264	15th October 1889.
3	"Vedanta Nirnaya Patrikai"	Do.	500	1st and 15th October 1889.
4	"Ayul Veda Bháskaran"	Do.	500	15th October 1889.
5	"Arya Jana Paripalini"	Do.	1,000	15th ,, ,,
6	"Shrilokaranjani"	Do.	750	15th ,, ,,
7	"Swadesábhimáni"	Salem	150	15th ,, ,,
8	"Brahma Gnyana Bhodini"	Bangalore	119	15th ,, ,,
9	"Sukha Jivani"	Do.	440	15th ,, ,,
10	"Satya Vartamani"	Pásumalai	690	15th ,, ,,
11	"Jananukulan"	Tiruvadi	100	15th September and 15th October 1889.
	Tri-monthly.			
12	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	450	21st October 1889.
	Weekly.			
13	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	12th, 19th and 26th October 1889.
14	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,400	19th and 26th October 1889.
15	"Hindu Janabhushani"	Do.	200	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
16	"Tarangai Nêsan"	Do.	150	21st Sept. and 5th, 19th and 26th Oct. 1889.
17	"Arya Jana Ratchani"	Do.	500	18th and 30th October 1889.
18	"Désabhimáni"	Cuddalore	350	19th October 1889.
19	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	19th and 26th October 1889.
20	"Kalanidhi"	Coimbatore	250	12th, 19th and 26th October 1889.
	Bi-weekly.			
21	"Swadésamitran"	Madras	800	16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th October 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
22	"The Messenger of Truth"	Madras	3,000	16th October 1889.
23	"Siddhantabódhini"	Vizianagrum	..	17th ,, ,,
	Bi-monthly.			
24	"Budhavidhéyi"	Masulipatam	300	23rd October 1889.
	Weekly.			
25	"Vivêkavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	17th, 23rd and 30th October 1889.
26	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	500	21st and 28th October 1889.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
27	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	21st and 28th October 1889.
28	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini"	Do.	12	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
29	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	3rd ,, 10th ,, ,,
30	"Vrittanta Chintamony"	Mysore	1,000	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
31	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	14th, 21st and 28th October 1889.
	MALAYALAM.			
32	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	19th and 26th October 1889.
33	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
34	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st October 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
35	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras	700	21st and 28th October 1889.
36	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do.	640	19th ,, 26th ,, ,,
37	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do.	100	17th ,, 24th ,, ,,
38	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do.	100	15th ,, 25th ,, ,,
39	"Jalna-i-Sakhun"	Do. do.	150	12th ,, 27th ,, ,,
40	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	10th, 14th, 17th, 21st and 24th October 1889.
41	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	3rd and 10th October 1889.
42	"Akhbar-i-Asafi"	Hyderabad	425	14th ,, 21st ,, ,,
43	"Afsar-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	325	15th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
44	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	12th, 19th and 26th October 1889.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS

VRITTANTA CHINTAMONY,
Oct. 30th, 1889.

Russia and England.

1. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 30th October, says:—The Russian hunger for land, not being satisfied with more than half of Europe and a large part of Asia, drives the Russians to cast a greedy look on India also. Every one knows the efforts the Government of India is making to strengthen their frontier to prevent them from finding their way easily into India. A war between the two powers in India will be fought in Europe also, and the whole world will shake to its foundation. To prevent such a catastrophe it appears that Prince Bismarck is bent upon bringing about a good understanding between the Russians and the English on this point.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Oct. 14th, 1889.

Cashmere.

2. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 14th October, says:—Gilgit is a petty principality in the neighbourhood of Cashmere, to which it is subordinate. The Government wanted Gilgit and that has brought about the present state of affairs in Cashmere, and the proposal of Mr. Plowden, the Resident in Cashmere, about Gilgit is at the bottom. His Highness was deposed not because he resigned or oppressed his people but because Gilgit was wanted by the British Government.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 24th, 1889.

Samoa and Germany.

3. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th October, advises the British Government to interpose in creating an amicable settlement of the differences that exist between America and Germany as regards their rights in Samoa, and thus prevent bloodshed.

Soudan.

4. The same paper observes that, as it is difficult for the British troops to remain in the Soudan, they should be replaced by the Egyptian army, the latter being more accustomed to endure troubles and hardships.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police*

JANANUKULAN,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

Rash and negligent driving.

5. The *Jananukulan*, of Tiruvádi, of the 15th October, draws the attention of the police to the practice of rash and negligent driving on the part of the jutkawallahs of that place.

VIKATA DUTAN,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

The police of Dhárápuram.

6. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dútan*, of Madras, of the 19th October, says that, owing to the police of the town of Dhárápuram being pecuniarily benefited by thieves and gamblers, the inhabitants of the place suffer great distress. There is neither security of property nor security of person. In support of this statement he mentions two cases, in one of which a female child, 4 or 5 years of age, was brutally murdered a few days ago for the sake of ten or fifteen rupees' worth of jewels, and in the other a certain ruffian cut off and carried away the ears of a woman for the sake of the jewels she wore.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

The system of lottery during the dipavali festival.

7. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 23rd October, brings to light a system of lottery practised every year by villanous characters during the dipavali festival for cheating young children and poor rustics. He says that police constables are privy to and connive at such malpractices, and he therefore trusts that the higher authorities will take steps to suppress them.

JANAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

Police administration, 1888-89.

8. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 26th October, in acknowledging the receipt of Government review of the administration report of the Police Department for the year 1888-89, makes the following observations:—

The persons who performed the work of the police before the organisation of the department were held responsible at least for the prevention of cases of house-breaking and theft. But the present staff of the police force, who are apparently intended to enjoy a life of ease, are, in consequence of their want of education and of their bad manners and worse morals, a curse to the inhabitants, instead of being the guardians of their lives and property. The cry everywhere throughout the presidency is that the present police force is totally inadequate for the maintenance of peace and order. The work done by the police inspectors during the year under review is very unsatisfactory. It is therefore the plain duty of the Inspector-General of Police to pay particular attention to them in future. During the year under review, two inspectors, 23 head constables and 161 constables were departmentally punished. From this it is clear that the administration of the department was most unsatisfactory, and it must continue to be unsatisfactory so long as the department is officered by uneducated men, and so long as raw young men are pitchforked into high and responsible places. During the year 1888-89, cases of house-breaking, theft, murder, dacoity and other crimes were on the increase, whereas the number of cases in which conviction was obtained decreased. This shows that the administration of the department is not what it should be. To remedy this evil, educated natives should be appointed inspectors and head constables, and the persons so appointed should be men who are not likely to be swayed by envy and hatred, and who will not succumb to ordinary temptations.

Kerala Sanchari,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Appointment of an unpassed candidate as head constable.

9. An unpassed candidate has been appointed as a head constable with this only qualification, that he was Malayalam teacher to the Police Superintendent.

Necessity of removing present Cannanore police station to the centre of the town.

10. In consequence of the three police stations in the Cannanore town having been amalgamated into one and located in an isolated place away from the town, thefts, house-breaking, &c., have increased. The station should be removed to the centre of the town or the three former stations should be re-established in their respective quarters.

Kerala Sanchari,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

Escaping of a prisoner.— Pudiyangadi police station officer's alleged connivance at —

11. A correspondent calls the Police Superintendent's attention to the alleged connivance of the Pudiyangadi station officer at the escape of a Mussalman thief who had confessed and given up some of the stolen articles in two thefts which he had committed.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar,
Oct. 17th, 1889.

Theft committed by police.

12. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th October, after inserting the news of 3 constables belonging to the Allahabad police being punished for theft, says that we do not know how long the Government will remain looking on at their actions quietly.

Akhbar-i-Asafi,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

Ill-treatment practised by police.

13. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 21st October, says that the whole of India is clamorous of the ill-treatment experienced at the hands of the police, who consider themselves as having been sent from heaven. We are glad to observe that such is not the case with the Dakkhan police. It is a pity that the Government of India do not lend their ears to the above complaint.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Janamitran,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

The village munsif.

14. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 26th October, writes as follows:— Government, in their review of the administration of civil justice during the year 1888-89, attribute the increase of small cause suits to the people having no faith in the justice of the village courts. This want of confidence in them is due to the way in which village munsifs are treated at present. A village munsif is not appointed solely to exercise civil and criminal authority within his jurisdiction. He has many masters to serve. As pattamanigar, he has to work hard in collecting the revenues of the village; and in doing this work, he cannot help incurring the displeasure of the ryots. If he conducts himself in a manner agreeable to the ryots, he is subjected to harsh treatment by the tahsildar in open cutcherry and in the very presence of the mirassidars, and thus his position as a judicial officer is lowered in the estimation of the people. Besides, he is obliged to be the slave of such officers as the inspectors of vaccination, officers of the Survey and Settlement departments, taluk peons, amins of the district munsif's court, police officers and others. Under these circumstances, how can we expect him to command the respect due to him as a judicial officer? The majority of the village munsifs are utterly devoid of education of any sort. Hence it is somewhat uncharitable on the part of Government to attribute the increase of small cause suits to the want of faith in the village courts. In the first place, respectable and influential men, who have received the benefit of education, should be appointed to these posts. Government should, from out of the surplus of the stamp receipts, make grants to meet the expenses of the village courts until they become self-supporting. Passed candidates should be induced to take up these appointments. In every way people must be led to regard the village munsif as an officer competent to administer justice. So long as these reforms are not carried out, the position of the village munsifs must continue to remain what it now is, and any amendments which may be made in the Village Courts Act will prove utterly useless.

Kalanidhi,
Oct. 12th, 1889.

Trial by jurors and assessors.

15. The *Kalánidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 12th October, strongly objects to the present practice of leaving the duty of nominating jurors and assessors, who are to assist the judges in the administration of justice, entirely in the hands of the village munsifs, and desires that Government will in future take steps to appoint proper persons as jurors and assessors.

Vivekavardhani,
Oct. 9th, 1889.

On the delay in the disposal of cases by the High Court.

16. The *Vivékavardhani*, of the 9th October 1889, complains that appeal cases are disposed of at the High Court with great irregularity, and parties, who come for the disposal of their cases from so distant districts as the Northern Circars, where there is no railway communication, must often, to their great inconvenience, wait many months. According to the practice now in vogue the cases are not taken up according to their registered number, but according to their being ready for disposal. The editor hopes that the High Court will rectify this practice.

Kerala Sanchari,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Punishment for a thief for stealing Rs. 10.

17. The deputy magistrate of Ponáni has convicted and sentenced a prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment, Rs. 20 fine, and 30 stripes for the alleged theft of Rs. 10.

Shams-ul-Akhbar,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

Sentence passed in the first Hindu-Muhammadan disturbance at Black Town.

18. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st October, approves of the sentence passed by the Magistrate of the Town Police Court in the case of the first Hindu-Muhammadan disturbance, which took place in July last, and remarks that the punishment inflicted on the Hindus was rather inadequate as they purposely infringed the order of Government and the terms of the license given to them.

(*c*) *Jails.*

Kerala Patrika,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Prisoners suffering from severe illness.— Causes of —

19. Owing to the excessive work and unsuitable diet, prisoners often suffer from severe illness, which sometimes causes untimely death. The death of the late Sub-Judge Kunjan Menon is instanced.

(*d*) *Education.*

Vrittanta Bodhini,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Education a failure in India.

20. The Mysore *Vrittanta Bodhini*, of the 19th October, says:—In what respect is higher education benefiting our Indian youth? It seems to us to rob him of

what good he has learnt, without supplying him with the true code. And coming to the practical point of business-life, whither does it lead him? While everything at home is regulated by the rule of supply and demand, and finds its level, and rights itself, here you are turning out native philosophers without number to be a veritable burden to themselves, with few laudable exceptions of course, and a scourge to swell the unsatisfactory element of the rising generation, which, upon the authority of Government, is stated to show a "growth of tendencies unfavorable to discipline, and favorable to irreverence," and this is not only unquestioned, but it is deliberately corroborated by the Director of Public Instruction for this Presidency and Principals of colleges and other educational authorities with an agreement perfectly remarkable and adverse to themselves! But education, like marriage, is no failure if well assorted, but very desirable and advantageous where practically undertaken; still whether the present system is so is more than doubtful. Mathematics without a text-book for conduct may turn out successful students, but whether good citizens and useful lives has, we fear, been abundantly disproved!

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

KALANIDHI,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Communication between Kadathúr and Káratholuvu.

21. The *Kalánidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 19th October, says that it would be a great boon to the boys of Kadathúr, who have to cross a stream for attending the school at Káratholuvu, if the taluk or the district board should be pleased to sanction boat communication between those two places, as the water in the stream sometimes rises to a height of 8 feet.

VIKATA DUTAN,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

The Kángayam union.

22. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dútan*, of Madras, of the 19th October, complains that, owing to the inactivity of the chairman and members of the union panchayat of Kángayam, the sanitation of the town is utterly neglected, that the streets are dirty, and that, in consequence, sickness prevails in the town.

DESABHIMANI,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

The Cuddalore municipality.

23. A correspondent to the *Desábhimáni*, of Cuddalore, of the 19th October, complains that the local Surgeon and municipality do not pay the least attention to the keeping in proper order of the supply-channel and the tank which are the only sources of water-supply to the town.

The proposed hospital at Porto Novo.

24. A correspondent to the same paper strongly objects to the proposal of the Porto Novo union to levy a tax on the poor inhabitants of that place for establishing a hospital therein, and says that the district board should contribute the amount necessary for establishing a hospital, and that if any tax is levied at all on the people of Porto Novo, it must be for improving the said hospital.

SWADESABHIMANI,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

The cause of the outbreak of cholera in Salem.

25. The *Swadesábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 15th October, says that the main cause of the outbreak of cholera in Salem is the gross neglect of the local municipality in regard to some of its chief functions. The paper goes on to say that, at this season of the year, when the streets are soaked with rain-water, the sweepings are not removed; that the scavengers do not daily clean the latrines of private houses, and that the municipality do not exercise proper control over the scavengers although they levy a special tax for that purpose.

JANAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

The Kumbakónam municipality.

26. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 26th October, says:—The affairs of the Kumbakónam municipality are managed in an unsatisfactory manner. Several municipal meetings had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The councillors do not take any interest in public affairs. The town is in a most wretched condition. The chairman never goes out to inspect the several parts of the town, although he gets an allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem towards carriage expenses.

SIDDHANTABODHINI,
Bhádrapada, Verōdhi.

On the bad lighting and bad condition of the streets in Vizianagrum.

27. The *Siddhántabódhini*, of the month of Bhádrapada, year Verōdhi, objects to the lighting at Vizianagrum. The municipal lamps are either not lighted at all, or if so, they only spread a very dim light. Moreover, the drains in the town are out of repair, and the streets are on both sides in such a bad condition that it is dangerous to walk in them.

VIJAYADHWAJA,
Oct. 28th, 1889.

Water-supply in Bellary.

28. The *Vijayadhwajá*, of the 28th October, says that Bellary suffers every year almost whether the rains be excessive or scanty; for, when the rain is excessive, the town is thoroughly under water for a long time, as is the case this year, when "the roofs and walls of nearly 500 houses have fallen, firewood and rice have risen in price, fever prevails, the roads are dirty, and lanes stinking. We must therefore press the question of water-supply (Tungabadra channel project) and dun the Government till we gain our end. This, if gained, will preserve us from one extreme dearth. As for the other, we must have a good drainage system, such as that introduced in Bangalore and other places of equal notoriety with Bellary for water-famines."

The district munsif of Bellary.

29. The same paper, in the form of a "court scene," brings to view the highhandedness, ignorance, impatience, and indecent haste of the district munsif in his hearing of cases that come before him.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

Tellicherry municipality.—Suggesting various things to be improved by the present chairman of—

30. A correspondent gives great credit to Mr. Lemerle, late chairman of the Tellicherry municipality, for improving its financial condition so as to classify it among the second-grade municipalities of the presidency, and believes that the present chairman will also exert his utmost to improve various other things.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Manapuram-Chávakkád road.—Bad condition of—

31. A correspondent invites the attention of the Local Fund Board, Malabar, to the bad condition of the Manapuram-Chávakkád road.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

Councillors of the municipalities of Tellicherry and Cannanore.—Necessity of returning excess of warrant batta collected from defaulters of municipal tax by—

32. The councillors of the municipalities of Tellicherry and Cannanore will, it is hoped, return the money which they collected from the defaulters of municipal tax in excess of what the latter are required to pay as batta for warrants issued to attach their movable property.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

TARANGAI NESAN,
Oct. 5th, 1889.

The Board of Revenue, Madras.

33. The *Tarangai Nêsan*, of Madras, of the 5th October, makes the following remarks on the changes that have recently taken place and those that are about to take place in the Board of Revenue, Madras:—

Mr. Bliss, who has not performed any revenue duties for the last fifteen years, has been appointed Land Revenue Commissioner. Mr. Crole, who is reputed to be a good revenue officer and who has never been up to this time connected with the salt and abkári administration, has been appointed Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue. For the vacancy which has been created by the retirement of Mr. Wilson, Government, instead of adopting the proper course of utilising the services of those already in the Revenue Department, are going to appoint (says the *Pioneer*) Mr. Clogstoun, the present Accountant-General, who is a junior and who severed his connection with the Revenue Department about ten years ago. Mr. Clogstoun is to be appointed to the vacancy because he has friends in power who are interested in his elevation.

(g) *Forests.*

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Oppression of ponam cultivators by Kannavam forester.—Inviting District Forest Officer's attention to—

34. A correspondent invites the attention of the District Forest Officer, Malabar, to the alleged oppression of ponam cultivators by the Kannavam forester.

(h) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

The South Indian Railway.

35. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th October, writes:—Although it is written in every third-class carriage of the South Indian Railway that each compartment is to contain only eight persons, yet as a matter of fact twelve or thirteen passengers are thrust into a compartment. The inconvenience and hardship thus caused may be easily imagined. Some are prevented from getting into the carriage by those already standing in it. Not unfrequently people are thrust even into goods wagons. Is this not a piece of shocking injustice? Why should not the station masters try to remove these inconveniences by adding extra carriages when there is a large influx of passengers?

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

Railway accidents.

36. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 26th October, brings to light two cases of accidents on the South Indian Railway, in one of which a man was killed by the mail train running over him, and in the other an old woman was severely hurt by the train running over her legs. He therefore thinks that it is the duty of the railway authorities to devise some means of preventing such accidents from occurring in future.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Appeal of toddy-drawers of Walawanad taluk against introduction of tree-tapping system there.—Collector's strange reply to—

37. A company of toddy-drawers, that had appealed to the Collector of Malabar against the introduction of the tree-tapping system in Walawanad taluk, were disappointed with the Collector's invitation to go to the Minicoy island, where they would not be required to pay the tax, &c.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Order of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal allowing people to manufacture salt for their consumption.—To introduce in these parts an order like—

38. An order, like the one which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has issued allowing people to manufacture salt for their own consumption, if passed in reference to the parts of this country, would be a great boon to the poor.

Illicit distillation of arrack and toddy in Chirakkal taluk.

39. Arrack and toddy are illicitly distilled in some parts of Chirakkal taluk.

(k) *General.*

VETTIKKODIYON,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Stamping of weights and measures.

40. The *Vettikkodiyón*, of Madras, of the 19th October, says that, owing to the authorities failing to enforce strictly the stamping of weights and measures every year, the shopkeepers in the town of Madras use false ones, and thus subject poor people to serious loss.

VETTIKKODIYON,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

The indebtedness of public servants.

41. The *Vettikkodiyón*, of Madras, of the 26th October, says that the recent order of the Government of India that public servants, a moiety of whose pay continues to be attached for more than two years towards the liquidation of their debts, shall be removed from service should be amended, as it would affect most injuriously thousands of poor and deserving persons in the public service.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

A grievance of the ryots of Thalangai, Wallajah taluk.

42. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 16th October, states as follows:—It was very uncharitable of Government to order the destruction of the big tank in the village of Thalangai, Wallajah taluk, in consequence of damage caused to the railway line by breaches in the above tank about four or five years ago. The railway line could have been easily protected from similar dangers by the addition of three or more arches to the existing bridge. Instead of doing this, Government have unjustly deprived the poor ryots of the irrigational facilities which they have been enjoying from time immemorial.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

The Postal Department.

43. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 19th October, draws the attention of the postal authorities to the necessity of getting securities from the mail-runners and also of obtaining receipts from them when mail-bags are delivered to them.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

A death caused by explosives.

44. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 26th October, states that, owing to the explosion caused by combustion when chlorate and red arsenic were being powdered, a man was killed, and he therefore asks "why should not Government make it a strict rule that none should be allowed to manufacture explosives without having obtained a proper license?"

The post office at Tiruvadamarudúr.

45. A correspondent to the same paper complains that the post office at Tiruvadamarudúr, which had been located for the last twenty years in the central part of the town, has been removed to an out-of-the-way corner, much to the inconvenience of the inhabitants of the place and the neighbouring villages, and trusts that the postal authorities will try to remove this grievance of the people by having the office removed to some central spot.

AYUL VETHA
BHASKARAN,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

The Hindu medical practitioners.

46. The *Ayul Vetha Bhaskaran*, of Madras, of the 15th October, says that the poor people of this country are subject to a variety of dangers by their having to entrust their lives to native quack-doctors, and suggests that it would be a great boon to the people if Government would take steps for the examination of, and the award of licenses to, such medical practitioners.

TARANGAI NESAN,
Oct. 5th, 1889.

District Court Judges.

47. The *Tarangai Nésan*, of the 5th October, observes as follows:—The proposal of Government to appoint in future only experienced Barristers and Vakils as District Court Judges is a very good one. The present incumbents of these offices are all members of the Covenanted Civil Service, with no knowledge of the laws of this country, who are pitch-forked into these places after a few years' service in the Revenue Department. Very recently Mr. Crole, the District Judge, passed an order in the matter of the criminal charge against the Mahant of Tirupati that he would be released on bail only on his furnishing a security of two lakhs of rupees within four hours and on his binding himself not to appeal against such order to the High Court. There are many civilian judges of Mr. Crole's stamp, who have committed similar mistakes. Under these circumstances, the present proposal of Government is quite welcome. Although the appointment of men like Messrs. Bashyam Iyengar, Subramania Aiyar, Salem Ramasami Mudaliyar and Sankaran Nayar as High Court and District Judges will deprive the Congress of some of its best supporters, still we must rejoice at the action of Government in rendering such appointments possible and in acceding to the wishes of the people.

Reduction of salaries.

48. The same paper says:—Government have, in order to reduce the expenditure on account of the annual exodus to the hills, resolved to discontinue the hill allowances which have been paid up to this time to the poor clerks who follow the Members of Government to the hills. This is undoubtedly a case of being penny-wise-and-pound-foolish. The climate of the Nílgiris does not agree with the health of the clerks, to whom this small addition to their

income was an inducement and a help. The clerks go to the hills not to recruit their health, but only to assist the Members of Government. Under these circumstances, it is unjust to reduce the amount of allowances of these subordinate officials who are compelled to go to the hills for the convenience of the higher officers. Why should not Government reduce the salaries of officers drawing from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,000? Even the Finance Committee, whose duty it was to suggest retrenchments of public expenditure, only recommended reduction in the pay of peons and subordinate officials. Our civilians get princely salaries,—salaries bigger than those drawn by similar officers in other countries. And yet there is none to suggest any reduction of these big salaries.

SIDDHANTABODHINI,
Bhádrapada, Verōdhi.

Complaint against the Vizianagrum post office with respect to the supply of post labels and cards.

49. The *Siddhántabódhini*, of the month of Bhádrapada, year Verōdhi, complains that post labels and cards cannot be easily obtained at the Vizianagrum post office, and that the people are thus much incommoded. The local post office authorities should take steps to remedy this objectionable state.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

On the rash driving of jutkas.

50. A correspondent complains in the *Andhraprakásika*, of the 26th October 1889, that jutkawallahs drive their jutkas in such a rash and negligent manner that people are exposed to great danger. Moreover, they charge higher than the prescribed fares, to the loss of their passengers. The editor directs the attention of the authorities to these points.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA,
Oct. 28th, 1889.

Fall in the shawl-trade of Cashmere.

51. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th October, says:—The shawl-trade of Cashmere is steadily declining. The value of shawls exported from the country has fallen from 12½ lakhs to 6 lakhs last year. At this rate the industry will entirely disappear in the course of a few years. It is no wonder that such should be the state of a country into which Kali Purusha has stepped.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMONY,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

Persons speaking of Dhulip Singh watched.

52. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 23rd October, says that it hears from Lahore that the people are warned by newspapers that the police are secretly wandering about to arrest those who speak of Dhulip Singh.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Government review on administration of civil justice in the presidency.—Giving abridgment of — and also an exhortation to the village munsifs to discharge their duties honestly.

53. An abridgment of the Government review on the administration of civil justice in the presidency during the year 1888 and an exhortation to the village munsifs to discharge their duties honestly.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

Pattambi post office peons.—Irregularities of —

54. The Pattambi post office peons are irregular in the delivery of letters.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

Order requiring their signature for payment of money orders in interior parts.—Village officials taking advantage thereof to extort money.

55. A correspondent states that, owing to a recent circular, that the payment of money orders in the interior parts should be made only after the adikari or menon (accountant) of the village has signed on the order as witness, these officials refuse to sign such orders unless they receive a commission. He mentions, as an example, that the menon of Kunhimangalam amsam obtained one rupee to sign a money order for Rs. 15 sent from Coorg by a carpenter to his son.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 10th, 1889.

Serious Hindu-Muhammadan riot at Black Town.

56. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th October, considers that it is premature to give any opinion on the riot, but referring to the account given in the *Madras Mail* says that it should be borne in mind that since the foundation stone of the mosque in question was laid in Vurdamuthappen street, the Hindus have assumed a hostile attitude towards the Muhammadans. It was not right on the part of the Hindus to have passed the street in procession while a case of like nature was still pending in court. The police are equally blameable inasmuch as they allowed the processionists to pass the mosque with music and refused to interfere in the matter in spite of their being requested to do so. If they did not wish to interfere with the time-honored usage of the Hindus they might at least have stopped music in front of the mosque pending the decision of the case above referred to. The *Mail* says that the procession was an important one; this might be the case, but the police ought to have some regard for the mosque. It is also said that the Hindus and Muhammadans had made a compromise between themselves and so there was no fear of a breach of the peace, but by the approach of the evening of the day the police reporters gave information to the effect that Muhammadans from all parts of the city were wending their way towards the street and were collecting at the mosque and on the tops of the houses of the Muhammadan residents. We do not know how far this statement is correct. It was also stated that by 8 P.M. the number of Muhammadans collected in the street exceeded 1,000, that besides this the roofs of houses had been occupied by numerous Muhammadans, and that this fact caused great excitement. We frankly say that this is utterly false. If 1,000 Muhammadans had collected there with the avowed purpose of creating mischief, they would have armed themselves with lathees and other weapons, in which case the 2,000 Hindus and the handful of police present would have been no match for them. From the fact that amongst the wounded there were none but Muhammadans it is evident that they were not in any way bent on mischief. Many travellers, who had come from the mufassal to make purchases, were also arrested. If they had done anything at all at the time, they must have acted to defend themselves. If the police suspected that the gathering of the Muhammadans was unlawful, why did they not demand bail from the head men of the assembly to keept he peace. By this failure on the part of the police, it is apparent that it was their intention to cause the disturbance. It is also proved that the police were unjustly partial to the Hindus in allowing them to pass the mosque with music and cheers. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th October, in continuation says it was also stated that a heap of stones and bricks was subsequently found within the precincts of the mosque. We beg to observe that we have learnt from reliable sources that those bricks and stones were a part of the materials collected for the construction of the mosque, and not for any evil purpose. It is absurd to think that the Muhammadans had in their houses a large quantity of chilly powder with the object of throwing it into the eyes of their antagonists. Muhammadans are not cowards to have recourse to such silly tricks. When they see that the privileges they enjoy are being sacrificed, they would rather wash their hands of their lives than subject themselves to disgrace. In conclusion the editor praises the British Government for its non-interference in religious matters, but finds fault with the police for their neglect in the discharge of their duties, and trusts that Government may be pleased to make due inquiry into their conduct. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th October, also finds fault with the police and requests Government to make due inquiry and punish the delinquents.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

Serious Hindu-Muhammadan riot at Black Town.

57. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th October, states that, considering the small number of Muhammadans collected in godown street on the night of the 4th October it is evident that they had no intention of creating any disturbance; while, on the other hand, the stubbornness of the Hindus in carrying the procession with tom-toms and cheers tends to prove that the Hindus preconcerted the riot, and the police aided and abetted them, inasmuch as the police scaled the walls and trespassed on certain houses where the inmates had gone to rest, and also forced open the door of the mosque and arrested many innocent persons.

JALNA-I-SAKHUN,
Oct. 27th, 1889.

Serious Hindu-Muhammadan riot at Black Town.

58. *Jalna-i-Sakhun*, of the 27th October, in commenting upon the riot, says, as the Hindus are now-a-days wealthy, learned and crafty, they are always seeking opportunities to carry out their malicious designs. It therefore behoves the ruling authorities to act with great care and diligence in deciding a quarrel between two large classes of their subjects. The Hindus will, from time to time, endeavour to exterminate our religious rites and privileges, and eventually, it will be no wonder, if they strive their best to put a stop to our calls for prayers, &c., in the same way as they have done at a place near Gurdaspore, in Patiala, as noticed by the *Jubilee* paper of Lucknow. As regards the police, the editor says it is their duty to look after the good and peaceable administration of the country and prevent mischief. The exercise of justice and impartiality on their part results in brightening the name of the rulers, but tyranny and oppression or even indifference in the discharge of their duties gives Government a bad name. In conclusion, the editor remarks that, as the police is a mixture of high and low caste people, it is incumbent on the Government always to keep an eye upon their doings, so that the feelings of the public at large may not be wounded; he hopes that Government will make due inquiry into the case and punish offenders severely.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
Oct. 25th, 1889.

Taxation.

59. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 25th October, says taxation is the order of the day. Government is determined to enrich England by reducing India to poverty and misery.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 28th, 1889.

Dera-i-Ghazi Khan.

60. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th October, advises the British Government to protect Dera-i-Ghazi Khan from the danger of being washed away by the floods of Indus. This camp, which has been in existence for the last 4,000 years, is considered to be the principal town on the frontier this side of British India. Recommends that any measures which may be proposed by the committee appointed for the purpose may be adopted.

TILISM-I-HAIRATH,
Oct. 15th, 1889.

Anjuman-i-Islamia.

61. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 15th October, invites the attention of Government to the present inactive state of the Anjuman-i-Islamia and recommends that in large towns Anjumans should be established under the supervision of Government officials, in which case alone their prosperity will be ensured.

SAFIR-I-DAKKHAN,
Oct. 12th, 1889.

Ill-treatment practised by Europeans on natives.

62. *Safir-i-Dakkhan*, of the 12th October, complains of the ill-treatment the poorer classes of natives of Hyderabad experience at the hands of European residents in general and soldiers in particular.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR,
Oct. 10th, 1889.

Treasure found in the Tirupati temple.

63. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 10th October, states that the Mahant of Tirupati advised the Assistant Magistrate of North Arcot not to touch the treasure which was alleged to have been found in the temple, &c., and concludes by saying that it gives Government a bad name if it interferes with religious endowments, and by urging it to pay particular attention to the above matter.

III.—LEGISLATION.

VRITTANTA
CHINTAMONY,
Oct. 30th, 1889.

The Official Secrets Act.

64. The *Vrittanta Chintamony*, of the 30th October, says:—Of the various measures which Government adopts there are more which ought to be made known to the public than those which require to be kept secret. An impartial administration must be anxious to give the widest publicity to all its measures which affect the public and to invite criticisms thereon, because the good and evil likely to result from them are more likely to be obvious to the ruled than to the rulers. Government officials are not omniscient and it therefore behoves them to take the opinion of the public on all important changes that are likely to affect the people. It was his solicitude for the good of the people of India

that induced Lord Ripon to make it a rule that all the measures which the Government intended to take should first be published in all newspapers and submitted to all important associations for favor of their opinion. But before he could see that rule carried out he had to leave the country, and his successor, an accomplished statesman as he was, was not very anxious to invite public criticism on his measures. Still some enterprising newspaper editors employed all means, fair or foul, for getting early information of all Government measures, and notably the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* was indefatigable in this work. The present Viceroy has now passed an Act for punishing those who thus publish information regarding the doings of Government. There is nothing in the new Act which was not provided for by the Penal Code, and we do not understand what end the Government will achieve by it. All desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and the uncontrolled acts of Government are one of those desperate diseases, and can be remedied only by public criticism of all the changes which it makes. It is only by giving vent to such criticism that treason can be cured and healthy loyalty established among the people. We recommend this to the attention of the Government. There can be no harm in truth being known and though there may be one or two cases which ought not to be published, the evil resulting from their publication cannot weigh against the evil likely to result from the misunderstanding between the rulers and the ruled.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

TARANGAI NESAN,
Sept. 19th, 1889.

Pudukóta.

65. A correspondent to the *Tarangai Nêsan*, of Madras, of the 19th September, regrets to see the revenues of the Native State of Pudukóta wasted by the Diwan-Regent in supplying his quarters and that of the Assistant Diwan with electric bells and lights at the cost of the State. Even the Viceroy of India, who draws a salary of Rs. 25,000 a month, is denied this luxury. He goes on to say that it is really surprising to see that the Diwan-Regent is indulging in these luxuries at the cost of the State, when the expense of supplying the palace with such things has been met from out of the personal allowance of the Maha Raja.

KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA,
Oct. 28th, 1889.

The official mysteries in Mysore.

66. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 28th October, conjectures that something mysterious is going on in Mysore from the following facts:—

(1) Mr. T. R. A. Thambu Chettiar has been for the last three months on special duty, the nature of which is not known to anybody outside the Government.

(2) The Revenue Code was brought into force some months ago, but no Revenue Commissioner has as yet been appointed to work it out.

(3) The previous week's official Gazette appoints Mr. V. P. Madhava Rau, the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, on special duty.

(4) The Government passing proceedings on the meeting of merchants of Mysore during the Dasara, although the meeting was such as is usually convened when a new tax is imposed or a new measure introduced.

(5) The attribution by Government of the recent strike to the unauthorised imposition of a tax and the inquiring into the conduct of those who were the cause of the strike.

(6) The suspension of the advocate who acted as the agent of the strikers, although the strike itself was recognised by Government as reasonable.

It further asks why it was that the Superintendent of the Mysore Police pointed his sword at the merchants when they went to represent their grievances to the Resident; why the same Superintendent has come down from Mysore; why the Under Secretary, Mr. Madava, while proceeding to join his new appointment as Sub-division Officer of French Rocks, was called away to Bangalore and then to Mysore by telegram.

Akhbar-i-Asafi,
Oct. 14th, 1889.

The present Resident at Hyderabad.

67. *Akhbar-i-Asafi*, of the 14th October, speaks highly of the policy adopted by the present Resident, inasmuch as he holds aloof from mixing with native officials save those who may be permitted to visit him. This step gives intriguing people scarcely any opportunity to concoct evil designs. We learn that the Prime Minister has issued an order to the effect that none of his subordinate officials is to pay visits to the Resident. We do not know how far this is correct, but we hope that it is the case: now-a-days particularly such strictness should be observed.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

Cashmere.

68. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st October, says that the English Press commends the present policy of Government as regards Cashmere but the Native Press is not contented with it. Adverting to the above, a Punjabi journal states the Native Press is not quite against the Council's administration but it is not satisfied with the plea that the Maha Raja is not competent to rule; he, it is observed, being a harmless person, yields to the orders of Government implicitly. If he were allowed a voice in the administration of the country and the affairs were conducted through the medium of a Council, it would give no room to the Native Press to grumble.

Unjust taxation (Mysore).

69. The same paper complains of the unjust new taxation imposed upon poor wood-cutters, who bring wood from jungles and thus earn their livelihood. This is certainly obnoxious, the revenue of the country being in a flourishing state.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Janamitran,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Cholera and fever at Negapatam.

70. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 19th October, says that cholera and fever are now extensively raging in the town of Negapatam for want of sanitation and rain.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Janamitran,
Oct. 26th, 1889,

Arts and manufactures.

71. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 26th October, regrets to see that, although some of the people of India go to England to study for the Civil Service, the Bar and the Medical profession, there are very few instances indeed of men who go there for learning such things as the manufacture of iron and other important articles with a view to improve the material resources of India.

Andhraprakasika,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

On combining Ganjam with the Central Provinces.

72. The *Andhraprakásika*, of the 19th October 1889, recommends to combine Ganjam with the Central Provinces, for if any calamity happens in such a distant district, it is very difficult to deal with it from Madras. The Hon'ble Mr. Garstin was, *e.g.*, deputed to report on the state of Ganjam when the scarcity first threatened, and necessary measures were only taken after the receipt of his report. The editor therefore thinks that the addition of Ganjam to the Central Provinces is a wise step.

Kerala Patrika,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Raising age for Civil Service candidates from 19 to 25 (*sic*)—Many Indians will be encouraged to come forward by —.

73. The Secretary of State's raising the standard of age from 19 to 25 (*sic*) for the Indian Civil Service examinations may, hereafter, induce many Indian youths to come forward as candidates.

Cow protection movement.—Travancore Maha Raja's subscription of Rs. 1,000 to —

74. The Travancore Maha Raja has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the cow protection movement.

Kerala Patrika,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

Praying for recovery of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., from his illness.

75. Regrets the illness of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., and prays God for his speedy recovery.

Kerala Sanchari,
Oct. 23rd, 1889.

National Congress in Bombay.—Choosing of delegates for—; and the probable president of —

76. The people in Northern India have commenced to choose delegates for the National Congress in Bombay. Sir William Wedderburn will most probably be president.

News-letter.—Specimen of —

77. The following specimen of a news-letter may be interesting. It is from Tellicherry:—"There is a heavy rainfall. The crops are good. District Judge is very free in fining his subordinates and the new district court translator was fined a small amount. But the Judge, on the whole, is able. The Sub-Judge is what he was before. The Munsif is fond of disposing cases on oaths. The Sub-Collector is a splendid official. No mention of the Tahsildar is necessary as he has already established his fame. The Police connive at some thieves robbing street passengers of their things in broad daylight. The Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Department having got a letter from the Inspector about some inaccuracies in the Assistant Inspector's accounts, came, all on a sudden, and on examining the accounts of the Assistant Inspector, Mr. Boyer, found a difference of 100 bags of salt in the factory. God only knows how the matter will end."

Muzhar-ul-Ajaib,
Oct. 17th, 1889.

A present to the Prince of Wales.

78. *Muzhar-ul-Ajaib*, of the 17th October, says a certain lady, whose name is not known, has remitted a sum of ten thousand pounds, which is equal to one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by means of a registered letter, in which she states that she is quite disgusted with the riches she has and does not know what to do with her wealth; she hopes that this remittance may be accepted.

Russian intrigues.

79. The same paper says that, as Russia is active in furthering her intrigues to invade India, it is incumbent on the British Government to be on the alert and adopt such steps as may be deemed necessary to impede her progress.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

Crete.

80. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 19th October, advises European Powers not to interfere in Cretan affairs and listen to the evil advice of the Press.

Public No. 969, Miscellaneous.

Copy forwarded to the Under Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India in the Departments noted below, and to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:

- Home,
- Foreign,
- Finance and Commerce,
- Revenue and Agriculture,
- Public Works,
- Military,
- Legislative.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George,
28th November 1889.